

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-56492

IR-MED, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization

98-0583166

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

ZHR Industrial Zone, Rosh Pina, Israel 1231400

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 972-4-655-5054

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	N/A	N/A

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$0.001 per share
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The registrant had 72,008,144 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 4, 2025. The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates as of as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$24,408,708, as computed by reference to the closing price of \$0.60 of such common stock on the OTC Markets on such date.

IR-MED, INC.
2024 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>ITEM 1. BUSINESS</u>	1
<u>ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS</u>	19
<u>ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	45
<u>ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY</u>	45
<u>ITEM 2. PROPERTIES</u>	46
<u>ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	46
<u>ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	46
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	46
<u>ITEM 6. RESERVED</u>	47
<u>ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	47
<u>ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	52
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	53
<u>ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	53
<u>ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	53
<u>ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	54
<u>ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS</u>	54
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	54
<u>ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	58
<u>ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	64
<u>ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	65
<u>ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	67
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	67
<u>ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY</u>	69
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	70

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, or this Annual Report on Form 10-K, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, that involve risks and uncertainties, principally in the sections entitled “Business,” “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including statements regarding future events, our future financial performance, expectations for growth and revenues, anticipated timing and amounts of milestone and other payments under collaboration agreements, business strategy and plans, objectives of management for future operations, timing and outcome of legal and other proceedings and our ability to finance our operations are forward-looking statements. We have attempted to identify forward-looking statements by terminology including “anticipates,” “approach,” “believes,” “can,” “contemplate,” “continue,” “look forward,” “ongoing,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “appears,” “suggests,” “future,” “likely,” “goal,” “plans,” “potential,” “possibly,” “projects,” “predicts,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “would” or “will” and other similar words or expressions or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Although we do not make forward-looking statements unless we believe we have a reasonable basis for doing so, we cannot guarantee their accuracy. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that may cause our or our industry’s actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, to differ materially. The description of our Business set forth in Item 1, the Risk Factors set forth in Item 1A and our Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations set forth in Item 7 as well as other sections in this report, discuss some of the factors that could contribute to these differences. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements about:

- the accuracy of our estimates regarding expenses, future revenues, uses of cash, capital requirements and the need for additional financing;
- the initiation, cost, timing, progress and results of our development activities, usability studies, preclinical studies and any clinical trials that we may be required to undertake;
- the timing of and our ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approval of our existing product candidates, any product candidates that we may develop, and any related restrictions and/or limitations;
- our plans to research, develop and commercialize our current and future product candidates;
- our ability to attract collaborators with development, regulatory and commercialization expertise;
- our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our product candidates;
- our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates;
- the size and growth of the markets for our product candidates and our ability to serve those markets;
- the rate and degree of market acceptance of any future products;
- the success of competing devices that are or may become available;
- regulatory developments in the United States and other countries;
- the performance of our third-party suppliers and manufacturers and our ability to obtain alternative sources of raw materials;
- the impact of global inflationary pressures;
- our ability to obtain additional financing;
- our use of the proceeds from our securities offerings;
- any restrictions on our ability to use our net operating loss carry-forwards;
- the impact of Israel’s multi-front war on our results, including potential economic restrictions imposed on and political and military instability in Israel; and
- our ability to attract and retain key personnel.

Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time, and it is neither possible for us to predict all risk factors nor address the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from our forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including the early stage of our product candidates presently under development; our ability to obtain and, if obtained, maintain regulatory approval of our current product candidates and any of our other future product candidates; our need for substantial additional funds in order to continue our operations and the uncertainty of whether we will be able to obtain the funding we need; our future financial performance; our ability to retain or hire key scientific or management personnel; our ability to protect our intellectual property rights that are valuable to our business, including patent and other intellectual property rights; our dependence on third-party manufacturers, suppliers, research organizations, testing laboratories and other potential collaborators; the success of our collaborations with third parties; the size and growth of the potential markets for any of our approved product candidates and the rate and degree of market acceptance of any of our approved product candidates; competition in our industry; regulatory developments in the United States and foreign countries, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA; and the expected impact of new accounting standards.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement, each of which applies only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Before you invest in our securities, you should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in the section entitled “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K could negatively affect our business, operating results, financial condition and stock price. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to conform our statements to actual results or changed expectations.

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, unless the context indicates or otherwise requires, “our Company,” “the Company,” “IR-Med,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to IR-Med, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and its consolidated subsidiary, IR. Med Ltd., a company organized under the laws of Israel.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Corporate History

General

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada in April 2007 under the name “Monster Motors, Inc.” We began operating the business of IR. Med Ltd., an Israeli company, through a reverse acquisition on December 24, 2020. IR. Med Ltd. (an Israeli company which was founded in 2013) continues to operate as our operating subsidiary, and we are the sole stockholder of IR. Med Ltd.

Our corporate headquarters and research facilities are located at ZHR Industrial Zone, Rosh Pina, Israel.

Business Overview

We are in the process of developing point-of-care decision support devices based on the patented cutting-edge infrared spectroscopy and artificial intelligence, or AI, analysis technology platform, as a basis for point-of-care decision support devices. The electrooptic visual and infrared spectroscopy technology platform allows harmless and non-invasive gathering of bio-information from a patient’s blood and tissue. Bioinformation is then analyzed using our AI-based algorithms to provide healthcare professionals with decision support in the assessment and monitoring of various disease conditions. We plan to use our proceeds to continue development efforts of our products, while mainly focusing on the DiaSafe™ device, production of commercial units, marketing, and working capital.

PressureSafe™: Our first product based on this platform, is a handheld device designed to revolutionize the early assessment of pressure injuries, or PIs, affecting the skin and underlying tissue. PIs in the U.S. alone account for \$26.8 billion in healthcare spending and result in 60,000 deaths annually. *PressureSafe™* is expected to contribute to early assessment of PIs, regardless of patient skin tone, which we believe will drive equitable healthcare and help reduce the toll and cost of PIs. We plan to launch *PressureSafe™* as a decision support system, or DSS, tool for caregivers in hospitals, nursing homes, and home-care companies. On April 9, 2024, the *PressureSafe™* decision support device received FDA listing certification. *PressureSafe™* is classified as a Class I device. We are currently working on completing the development of the commercial version of the *PressureSafe™* device, with initial sales planned during the second half of 2025, following the listing by the FDA.

DiaSafe: Similarities in the physiological development of PIs and diabetic foot ulcers, or DFU, under the skin surface allow the IRMED *PressureSafe™* device to be adopted to support the early assessment of DFU among diabetic patients at high risk of developing DFU. We are assessing and planning the development of our second product, which is a handheld optical monitoring device that will support early assessment of DFUs in lower limb skin and underlying tissue, primarily caused by prolonged pressure on the sole of diabetic patients, which sometimes is accompanied by other comorbidities as lower limb neuropathy.

Our novel technology platform will enable direct assessment of the development of a DFU before it becomes an open wound that may lead to limb amputation. The Israeli Innovation Authority, or IIA, has approved our plan to develop a diabetic foot ulcer device for early assessment of DFU. On January 25, 2024, the IIA approved a program to develop a device for the early assessment of diabetic foot ulcers among diabetic patients, with a project budget of NIS 3,761,978 (approximately US\$ 1,030,000) which includes an amount equal to 50% grant of the total budget provided at the time of the grant, disbursed in installments over the course of 13 months, by the project’s progress. In consideration for the grant by the IIA, the subsidiary is required to pay royalties at the rate of 3%-5% from the total sales until the repayment date of the full amount of the grant, plus annual interest at the SOFR rate. In addition, the IIA must approve any arrangement whereby the Company seeks to transfer the technology relating to the project, or its development, from Israel. Following the IIA grant we plan to commence a clinical trial in the center of Israel’s leading diabetes clinic. On July 15, 2024, we announced that we received a grant from the IIA in the amount of approximately \$500,000, to develop our platform technology for a new indication, a decision support device for the early assessment of diabetic foot ulcers. The grant’s 13-month development was finalized, as we achieved the project’s milestones. Computer simulations of infrared light reflectance from lesions under the skin surface have been completed.

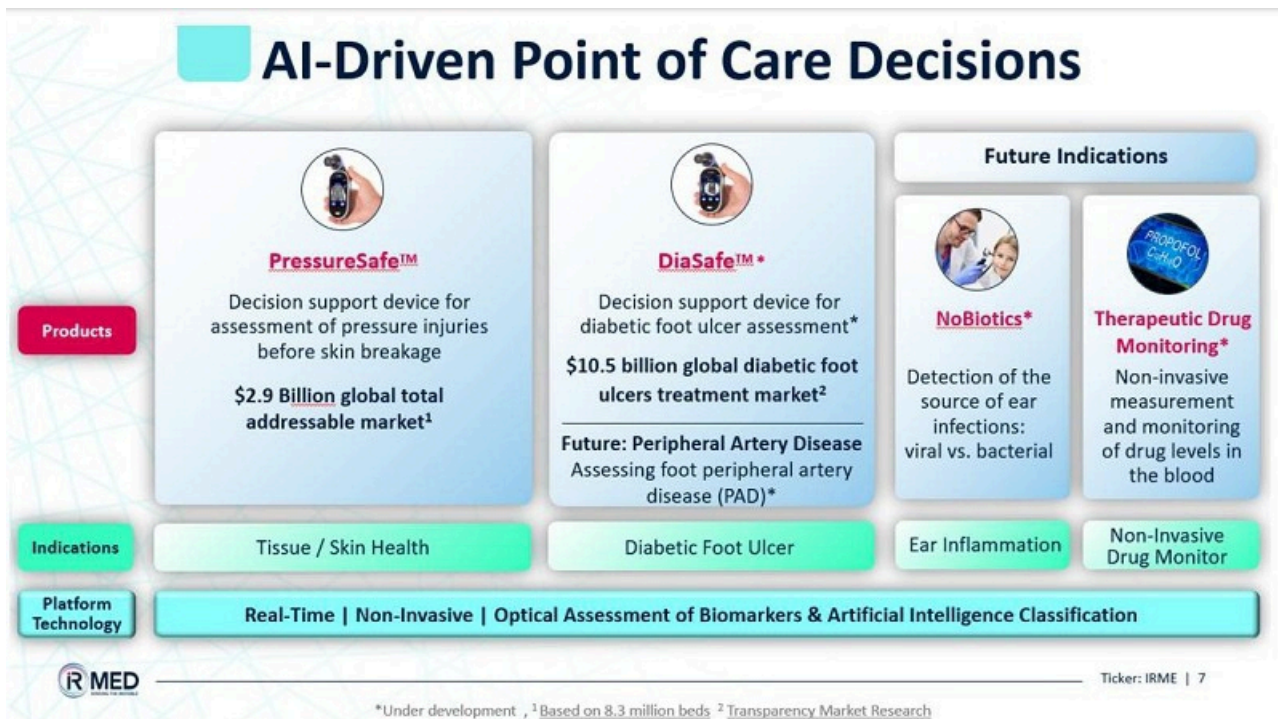
Future indication as part of our research and development is an innovative otoscope, *NoBiotics*, to support physicians with an immediate indication as to whether middle ear infection (otitis media), a common malady in children, is of a bacterial origin and thus requiring antibiotic treatment, or of a viral origin that consequently does not require antibiotic treatment.

Our technology platform utilizes AI. AI is a broad term generally used to describe conditions where a machine mimics “cognitive” functions associated with human intelligence, such as “learning” and “problem-solving.” Basic AI includes machine learning, where a machine uses algorithms to parse data, learn from it, and then suggest a determination or prediction about a given phenomenon. The machine is “trained” using large amounts of data and algorithms that provide it with the ability to learn how to perform various tasks.

The global diagnostics market is driven in large by solutions that can be applied in healthcare settings, as these tools will drive decisions regarding specific treatments and the associated outlays. However, despite advances in medical imaging and other diagnostic tools, misdiagnosis remains a common occurrence.

Our initial focus is on the development of decision support system solutions utilizing our proprietary platform for the pre-emptive diagnosis of PIs, and diabetic foot ulcers. Our current business plan focuses on two principal medical devices:

1. *PressureSafe™*, a handheld skin-agnostic optical monitoring device that is being developed to support early assessment of PIs to the skin and underlying tissue, primarily caused by prolonged pressure associated with bed confinement; and
2. *DiaSafe*, a handheld optical monitoring device that is being developed to support early assessment of DFUs in lower limb skin and underlying tissue, primarily caused by prolonged pressure on the sole of diabetic patients, which sometimes is accompanied by other comorbidities as lower limb neuropathy.



*Under development , ¹Based on 8.3 million beds ²Transparency Market Research

Fig1. IRMED AI-Driven Point of Care Decisions technology platform

Overview of Target Market and Our Solutions

Pressure Injury Market

Populations are aging due to improvements in healthcare. However, there are increased rates of obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. This combination of an increasingly aging population and such diseases has resulted in more people with decreased mobility needing assistance with activities of daily living. A major morbidity of decreased mobility is development of PIs. PIs develop as a result of a combination of physiologic events and external conditions. Along with localized, oedema, ischemia and reperfusion hindering injury to tissues, impaired lymphatic drainage and mechanical deformation of tissue cells have been shown to contribute to pressure injury.

Compression prevents lymph fluid drainage and leads to deterioration in tissue cell normal activities, which causes increased interstitial fluid and waste build up, contributing to the development of PIs. The time required to develop PIs depends on many factors, including the patient's physiological medical background and the degree of pressure and shear force placed on the tissue. PIs occur over predictable pressure points where bony protuberances are more likely to compress tissues when the patient is in prolonged contact with hard surfaces. Studies show that the heel area is the second most frequent location for a pressure ulcer, with the most prevalent being the sacrum. The heel accounts for between 23% and 28% of all pressure ulcers.¹

While the overall number of Hospital Acquired Conditions, or HAC, have decreased by 8%, pressure injuries have resisted improvement efforts and continue to grow by 10% annually. PIs are both costly and deadly. The U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, or AHRQ, reports that PIs add \$10.2 billion to annual U.S. healthcare costs. Furthermore, these are associated with over 45% of the 63,619 HAC related deaths in the U.S., making it the leading HAC related death.²



(AHRQ, 2019). Source: https://www.ahrq.gov/data/infographics/hac-rates_2019.html; AHRQ National Scorecard on Hospital-Acquired Conditions Final Results for 2014-2017 (PDF, 787 KB).

PIs impose a tremendous healthcare burden. As stated in the National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel fact sheet for 2023, 60,000 patients die every year as a direct result of pressure injuries. Acute care attributable to hospital-acquired PIs reaches \$26.8 billion, and 2.5 million patients per year develop a PI. Patient care costs per PI range from \$20,900 up to \$151,700. PIs are among one of the five most common harms experienced by patients and the second most common claim for lawsuits, after wrongful death. More than 17,000 lawsuits arise due to PIs annually at an average settlement of \$250,000. PIs occur across the healthcare industry, including in 10% of acute care patients, 25% of long-term acute care patients, 12% of nursing home patients and 12% of rehabilitation center patients.³

¹ Smith, S., Ashby, S., Thomas, L. and Williams, F., 2017. Evaluation of a multifactorial approach to reduce the prevalence of pressure injuries in regional Australian acute inpatient care settings. *International Wound Journal*, 15(1), pp.95-105.

² AP News. 2019. *Pressure Ulcers Cost U.S. Healthcare \$10.2 Billion and Contribute to Nearly 29,000 Hospital Deaths Each Year*.

³ National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel fact sheet for 2023

The most common method used to detect early PIs is a visual assessment by a professional caregiver focusing on areas at high probability to develop PIs. This skin and tissue visual assessment is subjective, unreliable, untimely (as PIs often occur suddenly without visual cues), and only effective to detect PIs once they are visible. Technology-based methods for detecting and monitoring have been developed, but as far as we know, none have succeeded in providing an effective solution. Pressure injuries, especially HAPIs, are complex, difficult to treat, and at risk for re-occurrence.

Pressure Injuries Background

A pressure injury is caused when skin integrity is broken down by some type of unrelieved pressure, leading to the destruction of normal structure and function. The National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel, or NPIAP, the preeminent U.S. professional organization dedicated to prevention and management of PIs, uses these four criteria to define a PI:

- A pressure injury is localized damage to the skin and underlying soft tissue, usually over a bony prominence.
- The injury can present as intact skin or an open ulcer and may be painful.
- The injury occurs as a result of intense pressure, prolonged pressure, or pressure in combination with shear.
- The tolerance of soft tissue for pressure and shear may also be affected by microclimate, nutrition, perfusion, comorbidities and condition of the soft tissue.

Common places for PIs to develop include the back of the head, shoulders, elbows, buttocks, hips, ankles, and heels.

The 4 Stages of Pressure Injuries - PI Stage 1

Non-blanchable erythema of intact skin. Intact skin with a localized area of non-blanchable erythema, which may appear differently in darkly pigmented skin. Presence of blanchable erythema or changes in sensation, temperature or firmness may precede visual changes. Color changes do not include purple or maroon discoloration; these may indicate deep tissue pressure injury.

Stage 1 in Darkly Pigmented Skin: Research indicates that people with darker skin tones are more likely to develop higher stage pressure injuries, possibly because skin assessment protocols are less effective in identifying damage earlier. Pigmentation of the skin may prevent visualizing the reactive hyperemia in the pressure injury.⁴

Currently, PIs are discovered only as they begin to appear on the skin, after they have been festering underneath the skin layers. Nurses regularly assess patients at high risk by evaluating them according to accepted scores (e.g., Braden or Norton Scales). Hospitals can then get the patient onto a different type of mattress that wicks away moisture, changes patient support and reduces pressure and imposes orders for the individual to be turned every few hours, for example. The risk of a PI among acute care patients ranges between 2-40% of patients.

Intrinsic risk factors such as diabetes, malnutrition and smoking also increase the overall risk for pressure injuries. The spinal cord injury patient population is at the highest risk (25-66%) of developing a PI due to the combination of immobility and decreased sensation. A prospective study of spinal cord patients not only found that sacral and ischial PIs were very common (43% and 15%, respectively), as might be expected, but also noted that the second most common location was on the heel (19%).⁵

Nursing home patients have PI prevalence of 11%⁶ and are most likely to develop PIs on the sacrum or heels. Nursing home patients were also found to have contractures at a prevalence of 55%. Contractures are caused by decreased elasticity of the tissue surrounding major joints, and the resulting lack of full mobility in the affected extremities significantly increases the risk of PI information.

⁴ Current Perspectives on Pressure Injuries in Persons with Dark Skin Tones from the National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel, *Adv Skin Wound Care*. 2023 Sep 1;36(9):470-480. doi: 10.1097/ASW.000000000000032. Epub 2023 Aug 7. PMID: 37590446.

⁵ Delmore, B., Lebovits, S., Suggs, B., Rolnitzky, L. and Ayello, E., 2015. Risk Factors Associated with Heel Pressure Ulcers in Hospitalized Patients. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy & Continence Nursing*, 42(3), pp.242-248.

⁶ Palese, A., Zammattio, E., Zuttion, R., Ferrario, B., Ponta, S., Gonella, S. and Comoretto, R., 2020. Avoidable and Unavoidable Pressure Injuries Among Residents Living in Nursing Homes. *Journal of Wound, Ostomy & Continence Nursing*, 47(3), pp.230-235.

A significant market is the home healthcare market, which is anticipated to be worth \$645 billion by 2025 (CAGR 8.7%).⁷ It is estimated that by 2030, seniors aged 65 and over will represent 20% of the U.S. population, and over 19 million seniors are estimated to need homecare services. Homecare companies have a strong incentive to prevent PIs as they are rated and carry part of the cost treating those patients.

According to a survey published in 2000 by UCLA School of Medicine,⁸ in a total sample of 3,048 patients, 9.12% had PIs, and of these, 37.4% had more than one PI, and 14% had three or more. Considering the worst PIs for each subject, 40.3% had Stage II and 27% had Stage III or IV injuries.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) has identified several basic principles for PI prevention: (a) use a validated tool to assess risk such as the Braden Scale and Norton Scale; (b) implement a preventive plan for residents at risk, which should focus on avoiding friction and sheer trauma to at-risk skin regions, as well as an individualized plan to reduce pressure, such as frequent repositioning; and (c) daily inspection of the skin for high-risk residents, as deep tissue damage can occur in as little as two hours. The most common method used to detect early pressure injuries is a visual assessment by a professional caregiver focusing on areas where PIs most frequently develop. This visual assessment is subjective, unreliable, untimely and ineffective as PIs develop under the skin before becoming visible to the naked eye. Technology-based methods for detecting and monitoring PIs have been developed, but none have succeeded in providing an effective solution. These include ulcer assessment based on skin conductivity which has relatively low resolution and is influenced by different topical skin conditions (e.g., moisture, urine or feces). Other system solution methods such as electronic medical record programs, which prompt providers to document results of PI screening every shift or day, are of great importance in diagnosing PIs early and preventing progression. Pads designed to specifically cover pressure points such as the sacrum and heels, as well as foam pads designed to wrap around at-risk body parts, are common products. However, it is important to note that some pads can actually be detrimental; for example, supports with cut-outs can have increased pressure at their edges. Hospital-acquired PI rates are increasing while all other hospital-acquired conditions are decreasing (AHRQ, 2019).

PressureSafe™

Since 2017, we have been designing and developing *PressureSafe™*, a novel device that has the potential to provide a reliable method of monitoring and recording patients, providing additional bio information to healthcare providers as to where and when a pressure injury may occur. The technology platform is designed to record information relating to each patient. The core technologies underlying the *PressureSafe™* device are patent protected (US Patent No. US 10,709,365 and US Patent No. US10,772,541). Our technology platform is based on the fact that tissues of the human body absorb and reflect omitted light in different wave lengths (from the visual light to infra-red light), and the light is reflected and scattered back from different skin layers. During this process, the reflected and scattered light waves through a damaged area changes its properties in comparison to light reflection and scattering from normal healthy tissue. The *PressureSafe™* device is being designed to capture, analyze and identify tissue status to make early PI diagnoses using Spectrographic Analysis, while AI based algorithm is implemented to improve diagnostic accuracy. The *PressureSafe™* device illuminate the skin with a miniature set of LEDs less than a second in order to acquire the tissue fingerprint. The emitted light photons from the device will be absorbed, scattered, and reflected back. The device will then detect the absorption and reflectance, and by using algorithms, it will process the signals to identify and classify the scanned area.

As all person's skin properties are unique, the diagnosing physician needs to use a device as the *PressureSafe™*, which automatically calibrate the device to the specific patient's skin, a process that takes merely a few seconds and allows personalized diagnosis, improving physician diagnostic process effectiveness, as the *PressureSafe™* device is designed to measure regardless of skin color. Our technology is being developed to enable the assessment of different subepidermal layers by scanning through these skin layers, thus assessing the subepidermal damaged tissue using multi-biomarker approach and assisting with additional information to allow better treatment. Assessing the subepidermal biomarkers has been developed to "raise a flag" to allow the caregivers intervene and prevent their opening ("skin breakage"). The biomarkers that our algorithm uses starts from the early inflammatory process, as soon as local underlying tissue function is disturbed, ischemia and cells begin to be damaged.

⁷ Home Healthcare Market will grow at CAGR of 8.7% to hit \$645.10 billion by 2025: Adroit Market Research.

⁸ Ferrell, B., Josephson, K., Norvid, P. and Alcorn, H., 2000. Pressure Ulcers Among Patients Admitted to Home Care. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, 48(9), pp.1042-1047.

PressureSafe™ is a hand-held scanner designed to provide additional information as a DSS, to support the care giver effectively with the main diagnostic ability to identify PIs and to differentiate between deep tissue PIs (before they become visible) and Stage 1 PIs. Deep tissue PIs are serious, deep PIs that form under intact skin, spread in deep tissues and eventually present themselves as full thickness wounds. The *PressureSafe™* is composed of (a) a handheld optic probe device, which utilizes harmless infrared light that is placed on the skin and has a disposable tip that is changed between patients. The optic probe with its disposable cover is placed on suspected areas for performing measurements; (b) a disposable probe tip component, changed between patients to avoid cross-contamination; (c) a software component containing machine learning algorithm for analyzing the collected data; and (d) software for connectivity and downloading the collected data and measurements results to the EMR/EHR systems used by the medical center or homecare company.

PressureSafe™ is a non-invasive real-time optical monitoring device to support early intervention in PI treatment prior to skin breakage. The device performs a reflectance spectroscopy scan to generate information for the decision maker, while collecting data on epidermal and subepidermal physiological changes together with other bio-signals typical of early formation of PIs in the main three skin layers, thus detecting the appearance of life-risking pressure injuries. *PressureSafe™* is designed to detect changes deep in the skin, regardless of skin tone, by measuring bio markers. As soon as local subcutaneous tissue function is disturbed and cells begin to disintegrate by pressure exerted upon the body area, our scanner is designed to be able to detect this very early inflammatory process and tissue structure changes. The technology will allow patient monitoring and immediate reading in a non-invasive way. It has the potential to help to reduce the number of PIs dramatically through accurate early classification, making it attractive for public and private healthcare systems worldwide.

PressureSafe™ Studies

Our product candidates are in various stages of development and production. The *PressureSafe™* device is in an advanced stage of development and is planned to be our first go-to-market product.

We have completed the development of the first generation *PressureSafe™* prototype in the second quarter of 2022. In June 2022, IR. Med Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a study agreement with Beit Rivka, a large geriatric hospital in Israel associated with Clalit, the largest Health Maintenance Organization, or HMO, in Israel, to conduct a usability study of *PressureSafe™*.

On July 17, 2023, we published our interim report of usability study performed in Israel in leading medical centers with the following results: *PressureSafe™* demonstrated very high efficacy in noninvasively detecting the presence and absence of PIs below the skin's surface. *PressureSafe™* accurately detected the presence of a PI in 96% of cases. In addition, *PressureSafe™* correctly determined that no wound was present in 91% of cases. The study was conducted at two medical centers owned by Clalit, namely Beit Rivka Hospital and Rabin Medical Center both in Petah Tikva, where 370 *PressureSafe™* scans were performed on 25 patients who had Stage 1 PIs or deep tissue injuries. No device related safety issues were reported in the total of 44 patients evaluated for safety.

On September 26, 2023, we announced that we signed a Clinical Trial Agreement with the Methodist Healthcare System of San Antonio to conduct a usability study titled "Safety and Efficacy of the *PressureSafe™* device for early assessment of Pressure Injury in People with Various Skin Tones, Including Dark Skin Tones." Methodist Healthcare is recognized as the most respected healthcare provider in its region. With a network of 85 hospitals, 9 of which are acute care facilities, Methodist Healthcare employs more than 11,000 people, including 2,700 physicians. Based on our intended protocol, we plan to have 50% of the subjects for the upcoming study to have a dark skin tone, thus producing comparative data on *PressureSafe™*'s accuracy as a decision support device in detecting early-stage PIs in people of darker and lighter skin tones. Early-stage PIs can be more difficult to see on dark skin tones with the current standard of care for the assessment of PIs, which is visual skin inspection.

On February 20, 2024, we reported 92% efficacy for PressureSafe™. Data from the study conducted at two medical centers owned by Clalit, namely Beit Rivka Hospital and Rabin Medical Center, presented at the NPIAP 2024 Annual Conference on February 16 and 17, 2024 in San Antonio, Texas. The 14-day efficacy portion of the single arm, bi-center study evaluated 38 patients at high risk of pressure injury development. A total of 924 scans were conducted on 154 body locations. Nurses conducting the scans were blinded to PressureSafe™'s results, which were encrypted. PressureSafe™ detected Stage 1 pressure injuries with 92% sensitivity and 88% specificity. Additional portions of the study evaluated safety, as well as device calibration and validation. Total data from 66 patients was obtained for safety analysis and no safety signals were identified in 1,493 scans. Based on these data, the study concluded that PressureSafe™ is a safe, efficient, and valuable method for early assessment of pressure injuries. On May 22, 2024, we published a poster presentation on our website titled "Near Infra-Red Spectroscopy scanner for early assessment of stage 1 pressure injury and deep tissue injury – clinical study results", which includes data that was presented at the NPIAP 2024 Annual Conference in San Antonio, Texas.

On April 9, 2024, the PressureSafe™ decision support device received an FDA listing certification. PressureSafe™ is classified as a Class I device and is exempt from 510(k) premarket submission. We are currently working on completing larger scale production of the commercial version of the PressureSafe™ device, with initial sales planned during the second half of 2025, following the listing under the FDA.

On September 10, 2024, we announced the start of a usability study PressureSafe™, at San Antonio, Texas based Methodist Healthcare. The study, titled "Safety and Efficacy of the PressureSafe™ Device for Early Assessment of Pressure Injury in People with Various Skin Tones, Including Dark Skin Tones," has received approval from Methodist Healthcare and has commenced patient enrollment and monitoring. Methodist Healthcare is widely regarded as one of the most respected healthcare providers in its region. With a growing network of care locations including hospitals, surgery centers, ERs, and family health clinics, each year Methodist Healthcare serves 608,000 patients, including 11,000 births, and 330,000 ER visits. The study aims to improve the early assessment and prevention of pressure injuries among all patients. Importantly, the study aims to address the substantial challenge of healthcare inequality in the assessment of pressure injuries in people of dark skin tones who are more than twice as likely to suffer from pressure injuries than those with lighter skin tone, according to a 5-year study published in Wounds. The current standard of care relies on visual inspection of the skin, which can be less effective for early assessment in individuals with darker skin tones. Up to 104 people will be enrolled in the study, approximately half with dark skin tones. Registered nurses specialized in wound care, or WOCN, will be trained in using PressureSafe™. Sensitivity and specificity will be assessed and compared to standard of care visual skin assessment done by the WOCN nurses.

DiaSafe

We are now in the development stages of Software/Hardware, algorithms and optics to allow early assessment of incipient DFU in the lower limbs, the DiaSafe™. DiaSafe™ is an adjustment to the PressureSafe™ proven technology allows us to reduce the development period and approach the relevant markets faster. We plan to initiate a clinical study in Israel, to train the developed algorithm and test patients.

DFU Background

Diabetic foot ulcer are an increasing problem among diabetic patients. Diabetic foot ulcers are one of several serious complications of diabetes progression. Major contributing causes to diabetic foot ulcers are peripheral neuropathy, peripheral arterial disease, and immunosuppression. Up to 15% of patients with diabetes have diabetic foot ulcers, and these ulcers lead to more than 80,000 amputations per year in the United States. The lifetime risk of diabetic foot ulcers for patients with diabetes may reach up to 68 per 1,000 people as reported by some studies. As a diabetic foot ulcer progresses, the patient's risk for amputation increases; in nearly 84% of patients who have a lower limb amputation secondary to diabetes, the amputation is preceded by a diabetic foot ulcer. Peripheral neuropathy secondary to diabetes is an etiologic factor of diabetic foot ulcers and is estimated to affect 5.5 million people in the United States.

These collective findings indicate that diabetic foot ulcers lead to serious disability, serious reduction in patient quality of life, and high financial costs for society. With increased vigilance on risk assessment, diagnosis, and management of diabetic foot ulcers, clinicians can improve patient outcomes and reduce healthcare costs.

There are a few established methods for diagnosing DFU. These methods assess side effects of diabetic related symptoms as Peripheral Artery Disease diabetic neuropathy (mono-filament test tuning fork test), skin temperature, BP, heart rate, skin dryness etc. The suggested DiaSafe™ device measures actual dermal and subdermal changes of injured skin tissue structure caused directly the development of diabetic foot ulcers. The optical platform developed by IR-MED allows direct assessment and measurement of changes in skin structure (including blood flow changes).⁹

- Market Prevalence: The percentage of Americans aged 65 and older diagnosed with diabetes remains high, at 29.2%, or 16.5 million seniors (diagnosed and undiagnosed).

⁹ Tuttolomondo A, Maida C, Pinto A. Diabetic foot syndrome: Immune-inflammatory features as possible cardiovascular markers in diabetes. World J Orthop. 2015 Jan 18;6(1):62-76. doi: 10.5312/wjo.v6.i1.62. PMID: 25621212; PMCID: PMC4303791.

¹⁰ https://journals.lww.com/jaapa/fulltext/2015/05000/pathogenesis_and_management_of_diabetic_foot.6.aspx

- Diabetic foot ulcers are wounds on the feet that develop in patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes. About one-third of people with diabetes develop a foot ulcer during their lifetime. Diabetic foot ulcers affect about 18.6 million people worldwide and 1.6 million in the U.S. annually. Treatment of infection in a diabetic ulcer is difficult and expensive. Patients usually need to take long-term medications or become hospitalized for an extended period of time DFU treatment is expensive. On average, the treatment cost for wounds with Wagner grade I in five industrialized countries was \$3,096 in 2010. However, if the wound becomes complicated and amputated, the cost will rise to almost \$107,900.¹⁰ Average in-hospital costs were \$10,827 (range: \$702–\$82,880) per DFU episode. Primary healed DFUs costs on average \$4,830, single minor amputations on average \$13,580, multiple minor amputations on average \$31,835 and major amputations on average \$73,813 per episode.¹¹

All the diabetic patients should undergo comprehensive foot exam once a year. The goal of this examination is to determine the risk factors that may result in a foot ulcer and consequently amputation of the affected organ. The physical examination contains observation, palpation of the pulses in the lower extremities, including the posterior tibial and dorsalis pedis pulses. The physical examination also includes neurological tests. At least two neurologic tests are performed and one of the tests should measure the protective sensation in which a 10 g monofilament is used. Vibration sensation using a 128 Hz diapason.

DiaSafe

The DiaSafe™ device as the PressureSafe™ device is being designed to capture, analyze and identify tissue status to make early DFU assessment and classification using Spectrographic Analysis, while AI based algorithm is implemented to improve provided diagnostic accuracy. The DiaSafe™ device illuminates the skin with a miniature set of LEDs less than a second in order to acquire the tissue fingerprint. The emitted light photons from the device will be absorbed, scattered and reflected back. The device will then detect the absorption and reflectance, and by using algorithms, it will process the signals to identify and classify the scanned area or DFU.

As all person's skin properties are unique, the diagnosing physician needs to use a device as the DiaSafe™, which automatically calibrate the device to the specific patient's skin, a process that takes merely a few seconds and allows personalized diagnosis, improving physician diagnostic process effectiveness, as the DiaSafe™ device is designed to measure regardless of skin color. Our technology is being developed to enable the assessment of different subepidermal layers by scanning through these skin layers, thus improving the identification of the damage, assessing the subepidermal damaged tissue volume and assisting with additional information to allow better treatment efficacy. Measuring the differences of subepidermal biomarker is being developed to detect early formation of DFUs and to “raise a flag” to allow the caregivers intervene and prevent their appearance. The biomarkers that our algorithm detects start from the early inflammatory process, as soon as local underlying tissue function is disturbed, and cells begin to be damaged.

DiaSafe™ is a hand-held scanner designed to provide additional information as a DSS, to support the care giver effectively with the main diagnostic ability to identify DFUs and to differentiate between DFUs under different skin conditions (before they become visible). The *DiaSafe™* is composed of: (a) a handheld optic probe device, which utilizes harmless infra-red light that is placed on the skin and has a disposable tip which is changed between patients. The optic probe with its disposable cover is placed on suspected areas for performing measurements; (b) a disposable probe tip component, changed between patients to avoid cross-contamination; (c) a software component containing machine learning algorithm for analyzing the collected data; and (d) software for connectivity and downloading the collected data and measurements results to the EMR/EHR systems used by the medical center or homecare company.

DiaeSafe™ is a non-invasive real-time optical monitoring device to support early intervention in DFU treatment prior to skin breakage. The device performs a reflectance spectroscopy scan to generate information for the decision maker, while collecting data on epidermal and subepidermal physiological changes together with other bio-signals typical of early formation of PIs in the main three skin layers, thus detecting the appearance of life risking pressure. *DiaSafe™* is designed to detect changes deep in the skin, regardless of skin tone, by measuring bio markers. As soon as local subcutaneous tissue function is disturbed and cells begin to disintegrate by pressure exerted upon the body area, our scanner is designed to be able to detect this very early inflammatory process and tissue structure changes. The technology will allow patient monitoring and immediate reading in a non-invasive way. It has the potential to help to reduce the number of DFUs dramatically through accurate early classification, making it attractive for public and private healthcare systems worldwide.

¹¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3634178/> Iraj B, Khorvash F, Ebneshahidi A, Askari G. Prevention of diabetic foot ulcer. *Int J Prev Med.* 2013;4(3):373-376, <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2812203>.

¹² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0168822717302413>.

Our Strategy

Our goal over the next five years is to establish our technology and related products as the gold standard for the targeted sectors. The key elements of our strategy are as follows:

Develop and expand a balanced and diverse pipeline of products and product candidates. Our core platform technologies will include innovative spectrographic analysis tools for diagnostic aid, AI, devices and product candidates in various development and clinical stages. We plan to add products and product candidates to our pipeline by expanding our technologies that are being developed to additional indications and through investing in new technologies, products and product candidates. By maintaining this multi-product approach, we aim to provide a broad and comprehensive product offering, which we believe will result in multiple value inflection events, reduced risks to our potential business associated with a particular product or product candidate and increased return on investment. Furthermore, product candidates that we develop may create attractive collaboration opportunities with pharma, diagnostics, medical devices and medical supplies companies.

Target large and growing patient populations with significant unmet medical needs. PIs and DFUs are medical conditions afflicting large and growing global patient populations, each with significant unmet medical needs such as requiring earlier and more accurate diagnosis, reducing the widespread reliance on antibiotics and optimizing the delivery of medical services, thereby improving the efficacy and safety of treatment.

Maintain a global, diverse network of specialists to accelerate knowledge synergies and innovation. We plan to utilize a global network of specialists to identify large and growing patient populations with significant unmet medical needs, evaluate and prioritize potential technologies, assist in designing development plans and diagnostic protocols and determine potential indications of our platform technologies to our target patient populations in various territories. We believe that maintaining this diverse network of industry specialists will allow us to continue to maximize knowledge and cost synergies, utilize shared commercial infrastructure across products, reduce risks of development and commercialization delays to our overall business and leverage our current and future platform technologies and technologies for additional products and product candidates.

¹⁷ Rosenfeld, R., Schwartz, S., Cannon, C., Roland, P., Simon, G., Kumar, K., Huang, W., Haskell, H. and Robertson, P., 2014. Clinical Practice Guideline. *Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery*, 150(1_suppl), pp. S1-S24.

Establish distribution channels to maximize the commercial potential of our products. We plan to seek out collaborative arrangements with major healthcare providers to facilitate market adoption of our product candidates. We believe that such institutions are well-positioned to directly benefit from improvements in accurate diagnosis and the reduction of cost of care associated with the use of our product candidates. We also believe that the marginal cost of our product candidates compared to potential savings will make it economical for healthcare institutions to adopt our products, regardless of whether or not additional costs of purchase of these products will be covered by third-party payors, such as government healthcare programs and commercial insurance companies. Through cooperation with healthcare providers, we aim to develop and prove an economic model beneficial to them. Thereafter, we plan to engage with private insurance plans to develop reimbursement programs encouraging the use of our product candidates. We expect that adoption rates of our products will increase if hospitals and other medical institutions are compensated, in full or in part, for additional costs incurred when purchasing our products.

Disposable unit/Pay Per Use (PPU) business model - Our developing business model will be based on disposable need to be changed per patient examined. This will allow potential customers to pay only per use of the device, with minimal investing in equipment, and have great potential to generate substantial revenues to the company. As we develop large, accumulated databases, we plan to offer software as a service (SAAS) to our customers.

R&D and New Product Development

We believe our strong research and development (R&D) capabilities are one of our principal competitive strengths. Our R&D activities are conducted at our subsidiary's facility in Israel. Our team of employees and sub-contractors is comprised of current and future dedicated research and development employees, system architects, algorithm developer engineers, software engineers, electronics and electro-optics engineers, quality engineers and regulatory and health experts, who are responsible for R&D, development and testing of our technologies and product candidates.

We plan to increase our R&D team as necessary to meet our product development goals and milestones and deliver the products in the right time to market and in the required quality.

Intellectual Property

General

We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets, non-disclosure agreements and other intellectual property to protect the proprietary technologies that we believe are important to our business. Our success will depend in part on our ability to obtain and maintain patents and other proprietary protection for commercially important inventions and know-how, defend and enforce our patents, maintain our licenses, preserve our trade secrets and operate without infringing valid and enforceable patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. We also rely on continuing technological innovation to develop, strengthen and maintain our proprietary position in the field of diagnostic decision support software devices.

The IR based core technologies underlying the *PressureSafe*TM device are covered by patent issued (US Patent No. US 10,709,365 and US Patent No. US10,772,541) issued on July 14, 2020, and September 15, 2020, respectively. All our patents are marked under "system and method for noninvasive analysis of subcutaneous tissue". Such patents are owned by IR. Med Ltd. and are valid through August 2034.

These patents are based on physical phenomena of light reflection from the surface of the skin. The *PressureSafe*TM device irradiates the surface of tissue with harmless infrared and visual light radiation. The reflected light from the tissue changes its physical properties according to the level of injury in the sub dermal tissue (under the skin). Comparing the reflected light from a healthy tissue and reflected light from a suspected injured tissue allows early assessment of sub dermal PIs.

During 2022, we applied for two new provisional patents in the US. and European Union, one for the *PressureSafe*TM device and one for *Nobiotics*.

During 2023, we applied for two patents in the U.S. protecting different configurations of our devices and new technological developments. We also applied for two design patents covering our unique design of our devices and accessories, and were granted one patent from the Israeli Patent Office supporting the American patents already approved.

During 2024, we applied for three design patents, protecting *PressureSafe*TM and *DiaSafe*TM design and our disposable tip cover design in a various stages of approval.

As of the date of this report, a significant portion of our granted U.S. patent applications and pending patent applications in foreign jurisdictions is directed to enhance both the *PressureSafe*[™] device and other future applications. However, some of these patent applications may not result in issued patents, and not all issued patents may be maintained in force for their entire term.

Competition

We operate in highly competitive segments of the medical device markets. We face competition from many different sources, including commercial medical device enterprises, academic institutions, government agencies and private and public research institutions. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, product development, manufacturing and marketing resources than us. Large medical device companies have extensive experience in clinical testing and obtaining regulatory approval for medical devices. We also may compete with these organizations to recruit scientists and clinical development personnel. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies.

We expect *PressureSafe*[™], if and when commercially available, to compete directly with Bruin's Biometrics Provizio SEM Scanner, which is currently commercially available in the U.S., U.K. and the E.U. As we intend with the *PressureSafe*[™] device, the Bruin scanner is marketed to senior care facilities, as well as other health care centers. Bruin's product is based on electro-resistance measurement of the skin's moisture, a method that is significantly different from the approach contained in the *PressureSafe*[™] device, which utilizes real-time, multi bio marker, optical monitoring device combined with AI-based capabilities for assessment of PIs in different settings. In addition, new developments, including the development of other medical device technologies and methods of preventing PIs, occur in the medical device industry at a rapid pace.

Diabetic foot ulcer assessment is a process composed of collecting a patient's background data and point of care measurements, such as lower limbs data (pulse quality, level of neuropathy, etc.). The collected information allows rough assessment of a DFU to develop. Since there is no way to measure direct biomarkers associated with DFU, we are developing the technology and a device that will measure direct biomarkers demonstrating development of subdermal DFU.

Manufacturing

We do not own or operate manufacturing facilities. While we plan to depend on third-party contract manufacturers for device manufacturing, we plan to perform the final assembly, quality control and release of finished goods in our facilities.

Manufacturers of our products are required, among other things, to comply with applicable FDA/EMA manufacturing requirements contained in the FDA/EMA's Quality System Regulation, or QSR. The QSR requires manufacturing quality assurance and quality control as well as the corresponding maintenance of records and documentation.

Major changes to the device generally require regulatory approval before being implemented (e.g., adding new indications and additional labeling claims, etc.).

Under FDA Medical Device Reporting, or MDR, regulations, medical device manufacturers are required to report to the FDA information that a device has or may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or has malfunctioned in a way that would likely cause or contribute to death or serious injury if the malfunction of the device or one of our similar devices were to recur. Discovery of problems with a product after product release may result in restriction on a product or manufacturer, including withdrawal of the product from the market.

We do not have any current contractual relationships for the manufacture of commercial supplies of any of our product candidates if they are approved. We intend to enter into contract manufacturing agreements and one or more back-up manufacturers for the commercial production of our product candidates when they are near potential approval.

Distribution and Revenue Generation

On October 7, 2022, we entered into an exclusive Distribution and License Agreement, or the Distribution Agreement, with PI Prevention Care LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, or the Distributor, pursuant to which the Distributor received exclusive royalty bearing rights to promote, market and sell solely in the United States our *PressureSafe*[™] monitoring device.

On June 18, 2024, we provided the Distributor with a notice of the Commercial Launch Date of September 20, 2024. On July 16, 2024, we provided a notice of breach of contract to the Distributor following his lack of response to our Commercial Launch Date notice. Effective as of October 15, 2024, as a result of our notice to the Distributor of the Distributor's material breach of the Agreement following its failure to timely pay the license fee as required, the Agreement was terminated.

We plan to seek out collaborative arrangements with major healthcare providers to facilitate market adoption of our product candidates. We believe that such institutions are well-positioned to directly benefit from improvements in accurate diagnosis and the reduction of cost of care associated with the use of our product candidates. We also believe that the marginal cost of our product candidates compared to potential savings will make it economical for healthcare institutions to adopt our products, regardless of whether or not additional costs of purchase of these products will be covered by third-party payors, such as government healthcare programs and commercial insurance companies. Through cooperation with healthcare providers, we aim to develop and prove an economic model beneficial to them. Thereafter, we plan to engage with private insurance plans to develop reimbursement programs encouraging the use of our product candidates. We expect that adoption rates of our products will increase if hospitals and other medical institutions are compensated, in full or in part, for additional costs incurred when purchasing our products.

We intend to establish sales and marketing structures and strategic partnerships in the United States, U.K. and Europe to support all of our product candidates.

The target market for our *PressureSafe*[™] device is relevant healthcare settings (*i.e.*, hospitals, senior care facilities, homecare companies, etc.), nursing homes and a growing segment of long-term homecare givers. Towards that end, in the third quarter of 2022, we began preparations in anticipation of commercialization of *PressureSafe*[™] in the United States during 2024, pending regulatory approvals, which have been delayed.

Once we receive the appropriate sales approvals, we expect the marketing will be done with local partners who have the relevant abilities and connections in each territory where the company will ask to sell the products. Since each country has its own specific healthcare system, a local partner (one or more) will be chosen to address the specific market needs in terms of regulation, technical support, etc. Pricing will be determined by the local partner, taking into account all overhead expected costs, regulation requirements and reimbursement methods.

The *DiaSafe*[™] once developed, will be marketed pending our receipt of the appropriate sales approvals. We expect the marketing will be done with local partners who have the relevant abilities and connections per each relevant distribution territory. Since each country has its own specific healthcare system, a local partner (one or more) will be chosen to address the specific market needs in terms of regulations and technical support. Pricing will be determined by the local partner, taking into account all overhead expected costs, regulation requirements and reimbursement methods.

In both the *PressureSafe*[™] and the *DiaSafe*[™] devices, the revenue stream is expected to be generated mainly from the disposables and *PressureSafe*[™] solution as a service (PSaaS) that are needed for the proper operation of the device, while the device itself likely be given under lease agreements. It is envisioned that the disposable component will be mass produced.

It is expected that market penetration will be achieved through original equipment manufacturing agreements with one of several large medical device companies already selling to the target market. At the current time, we have no commitments from any such distributors or original equipment manufacturing partners.

Facilities

Our subsidiary occupies approximately 130 square meters of facilities located in Rosh Pinna industrial zone, Israel, under an agreement for shared office space and services that expires upon 90 days' notice by either our subsidiary or the landlord. Through December 31, 2024, we recorded liability of 297,000 New Israeli Shekels, or NIS, (approximately \$82,000), due to rent and office services.

Government Regulation and Product Approval

Government authorities in the United States, at the federal, state and local levels, as well as other countries, extensively regulate, among other things, the research, development, testing, manufacture, quality control, approval, labeling, packaging, storage, record-keeping, promotion, advertising, distribution, post-approval monitoring and reporting, marketing and export and import of products such as those we are developing.

Government Regulations

Before we can market our product candidates to the public in the U.S., we believe the products will need to obtain clearance for commercial sales. Our devices will be subject to ongoing regulation by the FDA in the U.S. and other federal, state, and local regulatory bodies.

FDA regulations govern, among other things, product design and development, manufacturing, labeling, pre-clinical and clinical trials, post-market adverse event reporting, post-market surveillance, complaint handling, repair or recall of products, product storage, record keeping, pre-market clearance, advertising and promotion and sales and distribution.

Unless an exemption applies, each medical device, such as our *PressureSafe*[™] and *DiaSafe*[™] that are intended to be commercially distributed in the United States, requires 510(k) clearance from the FDA. Based on the FDA guidance documents that we have reviewed, we expect to be subject to the shorter and more streamlined 510(k) process for *PressureSafe*[™], which typically involves less risk of uncertainty and the submission of less supporting documentation, without the costly clinical trials (though of course no prior guarantee can be provided as to such regulatory treatment). Generally, gaining 510(k) clearance for a product depends on demonstrating that the subject product is "substantially equivalent" to a previously cleared 510(k) device.

For the *PressureSafe*[™] device, we are worked closely with our FDA regulatory consultants to complete our pre-market notification to the FDA for 510(k) clearance and all other necessary design and manufacturing processes. We intend to pursue approximately the same regulatory track for the *DiaSafe*[™] device.

Failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements can result in enforcement actions by the FDA and other regulatory agencies, which may include any of the following sanctions: untitled letters or warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees, civil or criminal penalties, recall or seizure of our current or future products, operating restrictions, partial suspension or total shutdown of production, refusal of or delay in granting 510(k) clearance of new products or modified products or rescission of previously granted 510(k) clearances. Any of these sanctions could result in higher than anticipated costs and have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business and financial condition. See "Risk Factor - Government Regulation," above.

The FDA can delay, limit or deny clearance of our proposed devices for many reasons, including:

- our inability to demonstrate that our product is safe and effective for its intended users;
- our inability to demonstrate that our product is the “substantial equivalent” of a previously cleared device;
- the data from clinical studies that we undertake may be insufficient to support clearance; and
- failure of the manufacturing process or facilities we use to meet applicable requirements.

In addition, the FDA may change its pre-market policies, adopt additional regulations, revise existing regulations or take other actions which may prevent or delay clearance of our devices.

Any delay in or failure to receive or maintain regulatory compliance prior to marketing our devices could prevent us from generating revenue therefrom or achieving profitability.

Additionally, the FDA and other regulatory authorities have broad enforcement powers. Regulatory enforcement or inquiries or other increased scrutiny on us could dissuade some customers from using our proposed product and adversely affect our reputation and the perceived safety and efficacy of our proposed devices. If the FDA requires us to go through a more rigorous examination for our proposed product than we currently expect, such as requiring additional testing further verification or other procedures, we may require substantial additional funding sooner than anticipated and/or our product could be severely delayed. Being subject to an extended period of scrutiny or being required to conduct expensive clinical trials would be particularly harmful to our business because our proposed devices currently constitute our only products.

Ongoing Regulation by FDA.

Placing the *PressureSafe*[™] device on the market requires in addition:

- Establishment registration and device listing;
- Quality system regulation, which requires manufacturers, including third-party manufacturers, to follow stringent design, testing, control, documentation and other quality assurance procedures during all aspects of the manufacturing process;
- Labeling regulations and FDA prohibitions against the promotion of products for uncleared, unapproved or “off-label” uses, and other requirements related to advertising and promotional activities;
- Medical device reporting, or MDR regulations, which require that manufacturers report to the FDA if their device may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or malfunctioned in a way that would likely cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if the malfunction were to recur;
- Corrections and removals reporting regulations, which require that manufacturers report to the FDA field corrections and product recalls or removals if undertaken to reduce a risk to health posed by the device or to remedy a violation of the 1938 Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or FDCA, that may present a risk to health;
- Labelling and Unique Device Identification, or UDI, regulations; and
- Post-market surveillance regulations, which apply when necessary to protect the public health or to provide additional safety and effectiveness data for the device. (Refer to the section below)

Post-Approval Requirements

Although premarket clinical trials provide important information on a device’s safety and effectiveness, it is possible that new safety concerns will emerge once the device is on the market. As a result, the FDA continues to monitor device performance after a device has been approved. FDA officials conduct routine inspections of medical device manufacturing facilities across the United States. Manufacturers may be informed of inspections in advance, or the inspections may be unannounced. Inspections may be routine or caused by a particular problem. The purpose of these inspections is to make sure developers are following good manufacturing practices. Furthermore, the FDA can shut down a manufacturing facility if required standards are not met.

Usability Studies

We have completed the development of the first generation *PressureSafe*[™] prototype in the second quarter of 2022. In June 2022, IR. Med Ltd., our wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a study agreement with Beit Rivka, a large geriatric hospital in Israel associated with Clalit, to conduct a usability study of *PressureSafe*[™].

In February 2023, our subsidiary IR. Med Ltd. entered into an agreement with Rabin Medical Center in Israel to perform a usability study, as an additional study center to the current study that we have been performing at Beit-Rivka, a large geriatric hospital in Israel. The agreement is to conduct a usability study of our proprietary and patent protected "*PressureSafe*[™]" device, which we plan to launch as a DSS tool for care givers in hospitals, nursing homes and homecare companies.

On July 17, 2023, we published our interim report of usability study performed in Israel in leading medical centers with the following results: *PressureSafe*[™] demonstrated very high efficacy in noninvasively detecting the presence and absence of PIs below the skin's surface. *PressureSafe*[™] accurately detected the presence of a PI in 96% of cases. In addition, *PressureSafe*[™] correctly determined that no wound was present in 91% of cases. The study was conducted at two medical centers owned by Clalit, namely Beit Rivka Hospital and Rabin Medical Center, both in Petah Tikva, where 370 *PressureSafe*[™] scans were performed on 25 patients who had Stage 1 PIs or deep tissue injuries. No device related safety issues were reported in the total of 44 patients evaluated for safety. On February 20, 2024, we reported 92% efficacy for *PressureSafe*[™]. Data from the study was presented at the NPIAP 2024 Annual Conference on February 16 and 17, 2024 in San Antonio, Texas. The 14-day efficacy portion of the single arm, bi-center study evaluated 38 patients at high risk of pressure injury development. A total of 924 scans were conducted on 154 body locations. Nurses conducting the scans were blinded to *PressureSafe*[™]'s results, which were encrypted. *PressureSafe*[™] detected Stage 1 pressure injuries with 92% sensitivity and 88% specificity. Additional portions of the study evaluated safety, as well as device calibration and validation. Total data from 66 patients was obtained for safety analysis and no safety signals were identified in 1,493 scans. Based on these data, the study concluded that *PressureSafe*[™] is a safe, efficient, and valuable method for early assessment of pressure injuries. On May 22, 2024, we published a poster presentation on our website titled "Near Infra-Red Spectroscopy scanner for early assessment of stage 1 pressure injury and deep tissue injury – clinical study results", which includes data that was presented at the NPIAP 2024 Annual Conference in San Antonio, Texas.

On September 26, 2023, we announced that we signed a Clinical Trial Agreement with the Methodist Healthcare System of San Antonio to conduct a usability study titled "Safety and Efficacy of the *PressureSafe*[™] Device for Early Assessment of Pressure Injury in People with Various Skin Tones, Including Dark Skin Tones." On September 10, 2024, we announced the start of a usability study *PressureSafe*[™], at San Antonio, Texas based Methodist Healthcare. The study, titled "Safety and Efficacy of the *PressureSafe*[™] Device for Early Assessment of Pressure Injury in People with Various Skin Tones, Including Dark Skin Tones," has received approval from Methodist Healthcare and has commenced patient enrollment and monitoring.

On September 10, 2024, we announced the start of a usability study for our lead product, *PressureSafe*[™], at San Antonio, Texas based Methodist Healthcare. The study, titled "Safety and Efficacy of the *PressureSafe*[™] Device for Early Assessment of Pressure Injury in People with Various Skin Tones, Including Dark Skin Tones," has received approval from Methodist Healthcare and has commenced patient enrollment and monitoring. Methodist Healthcare is widely regarded as one of the most respected healthcare providers in its region. With a growing network of care locations including hospitals, surgery centers, ERs, and family health clinics, each year Methodist Healthcare serves 608,000 patients, including 11,000 births, and 330,000 ER visits. The study aims to improve the early assessment and prevention of pressure injuries among all patients. Importantly, the study aims to address the substantial challenge of healthcare inequality in the assessment of pressure injuries in people of dark skin tones who are more than twice as likely to suffer from pressure injuries than those with lighter skin tone, according to a 5-year study published in *Wounds*. The current standard of care relies on visual inspection of the skin, which can be less effective for early assessment in individuals with darker skin tones. Up to 104 people will be enrolled in the study, approximately half with dark skin tones. Registered nurses specialized in wound care (WOCN) will be trained in using *PressureSafe*[™]. Sensitivity and specificity will be assessed and compared to standard of care visual skin assessment done by the WOCN nurses.

In March 2025, we announced that our clinical and executive team had the privilege of demonstrating *PressureSafe*[™] at the National Pressure Injury Advisory Panel (NPIAP) 2025 Conference, the leading U.S. conference for pressure injuries, held during the last week of February 2025. During the conference, our booth drew significant interest from key opinion leaders, healthcare practitioners, scientists, and commercial partners, which reinforced the industry's enthusiasm for our innovative technology. Two principal investigators presented compelling results from key studies. The first study, conducted at Clalit Medical Centers in Israel, included final results from Beit Rivka Hospital and Rabin Medical Center, both part of Clalit, the world's second-largest Health Maintenance Organization (HMO). This study assessed *PressureSafe*[™]'s Infrared Spectroscopy Scanner (IRSS) for evaluating Stage 1 pressure injuries (PI) and suspected deep tissue injuries (sDTI). Findings from 924 scans revealed a sensitivity of 89% and specificity of 90%, with no device-related adverse events across 1,475 scans. The device improved the assessment of pressure injuries before skin breakage, reduced reliance on subjective visual assessment, and contributed to a measurable reduction in pressure injuries. The second study, focused on diverse skin tones, was conducted in two Methodist hospitals in Texas to evaluate the effectiveness of Near-Infrared (NIR) Spectroscopy in addressing pigmentation-related challenges. Ongoing Phase 1 data from 294 scans demonstrated a 90% sensitivity rate, establishing *PressureSafe*[™]'s reliability across diverse populations. By using the IRSS with a multi-biomarker approach to assess underlying tissue, the device provides a reliable quantitative method to assist healthcare professionals in clinical assessments.

In addition, we plan to conduct usability studies in the U.S. or other countries on the *PressureSafe*[™] and on the *DiaSafe*[™]. Additional regulations govern the approval, initiation, conduct, documentation and reporting of clinical studies to regulatory agencies in the countries or regions in which they are conducted. Such investigational use is generally also regulated by local and institutional requirements and policies which usually include review by an ethics committee or institutional review board, or IRB. Failure to comply with all regulations governing such studies could subject the company to significant enforcement actions and sanctions, including halting of the study, seizure of investigational devices or data, sanctions against investigators, civil or criminal penalties and other actions. Without the data from one or more clinical studies, it may not be possible for us to secure the data necessary to support certain regulatory submissions, to secure reimbursement or demonstrate other requirements. We cannot assure that access to clinical investigators, sites and subjects, documentation and data will be available on the terms and timeframes necessary.

Reimbursement

Our current go-to-market strategy does not contemplate or rely upon governmental or third-party payor reimbursement. However, in the future we plan to seek reimbursement for product candidates as a means to expand the adoption of products and broaden our customer base.

To the extent that we adopt a market strategy which is in whole or in part reliant on third-party reimbursement, commercial sales of our future products will depend in part on the availability of reimbursement from such third-party payors, including government health administrative authorities, managed care providers, private health insurers and other organizations. Each third-party payor may have its own policy regarding which products it will cover, the conditions under which it will cover such products, and how much it will pay for such products. Third-party payors are increasingly examining the medical necessity and cost effectiveness of medical products and services in addition to safety and efficacy and, accordingly, significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of newly approved devices. Further, healthcare policy and payment reform models and medical cost containment models are being considered and/or adopted in the United States and other countries. Legislative and/or administrative reforms to applicable reimbursement systems may significantly reduce reimbursement for the services in which our products are used or result in the denial of coverage for such services outright. As a result, third-party reimbursement adequate to enable us to realize an appropriate return on our investment in research and product development may not be available for our products.

Other Healthcare Laws and Compliance Requirements

In the United States, our activities are potentially subject to regulation by various federal, state and local authorities in addition to the FDA, including the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formerly the Health Care Financing Administration), other divisions of the United States Department of Health and Human Services (*e.g.*, the Office of Inspector General), the United States Department of Justice and individual United States Attorney offices within the Department of Justice, and state and local governments.

Anti-Kickback Statutes in the United States

The U.S. federal anti-kickback statute prohibits persons from knowingly and willfully soliciting, offering, receiving or providing remuneration, directly or indirectly, in exchange for or to induce either the referral of an individual, or the furnishing, arranging for or recommending of a good or service, for which payment may be made in whole or in part under a U.S. federal healthcare program such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The definition of “remuneration” has been broadly interpreted to include anything of value, including gifts, discounts, the furnishing of supplies or equipment, payments of cash and waivers of payments. Several courts have interpreted the statute’s intent requirement to mean that, if any one purpose of an arrangement involving remuneration is to induce referrals or otherwise generate business involving goods or services reimbursed in whole or in part under U.S. federal healthcare programs, the statute has been violated. Penalties for violations include criminal penalties and civil sanctions such as fines, imprisonment and possible exclusion from Medicare, Medicaid and other U.S. federal healthcare programs. The reach of the federal anti-kickback statute was broadened by the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which, among other things, amends the intent requirement of the federal anti-kickback statute. Pursuant to the statutory amendment, a person or entity no longer needs to have actual knowledge of this statute or specific intent to violate it in order to have committed a violation. The ACA further provides that the government may assert that a claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the federal anti-kickback statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the U.S. False Claims Act or the Civil Monetary Penalties statute, which imposes penalties against any person who is determined to have presented or caused to be presented a claim to a federal health program that the person knows or should know is for an item or service that was not provided as claimed or is false or fraudulent.

The U.S. federal anti-kickback statute is broad and prohibits many arrangements and practices that are lawful in businesses outside of the healthcare industry. Recognizing that the statute is broad and may technically prohibit many innocuous or beneficial arrangements, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) of the Department of Health and Human Services, has issued a series of regulations, known as “safe harbors.” These safe harbors set forth provisions that, if all their applicable requirements are met, will assure healthcare providers and other parties that they will not be prosecuted under the anti-kickback statute. The failure of a transaction or arrangement to fit precisely within one or more safe harbors does not necessarily mean that it is illegal or that prosecution will be pursued. However, conduct and business arrangements that do not fully satisfy an applicable safe harbor may result in increased scrutiny by government enforcement authorities such as the OIG or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Many states have adopted laws similar to the U.S. federal anti-kickback statute. Some of these state prohibitions are broader than the U.S. federal statute and apply to the referral of patients and recommendations for healthcare items or services reimbursed by any source, not only the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Government officials have focused certain enforcement efforts on marketing of healthcare items and services, among other activities, and have brought cases against individuals or entities with sales personnel who allegedly offered unlawful inducements to potential or existing physician users in an attempt to procure their business.

U.S. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)

HIPAA imposes criminal and civil liability for executing a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private payors, or making false statements relating to healthcare matters. HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH, which governs the conduct of certain electronic healthcare transactions and protects the security and privacy of protected health information, can impose civil or criminal liability for violations of its provisions.

In addition, we may be subject to data privacy and security regulation by both the federal government and the states in which we conduct our business. HIPAA, as amended by HITECH and its implementing regulations, imposes certain requirements relating to privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information. Among other things, HITECH makes HIPAA's privacy and security standards directly applicable to "business associates"— independent contractors or agents of covered entities that receive or obtain protected health information in connection with providing a service on behalf of a covered entity. HITECH also increased the civil and criminal penalties that may be imposed against covered entities, business associates and possibly other persons, and gave state attorneys general new authority to file civil actions for damages or injunctions in federal courts to enforce the federal HIPAA laws and seek attorney's fees and costs associated with pursuing federal civil actions. In addition, state laws govern the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and may not have the same effect, thus complicating compliance efforts.

International Regulation

The European Commission is the legislative body responsible for the EU MDR (Medical Device Regulation) with which manufacturers selling medical products in the European Union and the European Economic Area, or EEA, must comply. The European Union has adopted regulations of design, manufacture, labeling, clinical studies, post-market clinical follow-up, post-market surveillance and vigilance for medical devices. Devices that comply with the requirements of a relevant EU MDR will be entitled to bear the CE conformity marking, indicating that the device conforms to the essential requirements of the applicable regulations and, accordingly, can be marketed throughout the European Union and EEA, after being certified by a Notified Body. The centralized procedure provides for the grant of a single marketing authorization that is valid for all European Union member states.

In addition to regulations in the United States, there are a variety of foreign regulations governing clinical trials and commercial sales and distribution of any product candidates. The approval process varies from country to country, and the time may be longer or shorter than that required for bringing the product to the U.S. market.

Employees & Consultants

As of April 4, 2025, we had 3 employees on a full-time basis, with one employee and one service provider on a part-time basis, engaged in product research and development at IR. Med Ltd.

During February 2024, as a result of financial difficulties, we notified 10 of our 11 employees, including our then-Chief Executive Officer, of the termination of their employment. The effective termination dates vary based on contractual notice periods, which range between March 22, 2024, and April 22, 2024. During March 2024 following the approval of the IIA plan, we canceled the termination notice of two employees.

Israeli labor laws govern the length of the workday, minimum wages for employees, procedures for hiring and dismissing employees, determination of severance pay, annual leave, sick days, advance notice of termination of employment, equal opportunity and anti-discrimination laws and other conditions of employment. Subject to specified exceptions, Israeli law generally requires severance pay upon the retirement, death or dismissal of an employee, and requires us and our employees to make payments to the National Insurance Institute, which is similar to the U.S. Social Security Administration. Our employees have defined benefit pension plans that comply with the applicable Israeli legal requirements. Our employees are not represented by a labor union. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good. To date, we have not experienced any work stoppages.

Corporate Values and Ethics

We strongly believe that our success depends on all of our employees identifying with our company's purpose and understanding how their work contributes to the Company's overall strategy. To this end, we engaged in an inclusive all-company process to develop our company purpose, vision, mission and values.

Our corporate culture and values, along with our employees are our most valuable. These values, are:

- Passion,
- Integrity,
- Excellence,
- Responsibility,
- Innovation, and
- Spirit of Collaboration.

These values form part of our goal setting and review process to ensure accountability to these values at all levels. In order to further ensure that we live our values, and our culture stays unique and strong, our Board of Directors and executive management team put significant focus on our human capital resources.

We utilize a variety of channels to facilitate open and direct communication, including: (i) monthly all-hands staff meetings, (ii) regular open learning forums to promote peer learning or town hall meetings with executives; (iii) regular ongoing update communications; and (iv) employee surveys beyond the annual engagement survey referenced above on an as-needed basis.

Employee Compensation and Benefits

Our compensation programs are designed to align the compensation of our employees with the Company's performance and to provide the proper incentives to attract, retain and motivate employees to achieve superior results. The structure of our compensation programs balances incentive earnings for both short-term and long-term performance. Specifically:

- We provide employee base salaries that are competitive and consistent with employee positions, skill levels, experience, knowledge and geographic location.
- To foster a stronger sense of ownership and align the interests of employees with those of our shareholders, we offer both a stock option program and employee stock purchase program to eligible employees under our broad-based equity incentive plans.
- Annual increases and incentive compensation are based on merit, which is communicated to employees at the time of hiring and documented through our talent management process as part of our annual review procedures and upon internal transfer and/or promotion.

Diversity and Inclusion

Ingrained in our culture is the philosophy that each individual offers diverse perspectives, backgrounds and experiences that create great outcomes when we are united as a team. We respect our people and embrace our differences. We welcome everyone and value the ideas generated by our collective uniqueness. We aspire that all of our teammates reach their full potential, and we encourage them to be confident in their differences.

Employee Development and Training

We invest significant resources in developing and retaining the talent needed to achieve our business goals. To support our employees in reaching their full potential, we offer internal and promote external learning and development opportunities. Education assistance is offered to financially support employees who seek to expand their knowledge and skill base.

Corporate and Available Information

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports are available free of charge through our website (<http://www.irmedical.com>) as soon as practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Except as otherwise stated in these documents, the information contained on our website or available by hyperlink from our website is not incorporated by reference into this report or any other documents we file, with or furnish to, the SEC.

Our common stock is listed and traded on the over-the-counter market OTCQB under the symbol “IRME.”

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, before making any decision to invest in shares of our common stock. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. If any of the events discussed in the risk factors below occurs, our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially harmed. If that were to happen, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks not currently known to us, or other factors not perceived by us to present significant risks to our business at this time also may impair our business operations.

Summary of Risk Factors

Below is a summary of the principal factors that make an investment in our common stock speculative or risky. This summary does not address all of the risks that we face. Additional discussion of the risks summarized in this risk factor summary, and other risks that we face, can be found below under the heading “Risk Factors” and should be carefully considered, together with other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our other filings with the SEC, before making an investment decision regarding our common stock.

- We are a development stage medical device company and have a history of significant operating losses; we expect to continue to incur operating losses, and we may never achieve or maintain profitability.
- We will need substantial additional funding to continue our operations, which could result in significant dilution or restrictions on our business activities. We may not be able to raise capital when needed, if at all, which would force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts and could cause our business to fail.
- Our independent registered public accounting firm has included an explanatory paragraph relating to our ability to continue as a going concern in its report on our audited financial statements included in this report. Our audited financial statements on December 31, 2024, were prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern.
- Medical device development involves a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome. We may incur additional costs or experience delays in completing, or ultimately be unable to complete, the development and commercialization of any product.
- The size and future growth in the market for our planned devices under development has not been established with precision and may be smaller than we estimate, possibly materially. If our estimates and projections overestimate the size of this market, our sales growth may be adversely affected.

- Any product candidates we may advance into clinical trials (assuming the FDA so requires) may be subject to extensive regulation, which can be costly and time consuming, cause unanticipated delays or prevent the receipt of the required approvals to commercialize our product candidates, all of which can adversely affect our business
- We may be subject to numerous and varying privacy and security laws, and our failure to comply could result in penalties and reputational damage.
- If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or fail to enter into agreements with third parties to market and sell any products we may successfully develop, we may not be able to effectively market and sell any such products and generate product revenue.
- Failure to manage our growth effectively could increase our expenses, decrease our revenue and prevent us from implementing our business strategy.
- Failure to secure or retain coverage or adequate reimbursement for our planned products in development by third-party payors could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.
- If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights or if our intellectual property rights are inadequate to protect our technology, our competitors could develop and commercialize technology similar to ours, and our competitive position could be harmed.
- Our technology development is headquartered in Israel and, therefore, our results may be adversely affected by economic restrictions imposed on, and political and military instability in Israel, including Israel's multi-front war.

Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a number of very significant risks. You should carefully consider the following risks and uncertainties in addition to other information in this report in evaluating our company and its business before purchasing shares of our company's common stock. Our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed due to any of the following risks. You could lose all or part of your investment due to any of these risks.

Risks Related to Our Business, Financial Position, Capital Requirements, Managing our Growth and Other Legal Compliance Matters

We are a development stage medical device company and have a history of significant operating losses; we expect to continue to incur operating losses, and we may never achieve or maintain profitability.

As a development stage company, we do not currently have revenues to generate cash flows to cover operating expenses. Since our inception, we have incurred operating losses in each year due to costs incurred in connection with research and development activities, marketing and general and administrative expenses associated with our operations. For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, we incurred net losses of approximately \$1,899,000 and \$4,909,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, we had an accumulated deficit of \$16,738,000 and \$14,839,000, respectively.

We expect to incur losses for the foreseeable future as we continue the development of, and seek regulatory clearance and approvals for, our devices in development (for pre-emptive diagnosis of PIs on the skin surface), DiaSafe™ and thereafter, for the *Nobiotics* device (for detecting the ear infections in children). If we fail to generate revenue and eventually become profitable, or if we are unable to fund our continuing losses, our shareholders could lose all or a substantial part of their investment.

We will need substantial additional funding to complete subsequent phases of our medical devices and to operate our business and such funding may not be available or, if it is available, such financing is likely to substantially dilute our existing shareholders.

The discovery, development and commercialization of new medical devices (such as our *PressureSafe*[™] and *DiaSafe*[™] devices) entails significant costs. As we are in the early stage of the engineering, electronics, algorithm and mechanical aspects of our devices and prototypes, we still must develop, modify, refine and finalize them. To enable us to accomplish these and other related items and continue to operate our business, we will need to raise substantial additional capital or enter into strategic partnerships to enable us to:

- fund clinical studies and seek regulatory approvals/clearance prior to performing clinical trials (if needed);
- build or access manufacturing and commercialization capabilities;
- develop, test and receive regulatory commercial sale approval to market our products;
- acquire or license additional internal systems and other infrastructure; and
- hire and support additional management, engineering and scientific personnel.

We will need substantial additional funding to continue our operations, which could result in significant dilution or restrictions on our business activities. We may not be able to raise capital when needed, if at all, which would force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts and could cause our business to fail.

Our operations have consumed substantial amounts of cash since inception. We expect to need substantial additional funding to pursue the clinical development of our drug candidates and launch and commercialize any drug candidates for which we receive regulatory approval.

In 2022 and 2023, we raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,625,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively, from sales of our equity and equity linked securities. On June 4, 2024, and July 4, 2024, we raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$755,000 from sales of our shares of common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock.

Nonetheless, we will require additional capital for the further development and commercialization of our three product candidates (which are in various stages of design and development) and may need to raise additional funds sooner if we choose to and are able to expand more rapidly than we currently anticipate. Further, we expect our expenses to increase in connection with our ongoing activities. In addition, if we obtain regulatory approval for any of our product candidates, we expect to incur significant commercialization expenses related to regulatory requirements, product manufacturing, marketing, sales and distribution.

Furthermore, we expect to incur additional costs associated with operating as a public company. We may also encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other unknown factors that may increase our capital needs and/or cause us to spend our cash resources faster than we expect. Accordingly, we will need to obtain substantial additional funding in order to continue our operations.

To date, we have financed our operations through a mix of equity investments from private investors, the incurrence of debt, grant funding and technology licensing revenues, and we expect to continue to utilize such means of financing for the foreseeable future. Additional funding from those or other sources may not be available when or in the amounts needed, on acceptable terms, or at all.

If we raise capital through the sale of equity, or securities convertible into equity, it will result in dilution to our then existing stockholders, which could be significant depending on the price at which we may be able to sell our securities.

If we raise additional capital through the incurrence of indebtedness, we may become subject to covenants restricting our business activities, and holders of debt instruments may have rights and privileges senior to those of our equity investors. In addition, servicing the interest and principal repayment obligations under debt facilities could divert funds that would otherwise be available to support research and development or commercialization activities.

If we are unable to raise capital when needed on commercially reasonable terms, we could be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development for our product candidates or any future commercialization efforts or ultimately cease operations. Any of these events could significantly harm our business, financial condition and prospects.

Until we can generate a sufficient amount of product revenue to finance our cash requirements, which we may never achieve, we expect to finance our cash needs primarily through public or private equity offerings, debt financings or through the establishment of possible strategic alliances. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are not able to secure additional equity funding when needed, we may have to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of our clinical studies, development programs or future commercialization initiatives.

In addition, any additional equity funding that we do obtain will dilute the ownership held by our existing security holders. The amount of this dilution may be substantially increased if the trading price of our common stock is lower at the time of any financing. Regardless, the economic dilution to shareholders will be significant if our stock price does not increase significantly, or if the effective price of any sale is below the price paid by a particular shareholder. Any debt financing that we obtain in the future could involve substantial restrictions on activities and creditors could seek a pledge of some or all of our assets. We have not identified potential sources for such financing that we will require, and we do not have commitments from any third parties to provide any future debt financing. If we fail to obtain funding as needed, we may be forced to cease or scale back operations, and our results, financial condition and stock price would be adversely affected.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has included an explanatory paragraph relating to our ability to continue as a going concern in its report on our audited financial statements included in this report. Our audited financial statements on December 31, 2024, were prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern.

Primarily as a result of our losses and limited cash balances and cash flows, the report of our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, contains an explanatory paragraph on our financial statements stating that the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has accumulated deficit that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. While the Company raised proceeds of \$755,000 during the year ended December 31, 2024, by way of private placement offerings to accredited investors, it does not believe its resources will be sufficient to meet its operating and capital needs beyond the second quarter of 2025. The Company expects it will require additional capital to fully implement the scope of its proposed business operations, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will have to continue to rely on equity and debt financing, and/or continued support from its officers and directors. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on favorable terms.

If we are unable to secure additional capital, we may be required to curtail our clinical and research and development initiatives and take additional measures to reduce costs in order to conserve our cash in amounts sufficient to sustain operations and meet our obligations. These measures could cause significant delays in our clinical and regulatory efforts, which is critical to the realization of our business plan. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that may be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern. It is not possible for us to predict at this time the potential success of our business. The revenue and income potential of our proposed business and operations are currently unknown. If we cannot continue as a viable entity, you may lose some or all of your investment.

Our limited operating history as a development stage company may hinder our ability to successfully meet our objectives.

We were formed in 2013, and since that time our focus has been on our three leading product candidates, which are the *PressureSafe*[™] device, *DiaSafe*[™] device. We have limited experience with development stage operations, including manufacturing and have not yet demonstrated an ability to successfully overcome many of the risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies in new and rapidly evolving fields, particularly in the medical device support systems arena. In addition, the early-stage nature of our development operations can only provide limited operating results upon which investors can evaluate our business and prospects.

Our limited operating history may adversely affect our ability to implement our business strategy and achieve our business goals, which include, among others, the following activities:

- developing our product candidates using unproven technologies;
- undertaking preclinical development and clinical trials as well as formulating and manufacturing products;
- obtaining the human, financial and other resources necessary to develop, test, manufacture, commercialize and market our product candidates;
- engaging collaborators to assist in developing, testing, manufacturing and marketing our product candidates;
- continuing to build and maintain an intellectual property portfolio covering our technology and product candidates;
- achieving acceptance and use by the medical community of our Anticalin platform and drug candidates after they receive regulatory approvals;
- maintaining, growing and managing our internal teams as and to the extent we increase our operations and develop new segments of our business;
- developing and maintaining successful collaboration, strategic and other relationships for the development and commercialization of our product candidates that receive regulatory approvals with existing and new partners; and
- managing our cash flows and any growth we may experience in an environment where costs and expenses relating to clinical studies, regulatory approvals and commercialization continue to increase.

If we are unsuccessful in accomplishing any or all of these objectives, we may not be able to raise capital, expand our business, develop our drug candidates or continue our operations.

We may never achieve profitability.

Because of the numerous risks and uncertainties associated with the development and commercialization of medical device solutions, we are unable to accurately predict the timing or amount of future revenue or expenses or when, or if, we will be able to achieve profitability. We have financed our operations primarily through issuance and sale of equity and equity linked securities. The size of our future net losses will depend, in part, on the rate of growth or contraction of our expenses and the level and rate of growth, if any, of our revenues. We expect to continue to expend substantial financial and other resources on, among other things:

- investments to expand and enhance our platform and technology infrastructure, make improvements to the scalability, availability and security of our platform, and develop new products;
- sales and marketing, including expanding our indirect sales organization and marketing programs;
- planning and conducting clinical trials to obtain regulatory approval/clearance for the commercialization of our products;
- expansion of our operations and infrastructure, both domestically and internationally; and
- general administration, including legal, accounting and other expenses related to being a public company.

If we are unable to successfully commercialize our products or if revenue from any of our products that receives marketing approval is insufficient, we will not achieve profitability. Furthermore, even if we successfully commercialize our products, our planned investments may not result in increased revenue or growth of our business. We may not be able to generate net revenues sufficient to offset our expected cost increases and planned investments in our business and platform. As a result, we may incur significant losses for the foreseeable future, and may not be able to achieve and sustain profitability. If we fail to achieve and sustain profitability, then we may not be able to achieve our business plan, fund our business or continue as a going concern.

Our quarterly results may fluctuate significantly, and period-to-period comparisons of our results may not be meaningful.

Our quarterly results, including the levels of future revenue, if any, our operating expenses and other costs, and our operating margins, may fluctuate significantly in the future, and period-to-period comparisons of our results may not be meaningful. This may be especially true to the extent that we do not successfully establish our business model. Accordingly, the results of any one period should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance. In addition, our quarterly results may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business. Factors that may cause fluctuations in our quarterly results include, but are not limited to:

- the timing of regulatory commercial sale approvals for our products in various stages of development;
- our ability to successfully establish our business model;
- our ability to attract and retain distribution networks, customers and to expand our business;
- enacted or pending legislation effecting the healthcare industry;
- changes in our pricing policies or those of our competitors;
- the timing of our recognition of revenue and the mix of our revenues during the period;
- the amount and timing of operating expenses and other costs related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, infrastructure and operations;
- the amount and timing of operating expenses and other costs related to the development or acquisition of businesses, services, technologies or intellectual property rights;
- the timing and costs associated with legal or regulatory actions;
- changes in the competitive dynamics of our industry, including consolidation among competitors or customers;
- loss of our executive officers or other key employees
- industry conditions and trends that are specific to the vertical markets in which we sell or intend to sell our devices; and
- general economic and market conditions.

Fluctuations in quarterly results may negatively impact the value of our common stock, regardless of whether they impact or reflect the overall performance of our business. If our quarterly results fall below the expectations of investors or any securities analysts who follow our shares, or below any guidance we may provide, the price of our ordinary shares could decline substantially.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations affect our results of operations, as reported in our financial statements.

We incur expenses in U.S. Dollars and in NIS, but our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. However, a significant portion of our headcount related expenses, consisting principally of salaries and related personnel expenses as well as R&D consulting services, leases and certain other operating expenses, are denominated in NIS. This foreign currency exposure gives rise to market risk associated with exchange rate movements of the U.S. dollar against the NIS. Furthermore, we anticipate that a material portion of our expenses will continue to be denominated in NIS.

In addition, increased international sales in the future may result in greater foreign currency denominated sales, increasing our foreign currency risk. If we are not able to successfully hedge against the risks associated with currency fluctuations, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Medical device development involves a lengthy and expensive process with an uncertain outcome. We may incur additional costs or experience delays in completing, or ultimately be unable to complete, the development and commercialization of any product.

Before the DiaSafe™ and the *Nobiotics* medical devices can be available for commercial sale the United States and in other countries, we must complete all regulatory requirements necessitated by the FDA and foreign health regulatory authorities and demonstrate the performance and safety of our technology. These activities will include performing clinical useability studies. While we currently plan to pursue 510(k) approval which does not require clinical trials, the FDA may require clinical trials in order to approve our product candidates. Clinical Trials are expensive, difficult to design and implement, can take years to complete and are inherently uncertain as to outcome. A failure of one or more clinical trials can occur at any stage of testing. Further, the outcomes of completed clinical trials may not be predictive of the success of later clinical trials, and interim results of a clinical trial do not necessarily predict final results. Clinical data is often susceptible to varying interpretations and analyses, and many companies that have believed their products performed satisfactorily in clinical trials have nonetheless failed to obtain marketing approval. We have limited resources to complete the expensive process of medical device development, and clinical trials, putting us at a disadvantage, particularly compared to some of our larger and established competitors, and we may not have sufficient resources to commercialize our products under development in a timely fashion, if ever.

We may experience numerous unforeseen events during or as a result of clinical trials that we may be required to perform that could delay or prevent our ability to receive marketing approval or commercialize our products, including:

- regulators may not authorize us or our investigators to commence a clinical trial or conduct a clinical trial at a prospective trial site;
- the failure to successfully complete clinical trials testing requirements required by the FDA and foreign health regulatory authorities;
- we may experience delays in reaching agreement (or fail in reaching agreement) on acceptable clinical trial contracts with third parties or acceptable clinical trial protocols with prospective trial sites, the terms of which can be subject to extensive negotiation and may vary significantly among trial sites;
- clinical trials of the technology underlying *PressureSafe*™, *DiaSafe*™ s devices may produce negative or inconclusive results, including failure to demonstrate statistical significance, and we may decide, or regulators may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials or abandon our development programs;
- the number of people with the necessary disorders required for clinical trials may be larger than we anticipate. Enrollment in these clinical trials may be slower than we anticipate. People may drop out of these clinical trials or fail to return for follow-up at a higher rate than we anticipate;
- our third-party contractors conducting the clinical trials may fail to comply with regulatory requirements or meet their contractual obligations to us in a timely manner, or at all;
- the cost of clinical trials of our products may be greater than we anticipate;

- the supply or quality of our products or other materials necessary to conduct clinical trials of our products may be insufficient or inadequate; and
- delays from our suppliers and manufacturers could impact clinical trial completion and impact future revenue.

If we are required to conduct clinical trials or other testing of our proposed devices under development beyond those that we contemplate or if the results of these trials or tests are not favorable or if there are safety concerns, we may:

- not obtain commercial sale approvals at all;
- be delayed in obtaining commercial sale approvals for our planned products under development in a jurisdiction; or
- be subject to additional testing requirements.

Our development costs will also increase if we experience delays in testing or commercial sale approval from regulatory authorities. We do not know whether any of our clinical trials will begin as planned, will need to be restructured or will be completed on schedule, or at all. Significant clinical trial delays also could allow our competitors to bring innovative products to market before we do and impair our ability to successfully commercialize our products.

Changes in the configuration of the technology underlying our devices under development may result in additional costs or delay.

As products are developed towards approval and commercialization, it is common that various aspects of the development program, such as manufacturing methods and configuration, are altered along the way in an effort to optimize processes and results. Any changes we make carry the risk that they will not achieve the intended objectives. Any of these changes could cause our products under development to perform differently and affect the results of planned clinical trials or other future clinical trials conducted with the altered device. Such changes may also require additional testing, regulatory notification or regulatory approval. This could delay the completion of clinical trials, increase costs, delay approval of our future products and jeopardize our ability to commence sales and generate revenue.

We currently have one product that is approved for commercial sale. However, we are unable to predict if our additional products will receive commercial sale approval from regulatory authorities as applicable. If we experience significant delays in doing so, our business will be adversely affected.

We currently have one product that is approved for commercial sale. On April 9, 2024, the *PressureSafe*[™] decision support device received an FDA listing certification. *PressureSafe*[™] is classified as a Class I device. We are currently working on completing larger scale production of the commercial version of the *PressureSafe*[™] device, with initial sales planned during the second half of 2025, following the listing under the FDA. Our ability to generate revenue from our developed products, if any, will depend heavily on their successful development, commercial sale approval, and eventual commercialization. The success of any product that we develop will depend on several factors, including:

- receipt of timely approval from foreign health regulatory authorities (if we seek approval in any jurisdiction outside the United States);
- successful completion of all necessary bench testing, and clinical trials, if necessary;
- our ability to procure and maintain suppliers and manufacturers of the components of the technology underlying *PressureSafe*[™] and future versions;
- launching commercial sales of our devices, if approved for commercial sale;
- market acceptance of our devices under development, if approved, by the medical community and third-party payers;
- our ability to obtain extensive coverage and reimbursement for use of our devices;
- the perceived advantages, cost, safety, convenience and accuracy of alternative diagnostic methods;

- obtaining and maintaining patent, trademark and trade secret protection and regulatory exclusivity for our technology and otherwise protecting our rights in our intellectual property portfolio; and
- maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements, including current good manufacturing practices.

Whether FDA commercial sale approval will be granted for additional products is unpredictable and may depend upon several factors, including the substantial discretion of the regulatory authorities. We may need to perform clinical trials, and the FDA (and as we seek to commercialize in selected international geographies, other foreign regulatory authorities) may require that we conduct additional bench testing, and/or clinical trials, provide additional data, take additional manufacturing steps, or require other conditions, before they let us to market our device. If the FDA or other foreign regulatory authority requires additional clinical trials or data, we would incur increased costs and delays in the access to market, which may require us to expend more resources than we have available.

In cases where we are successful in obtaining commercial sale approval to market one or more of our products, our revenue will be dependent, in part, upon the size of the markets in the territories for which we gain commercial sale approval, the accepted price for the product, the ability to obtain coverage and reimbursement, and whether we own the commercial rights for that territory. If the number of people we target is not as significant as we estimate or the treatment population is narrowed by competition, physician choice or diagnostic guidelines, we may not generate significant revenue from sales of such products, even if they are available on the market.

Commercial sale approval in the United States by the FDA does not guarantee approval by other regulatory authorities in other countries or jurisdictions or ensure approval for the same conditions of use. In addition, clinical trials conducted in one country may not be accepted by regulatory authorities in other countries. Approval processes vary between countries and can involve additional product testing and validation and additional administrative review periods. No product we develop may ever obtain commercial sale approval in the United States or any other jurisdiction, even if we expend substantial time and resources seeking such approval. If we do not achieve one or more of these approvals promptly or at all, we could experience significant delays or an inability to fully commercialize any product and achieve profitability.

Both before and after a product is commercially released, we will have ongoing responsibilities under U.S. and corresponding foreign regulations, as applicable. We will also be subject to periodic inspections by the FDA and other foreign regulatory authorities as applicable, to determine compliance with U.S. regulatory requirements, such as the Quality System Regulation, or QSR, the medical device reporting, or MDR, the reporting of adverse events and recalls, the regulations regarding notification on changes and other corresponding regulations of other foreign regulatory authorities, as applicable. These inspections can result in observations or reports, warning letters or other similar notices or forms of enforcement action. If the FDA, or any other foreign authority as applicable, concludes that we are not in compliance with applicable laws or regulations, or that any of our products are ineffective or pose an unreasonable health risk, such authority could ban these products, suspend or cancel our marketing authorizations, impose “stop-sale” and “stop-import” orders, refuse to issue export certificates, detain or seize adulterated or misbranded products, order a recall, repair, replacement, correction or refund of such products, or require us to notify health providers and others that the products present unreasonable risks of substantial harm to the public health. Discovery of previously unknown problems with our product’s design or manufacture may result in restrictions on use, restrictions placed on us or our suppliers, or withdrawal of an existing commercial sale approval. The FDA or comparable foreign authority may also impose operating restrictions, enjoin and restrain certain violations of applicable law pertaining to medical devices, assess civil or criminal penalties against our officers, employees or us, or recommend criminal prosecution of our Company. Adverse regulatory action may restrict us from effectively marketing and selling our products. In addition, negative publicity and product liability claims resulting from any adverse regulatory action could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Foreign governmental regulations have become increasingly stringent and more extensive, and we may become subject to even more rigorous regulation by foreign governmental authorities in the future. Penalties for a company’s non-compliance with foreign governmental regulation could be severe, including revocation or suspension of a company’s business license and civil or criminal sanctions.

Our success depends on our ability to complete development, commercialize and gain market acceptance initially for PressureSafe™ and thereafter for any other device.

Our current business strategy is highly dependent on developing and commercially launching one product initially, our PressureSafe™ device and achieving and maintaining market acceptance. We may face challenges convincing physicians, many of whom have extensive experience with competitors' products and established relationships with other companies, to appreciate the benefits of PressureSafe™ in a way that is superior to and differentiated from currently available technology or know-how and adopt it for supporting diagnostics for their patients.

Moreover, healthcare providers tend to be slow to change their medical treatment practices because of perceived liability risks arising from the use of new products and the uncertainty of third-party reimbursement.

If we are unable to achieve the support of caregivers and healthcare providers or widespread market acceptance for our devices, then our sales potential, strategic objectives and profitability could be negatively impacted, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We depend on the knowledge and skills of our senior management and our Board of Directors.

We have benefited substantially from the leadership and performance of our senior management. Our success will depend on our ability to retain our current management and recruit additional management personnel. Competition for senior management in our industry is intense, and we cannot guarantee that we will be able to retain our personnel or recruit additional personnel. The loss of the services of certain members of our senior management could prevent or delay the implementation and completion of our strategic objectives or divert management's attention to seeking qualified replacements. On February 22, 2024, as a result of financial difficulties, we notified seven of our 10 employees, including Mr. Di-Cori, who acted as our Chief Executive Officer, of the termination of their employment. The effective termination dates vary based on contractual notice periods, which range between March 22, 2024, and April 22, 2024. In addition, our Board of Directors has determined to limit our operations until such time as sufficient funds that can support our operations have been identified.

It may be difficult to enforce a U.S. judgment against us, our officers and directors and the foreign persons named in this registration statement in the United States or in foreign countries, or to assert U.S. securities laws claims in foreign countries or serve process on our officers and directors and these experts.

While we are incorporated in the State of Nevada, currently a majority of our directors and executive officers are not residents of the United States. The majority of our assets are located outside the United States. Therefore, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to enforce a U.S. court judgment based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws against us or any of these persons in a U.S. or foreign court, or to effect service of process upon these persons in the United States. Additionally, it may be difficult for an investor, or any other person or entity, to assert U.S. securities law claims in original actions instituted in foreign countries. Foreign courts may refuse to hear a claim based on a violation of U.S. securities laws on the grounds that foreign countries are not necessary the most appropriate forum in which to bring such a claim. Even if a foreign court agrees to hear a claim, it may determine that foreign law and not U.S. law is applicable to the claim. If U.S. law is found to be applicable, the content of applicable U.S. law must be proved as a fact, which can be a time-consuming and costly process. Certain matters of procedure will also be governed by foreign countries' law. There is little binding case law in foreign countries addressing the matters described above.

The size and future growth in the market for our planned devices under development has not been established with precision and may be smaller than we estimate, possibly materially. If our estimates and projections overestimate the size of this market, our sales growth may be adversely affected.

Our estimates of the size and future growth in the market for our intended devices under development, including the number of people who may benefit from and be amenable to using our devices for diagnosis, is based on a number of internal and third-party studies, reports and estimates. In addition, our internal estimates are based in large part on current diagnostic patterns by healthcare providers using current generation technology, and our belief is that the incidence of misdiagnosed skin pressure injuries and ear infections in children in the United States and worldwide is increasing. While we believe these factors have historically provided and may continue to provide us with effective tools in estimating the total market for our intended products under development, these estimates may not be correct, and the conditions supporting our estimates may change at any time, thereby reducing the predictive accuracy of these underlying factors. The actual incidence of these phenomenon, and the actual demand for our products or competitive products, could differ materially from our projections if our assumptions are incorrect. As a result, our estimates of the size and future growth in the market for our intended products may prove to be incorrect, it may impair our projected sales growth and have an adverse impact on our business.

Undetected errors or defects in our planned medical devices under development or future versions thereof could harm our reputation, decrease the market acceptance of PressureSafe™ and DiaDafe™.

The technology underlying PressureSafe™ and DiaDafe may contain undetected errors or defects. Disruptions or other performance problems with devices may delay development, prevent regulatory clearance or harm our reputation. If that occurs, we may incur significant costs, the attention of our key personnel could be diverted, or other significant customer relations problems may arise. We may also be subject to warranty and liability claims for damages related to errors or defects in the PressureSafe™ and DiaDafe™ devices or future versions thereof. Material liability claims or other occurrences that harms our reputation or decreases market acceptance of our planned products could harm our business and operating results. This risk exists even if a device is available for commercial sale and manufactured.

Any product candidate we may advance into clinical trials (assuming the FDA so requires) may be subject to extensive regulation, which can be costly and time consuming, cause unanticipated delays or prevent the receipt of the required approvals to commercialize our product candidates, all of which can adversely affect our business.

Before we can market a new medical device, such as our proposed products, we must first receive clearance under Section 510(k) of the FDA. In the 510(k) clearance process, before a device may be marketed in the US, the FDA must determine that such proposed device is “substantially equivalent” to a legally marketed “predicate” device, which includes a device that has been previously cleared through the 510(k) process, a device that was legally marketed before May 28, 1976 (pre-amendments device), a device that was originally on the U.S. market under an approved pre-market approval, or PMA, and later down-classified, or a 510(k)-exempt device. To be “substantially equivalent,” the proposed device must have the same intended use as the predicate device and either have the same technological characteristics as the predicate device or have different technological characteristics and not raise different questions of safety or effectiveness than the predicate device.

The 510(k) clearance process can be expensive, lengthy and uncertain. The FDA’s 510(k) clearance process usually takes from three to 12 months but can last longer. Despite the time, effort and cost, a device may not be cleared by the FDA. Any delay or failure to obtain necessary regulatory clearances could harm our business, including our ability to commercialize our product and our shareholders could lose their entire investment. Furthermore, even if we are granted the required regulatory clearances, such clearances may be subject to significant limitations on the indicated uses for the device, which may limit the market for our product.

As noted, on April 9, 2024, the PressureSafe™ decision support device received an FDA listing certification. PressureSafe™ is classified as a Class I device. We are currently working on completing larger scale production of the commercial version of the PressureSafe™ device, with initial sales planned during the first half of 2025, following the listing under the FDA. However, no assurance can be granted that we will receive 510(K) clearances for our additional products. If the 510(k) clearance is not granted to us, the device testing, clinical trials, manufacturing, labeling, storage, record-keeping, advertising, promotion, import, export, marketing and distribution of our additional product candidates are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA in the United States and by comparable health authorities in foreign markets.

Despite the time and expense invested in clinical trials of product candidates, commercial sale approval from applicable regulatory authorities is never guaranteed.

FDA or other regulatory agencies can delay, limit, or deny approval of a product candidate for many reasons, including:

- the FDA or other foreign regulatory authority as applicable may disagree with the design or implementation of our clinical trials;

- we may be unable to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the FDA that a product candidate is safe and effective for any indication;
- the FDA may not accept the clinical data from trials which are conducted by individual investigators in countries where the standard of care is potentially different from the United States;
- the results of clinical trials may not meet the level of statistical significance required by the FDA for clearance;
- the FDA may disagree with our interpretation of data from the bench testing or clinical trials;
- the FDA may fail to approve the manufacturing processes or facilities of third-party manufacturers with which we or our collaborators contract for clinical and commercial supplies; or
- the approval policies or regulations of the FDA may significantly be changed in a manner rendering our clinical data insufficient for approval.

In addition, the FDA may change its clearance and approval policies, adopt additional regulations or revise existing regulations, or take other actions that may prevent or delay approval or clearance of our products or impact our ability to modify our products after clearance on a timely basis. Such policy or regulatory changes could impose additional requirements upon us that could delay our ability to obtain clearance for our devices, increase the costs of compliance or restrict our ability to maintain products after clearance. For example, as part of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act, or FDASIA, enacted in 2012, Congress reauthorized the Medical Device User Fee Amendments with various FDA performance goal commitments and enacted several “Medical Device Regulatory Improvements” and miscellaneous reforms, which are further intended to clarify and improve medical device regulation both pre- and post-clearance. Some of these proposals and reforms could impose additional regulatory requirements upon us that could delay our ability to obtain new clearance, increase the costs of compliance, or restrict our ability to maintain any commercial sale approval we can obtain.

Concerning foreign markets, approval procedures vary among countries and can involve additional product testing and administrative review periods. Any delay in obtaining, or an inability to obtain, applicable regulatory approvals would prevent us from commercializing our product candidates.

Significant disruptions of information technology systems or security breaches could adversely affect our business.

We are increasingly dependent upon information technology systems, infrastructure and data to operate our business. In the ordinary course of business, we collect, store and transmit large amounts of confidential information (including, among other things, trade secrets or other intellectual property, and proprietary business information). We must do so in a secure manner to maintain the confidentiality and integrity of such confidential information. We also have outsourced elements of our operations to third parties, and as a result, we manage several third-party vendors who may or could have access to our confidential information. The size and complexity of our information technology systems, and those of third-party vendors with whom we contract, and the large amounts of confidential information stored on those systems, make such systems vulnerable to service interruptions or to security breaches from inadvertent or intentional actions by our employees, third-party vendors and/or business partners, or to cyber-attacks by malicious third parties. Cyber-attacks are increasing in frequency, sophistication, and intensity, and have become increasingly difficult to detect. Cyber-attacks could include the deployment of harmful malware, ransomware, denial-of-service attacks, social engineering and other means to affect service reliability and threaten the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.

Significant disruptions of our information technology systems, or those of our third-party vendors or business partners, or security breaches could adversely affect our business operations and/or result in the loss, misappropriation and/or unauthorized access, use or disclosure of, or the prevention of access to, confidential information, including, among other things, trade secrets or other intellectual property, and proprietary business information, and could result in financial, legal, business and reputational harm to us. Security breaches and other inappropriate access can be difficult to detect, and any delay in identifying them may lead to increased harm of the type described above. While we have implemented security measures to protect our information technology systems and infrastructure, there can be no assurance that such measures will prevent service interruptions or security breaches that could adversely affect our business. In addition, our liability insurance may not be sufficient in type or amount to cover us against costs of or claims related to security breaches, cyber-attacks, and other related breaches. A cybersecurity breach could adversely affect our reputation and could result in other negative consequences, including disruption of our internal operations, increased cybersecurity protection costs, lost revenue, or litigation. See “Item C1. Cybersecurity” for additional information.

We may be subject to numerous and varied privacy and security laws, and our failure to comply could result in penalties and reputational damage.

We are subject to laws and regulations covering data privacy and the protection of personal information, including health information. The legislative and regulatory landscape for privacy and data protection continues to evolve, and there has been an increasing focus on privacy and data protection issues which may affect our business. In the U.S., numerous federal and state laws and regulations, including state security breach notification laws, state health information privacy laws, and federal and state consumer protection laws, govern the collection, use, disclosure, and protection of personal information. Each of these laws is subject to varying interpretations by courts and government agencies, creating complex compliance issues for us. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we could be subject to penalties or sanctions, including criminal penalties if we knowingly obtain or disclose individually identifiable health information from a covered entity in a manner that is not authorized or permitted by the HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act.

Other countries have, or are developing, laws governing the collection, use and transmission of personal information as well. The EU and other jurisdictions have adopted data protection laws and regulations, which impose significant compliance obligations. In the EU, for example, effective May 25, 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR, replaced the prior EU Data Protection Directive (95/46) that governed the processing of personal data in the European Union. The GDPR imposes significant obligations on controllers and processors of personal data, including, as compared to the prior directive, higher standards for obtaining consent from individuals to process their personal data, more robust notification requirements to individuals about the processing of their personal data, a strengthened individual data rights regime, mandatory data breach notifications, limitations on the retention of personal data and increased requirements pertaining to health data, and strict rules and restrictions on the transfer of personal data outside of the EU, including to the U.S. The GDPR also imposes additional obligations on, and required contractual provisions to be included in, contracts between companies subject to the GDPR and their third-party processors that relate to the processing of personal data. The GDPR allows EU member states to make additional laws and regulations further limiting the processing of genetic, biometric or health data.

Any failure to comply with the requirements of GDPR and applicable national data protection laws of EU member states could lead to regulatory enforcement actions and significant administrative and/or financial penalties against us (including fines of up to €20,000,000 or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher), and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

If we or our third-party manufacturers fail to comply with the FDA's Quality System Regulation, or QSR, our manufacturing operations could be interrupted.

In the US, we and our future contract manufacturers are required to comply with the FDA's QSR requirements which cover the methods and documentation of the design, testing, production, quality control, labeling, packaging, storage shipping and distribution of our products. In other foreign countries International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 13485 standard is used to show compliance with the design and manufacturing requirements. We and our suppliers are also subject to the regulations of foreign jurisdictions regarding the manufacturing process if we or our distributors market our products abroad. We continue to monitor our quality management in order to improve our overall level of compliance. Our facilities will be subject to periodic and unannounced inspection by U.S. and other foreign regulatory agencies as applicable to audit compliance with the regulations. If our facilities or those of our suppliers are found to be in violation of applicable laws and regulations, or if we or our suppliers fail to take satisfactory corrective action in response to an adverse inspection, the regulatory authority could take enforcement action, including any of the following sanctions:

- untitled letters, warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;

- customer notifications or repair, replacement or refunds;
- operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- recalls, withdrawals, or administrative detention or seizure of our products;
- refusing or delaying requests for 510(k) marketing clearance applications relating to new products or modified products;
- withdrawing the product from the market;
- refusing to provide Certificates for Foreign Government;
- refusing to grant export approval for our products; or
- pursuing criminal prosecution.

Any of these sanctions could impair our ability to produce *PressureSafe™* or *DiaDafe™* in a cost-effective and timely manner in order to meet our customers' demands and could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition. We may also be required to bear other costs or take other actions that may have a negative impact on our future sales and our ability to generate profits.

We intend to rely on third parties to conduct clinical trials (if needed). If these third parties do not meet our deadlines or otherwise conduct the trials as required, our clinical trials programs could be delayed or unsuccessful and we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for or commercialize our product candidates when expected or at all.

We do not have the ability to conduct all aspects of our clinical trials ourselves. We intend to use Contract Research Organizations, or CROs, to conduct clinical trials that we may be required to conduct and will rely upon medical institutions, clinical investigators and CRO's and consultants to conduct these trials in accordance with our clinical protocols. Our future CROs, investigators and other third parties play a significant role in the conduct of these trials and the subsequent collection and analysis of data from the clinical trials.

There is no guarantee that any CROs, investigators and other third parties upon which we rely for administration and conduct of clinical trials will devote adequate time and resources to such trials or perform as contractually required. If any of these third parties fail to meet the expected deadlines, fail to adhere to our clinical protocols or otherwise perform in a substandard manner, our clinical trials may be extended, delayed or terminated. If any of these clinical trial sites terminate for any reason, we may experience the loss of follow-up information on patients enrolled in our ongoing clinical trials unless we are able to transfer the care of those patients to another qualified clinical trial site. In addition, principal investigators for any clinical trials we conduct may serve as scientific advisors or consultants to us from time to time and receive cash or equity compensation in connection with such services. If these relationships and any related compensation result in perceived or actual conflicts of interest, the integrity of the data generated at the applicable clinical trial site may be jeopardized.

If our competitors develop tools for the target indications of our product candidates that are approved more quickly, marketed more successfully or demonstrated to be more effective or accurate than our product candidates, our commercial opportunity will be reduced or eliminated.

We operate in highly competitive segments of the medical device markets. We face competition from many different sources, including commercial medical device enterprises, academic institutions, government agencies and private and public research institutions. Our product candidates, if successfully developed and approved, will compete with established methods, as well as new diagnostic technologies that may be introduced by our competitors. Our competitors may have significantly greater financial, product development, manufacturing and marketing resources than us. Large medical device companies have extensive experience in clinical testing and obtaining regulatory approval for medical devices. We also may compete with these organizations to recruit management, scientists and clinical development personnel. Smaller or early-stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. New developments, including the development of other medical device technologies and methods of pressure injuries and ear infections diagnostics, may occur in the medical device industries at a rapid pace. Developments by competitors may render our product candidates obsolete or non-competitive. We will also face competition from these third parties in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel, establishing clinical trial sites and patient registration for clinical trials and in identifying and in-licensing new product candidates.

If we are unable to establish sales and marketing capabilities or fail to enter into agreements with third parties to market and sell any products we may successfully develop, we may not be able to effectively market and sell any such products and generate product revenue.

The establishment and development of a sales force, either by us or jointly with a third-party distributor, or the establishment of a contract sales force to market any products we may develop will be expensive and time-consuming and could delay any product launch. If we, or our development partners, are unable to establish sales and marketing capability or any other non-technical capabilities necessary to commercialize any products we may successfully develop, we will need to contract with third parties to market and sell such products. We may not be able to establish arrangements with third parties on acceptable terms, if at all.

If we are not able to develop a strong brand and/ or increase market awareness for our product candidates, then our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We believe that the success of our product candidates will depend in part on our ability to develop a strong brand identity for our company and products, and to increase the market awareness of our product and their capabilities, once these products are commercially launched. The successful promotion of our brand will depend largely on our continued marketing efforts and our ability to offer high quality AI capabilities with our products and ensure that our technology provides the expected benefits. Our brand promotion and thought leadership activities may not be successful or produce revenue. In addition, independent industry analysts may provide reviews of our products and of competing products and services, which may significantly influence the perception of our products in the marketplace. If these reviews are negative or not as positive as reviews of our competitors' products and services, then our brand may be harmed.

The promotion of our brand also requires us to make substantial expenditures, and we anticipate that this expenditure will increase as our industry becomes more competitive and as we seek to expand into new markets. These higher expenditures may not result in any increased revenue or in revenue that is sufficient to offset the higher expense levels. If we do not successfully maintain and enhance our brand, then our business may not grow, we may see our pricing power reduced relative to competitors and we may lose customers, all of which would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to manage our growth effectively could increase our expenses, decrease our revenue and prevent us from implementing our business strategy.

We expect that our ability to generate revenues and achieve profitability will require substantial growth in our business, which will put a strain on our management and financial resources. To manage this and our anticipated future growth effectively, including as we expand into new clinical areas and geographic regions, we must continue to maintain and enhance our information technology infrastructure, as well as our financial and accounting systems and controls. We also must attract, train and retain a significant number of qualified software and hardware developers and engineers, technical and management personnel, sales and marketing personnel and customer and channel partner support personnel. Failure to effectively manage our rapid growth could lead us to over-invest or under-invest in development and operations, result in weaknesses in our systems or controls, give rise to operational mistakes, losses, loss of productivity or business opportunities and result in loss of employees and reduced productivity of remaining employees. Our growth could require significant capital expenditure and might divert financial resources from other projects such as the development of new products and services. If our management is unable to effectively manage our growth, our expenses might increase more than expected, our revenue could decline or grow more slowly than expected, and we might be unable to implement our business strategy. The quality of our products and services might suffer, which could negatively affect our reputation and harm our ability to retain and attract channel partners or customers.

Failure to secure or retain coverage or adequate reimbursement for our planned products in development by third-party payors could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We plan to derive nearly all of our revenue from sales, initially, of our *PressureSafe*[™] device under development, in the United States and potentially in selected international geographies and expect to do so for the next several years. We anticipate a substantial portion of the purchase price of our product and disposables will be paid for by third-party payors, including private insurance companies, preferred provider organizations and other managed care providers. Patients who receive services for their medical conditions and their healthcare providers generally rely on third-party payors to reimburse all or part of the costs associated with their medical treatment and diagnosis, including healthcare providers' services. Coverage and adequate reimbursement from third-party payors, including governmental healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and commercial payors, is critical to new product acceptance. Future sales of our *PressureSafe*[™] device initially will be limited unless healthcare providers can rely on third-party payors to pay for all or part of the cost to purchase/lease our devices and then pay for the disposable components. Access to adequate coverage and reimbursement by third-party payors is essential to the market acceptance of our products.

In the United States, a third-party payor's decision to provide coverage for our products does not imply that an adequate reimbursement rate will be obtained. Further, one third-party payor's decision to cover our products does not assure that other payors will also provide coverage for the products or will provide coverage at an adequate reimbursement rate. Healthcare providers may choose not to order a product and/or disposables unless third-party payors pay a substantial portion of the product and disposables. Within and outside the United States, reimbursement is obtained from a variety of sources, including government-sponsored and private health insurance plans. These third-party payors determine whether to provide coverage and reimbursement for specific products and procedures. Coverage determinations and reimbursement levels of our products are critical to the commercial success of our product, and if we are not able to secure positive coverage determinations and reimbursement levels for our products, our business would be materially adversely affected.

In addition, there may be significant delays in obtaining reimbursement, and coverage may be more limited than the purposes for which the product received commercial sale approval from the FDA or other foreign regulatory authorities. Moreover, eligibility for reimbursement does not imply that any product will be paid for in all cases or at a rate that covers our costs, including research, development, manufacture, sale and distribution. Payment rates may vary according to the use of the product and the clinical setting in which it is used, may be based on payments allowed for lower cost products that are already reimbursed, and may be incorporated into existing payments for other services. Net prices for products may be reduced by mandatory discounts or rebates required by government healthcare programs or third-party payors and by any future relaxation of laws that presently restrict imports of products from countries where they may be sold at lower prices than in the United States.

Third-party payors, whether foreign or domestic, governmental or commercial, are developing increasingly sophisticated methods of controlling healthcare costs. In addition, in the United States, no uniform policy of coverage and reimbursement for medical device products and services exists among third-party payors. Therefore, coverage and reimbursement for medical device products and services can differ significantly from payor to payor. In addition, payors continually review new technologies for possible coverage and can, without notice, deny coverage for these new products and procedures. As a result, the coverage determination process is often a time-consuming and costly process that will require us to provide scientific and clinical support for the use of our products to each payor separately, with no assurance that coverage and adequate reimbursement will be obtained or maintained if obtained.

Reimbursement systems in international markets vary significantly by country and by region within some countries, and reimbursement approvals must be obtained on a country-by-country basis. In many international markets, a product must be approved for reimbursement before it can be approved for sale in that country. Further, many international markets have government-managed healthcare systems that control reimbursement for new devices and procedures. In most markets there are private insurance systems as well as government-managed systems. If sufficient coverage and reimbursement is not available for any product we develop, in either the United States or internationally, the demand for our products and our revenues will be adversely affected.

If we fail to attract and retain key management and R&D personnel, we may be unable to successfully develop or commercialize our product candidates.

On February 22, 2024, as a result of financial difficulties, we notified seven of our 10 employees of the termination of their employment. We will need to expand and effectively manage our managerial, operational, financial and other resources in order to successfully pursue our product development and commercialization efforts. As a company with a limited number of personnel, we are highly dependent on the development, regulatory, commercial and financial expertise of the members of our senior management. The loss of such individuals or the services of any of our other senior management could delay or prevent the further development and potential commercialization of our product candidates and, if we are not successful in finding suitable replacements, could harm our business. Our success also depends on our continued ability to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified management and scientific personnel and we may not be able to do so in the future due to the intense competition for qualified personnel among biotechnology, medical device and high-technology and companies, as well as universities and research organizations. If we are not able to attract and retain the necessary personnel, we may experience significant impediments to our ability to implement our business strategy. During the third quarter of 2024 we recruited a new Chief Executive Officer to lead our business strategy.

We may seek to grow our business through acquisitions of complementary products or technologies, and the failure to manage acquisitions, or the failure to integrate them with our existing business, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

From time to time, we may consider opportunities to acquire other products or technologies that may enhance our products, platform or technology, expand the breadth of our markets or customer base, or advance our business strategies. Potential acquisitions involve numerous risks, including:

- problems assimilating the acquired products or technologies;
- issues maintaining uniform standards, procedures, controls and policies;
- unanticipated costs associated with acquisitions;
- diversion of management's attention from our existing business;
- risks associated with entering new markets in which we have limited or no experience; and
- increased legal and accounting costs relating to the acquisitions or compliance with regulatory matters.

We have no current commitments with respect to any acquisition. We do not know if we will be able to identify suitable acquisitions, whether we will be able to successfully complete any such acquisitions on favorable terms or at all, or whether we will be able to successfully integrate any acquired products or technologies. Our potential inability to integrate any acquired products or technologies effectively may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Risks Related to our Intellectual Property

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights or if our intellectual property rights are inadequate to protect our technology, our competitors could develop and commercialize technology similar to ours, and our competitive position could be harmed.

We rely on a combination of patent and trademark laws in the United States and other countries, trade secret protection, confidentiality agreements and other contractual arrangements with our employees, consultants and others to maintain our competitive position. In particular, our success depends, in part, on our ability to maintain patent protection for our products, technologies and inventions, maintain the confidentiality of our trade secrets and know-how, operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others and prevent others from infringing upon our proprietary rights. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, it is possible that competitors or other unauthorized third parties may obtain, copy, use or disclose our technologies, inventions, processes or improvements. Moreover, other parties may independently develop similar or competing technology, methods, know-how or design around any patents that may be issued to or held by us. Unauthorized parties may also attempt to copy or reverse engineer certain aspects of our products that we consider proprietary. We cannot assure you that our existing or any future patents or other intellectual property rights will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or will otherwise provide us with meaningful protection. If our patents and other intellectual property do not adequately protect our technology, our competitors may be able to offer products similar to ours. Our competitors may also be able to develop similar technology independently or design around any patent(s) granted to us, and we may not be able to detect the unauthorized use of our proprietary technology or take appropriate steps to prevent such use.

Any such activities by our competitors that circumvent our intellectual property protection could subvert our competitive advantage and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Furthermore, filing, prosecuting, maintaining and defending patents on our solutions in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive, and our intellectual property rights in some countries outside the United States are less extensive than those in the United States. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as federal and state laws in the United States. Also, it may not be possible to effectively enforce intellectual property rights in some foreign countries at all or to the same extent as in the United States and other countries. Consequently, we may be unable to prevent third parties from using our inventions in all countries, or from selling or importing products made using our inventions in the jurisdictions in which we do not have (or are unable to effectively enforce) patent protection. Competitors may use our technologies in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent protection to develop, market or otherwise commercialize their own products, and we may be unable to prevent those competitors from importing those infringing products into territories where we have patent protection, but enforcement is not as strong as in the United States.

We may be sued by third parties for alleged infringement of their proprietary rights, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

There is often litigation between competing companies relying on their respective technologies based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. Our future success depends, in part, on not infringing the intellectual property rights of others. We may be unaware of the intellectual property rights of others that may cover some or all of our technology. Any such claims or litigation could cause us to incur significant expenses and, if successfully asserted against us, could require that we pay substantial damages or ongoing royalty payments, prevent us from offering some portion of our products, or require that we comply with other unfavorable terms. We may also be obliged to indemnify our customers or channel partners in connection with any such litigation and to obtain licenses or modify our products, which could further exhaust our resources. Patent infringement, trademark infringement, trade secret misappropriation and other intellectual property claims and proceedings brought against us, whether successful or not, could harm our brand, business, results of operations and financial condition. Litigation is inherently uncertain, and any judgment or injunctive relief entered against us, or any adverse settlement could negatively affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, litigation can involve significant management time and attention and be expensive, regardless of the outcome. During the course of litigation, there may be announcements of the results of hearings and motions, and other interim developments related to the litigation. If securities analysts or investors regard these announcements as negative, the trading price of our ordinary shares may decline.

We may become involved in lawsuits to protect or enforce our patents, which could be expensive, time-consuming and ultimately unsuccessful.

If we attempt enforcement of our patents or other intellectual property rights, we may be subject or party to claims, negotiations or complex, protracted litigation. These claims and any resulting lawsuits, if resolved adversely to us, could subject us to significant liability for damages, impose temporary or permanent injunctions against our solutions or business operations, or invalidate or render unenforceable our intellectual property.

Intellectual property disputes and litigation, regardless of merit, can be costly and disruptive to our business operations by diverting the attention of management and key technical personnel, and by increasing our costs of doing business. Such litigation, regardless of its success, could seriously harm our reputation with our channel partners, business partners, and patients and in the industry at large. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent or intellectual property litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect our operating results.

Risks Relating to Our Israel Operations

Our technology development personnel are headquartered in Israel and, therefore, our results may be adversely affected by economic restrictions imposed on, and political and military instability in, Israel.

Our technology development headquarters, which houses substantially all of our research and development team, including engineers, machinists, researchers, and clinical and regulatory personnel as well as the facility of our contract manufacturer and final assembly are located in Israel. Our employees, service providers, directors and officers are residents of Israel. Accordingly, political, economic and military conditions in Israel and the surrounding region may directly affect our business. Any hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade within Israel or between Israel and its trading partners could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and could make it more difficult for us to raise capital. Although we plan to maintain inventory in the United States and Germany, an extended interruption could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In October 2023, Hamas terrorists infiltrated Israel's southern border from the Gaza Strip and conducted a series of attacks on civilian and military targets. Hamas also launched extensive rocket attacks on Israeli population and industrial centers located along Israel's border with the Gaza Strip and in other areas within the State of Israel. These attacks resulted in extensive deaths, injuries and kidnapping of civilians and soldiers. Following the attack, Israel's security cabinet declared war against Hamas, and a military campaign against these terrorist organizations commenced in parallel to their continued rocket and terror attacks.

Following the attack by Hamas on Israel's southern border, Hezbollah, a terrorist organization in Lebanon, has also launched missile, rocket, and shooting attacks against Israeli military sites, troops, and Israeli towns in northern Israel. In response to these attacks, the Israeli army has carried out a number of targeted strikes on sites belonging to Hezbollah in southern Lebanon, and in October 2024, the Israeli military initiated a ground operation in Lebanon, primarily near the Israel-Lebanon border. As of the end of November 2024, Israel entered into a ceasefire agreement with Hezbollah, but there are no guarantees as to whether the agreement will hold or whether further hostilities will resume. As of April 4, 2025, the ceasefire that had been in place since January 2025 has ended, and hostilities have resumed.

In April and October 2024, Iran launched missile and unmanned aerial vehicle, or UAV, attacks on Israel. Most of the missiles and UAVs were intercepted by Israel's defense systems, with support from the United States and other countries, including regional allies, preventing significant damage and resulting in no casualties. Despite the successful interceptions, the attacks posed an elevated threat to Israel's security. In response to the Iranian attack in April 2024, Israel conducted targeted military strikes against Iranian military assets in Syria, aiming to degrade Iran's operational capabilities in the region and deliver a strong deterrent message. On April 19, 2024, the air force base in Esfahan, Iran, and the A-T'ala airport in the A-Sweida area of southern Syria were attacked, with these strikes attributed to Israel.

The intensity and duration of Israel's current multi-front war is difficult to predict, as are such war's economic implications on the Company's business and operations and on Israel's economy in general. These events may be intertwined with wider macroeconomic indications of a deterioration of Israel's economic standing, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company and its ability to effectively conduct some of its operations.

Our commercial insurance does not cover losses that may occur as a result of events associated with war and terrorism. It is possible that other terrorist organizations, including Palestinian military organizations in the West Bank, as well as other hostile countries, such as Iran, will join the hostilities. Such hostilities may include terror and missile attacks. Any hostilities involving Israel or the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners could adversely affect our operations and results of operations. Any armed conflicts, terrorist activities or political instability in the region could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations and the operations of our contract manufacturer may be disrupted as a result of the obligation of Israeli citizens to perform military service.

Many Israeli citizens are obligated to perform one month, and in some cases more, of annual military reserve duty until they reach the age of 45 (or older, for reservists with certain occupations) and may be called to active duty. In connection with the Israeli security cabinet's declaration of war against Hamas and possible hostilities with other organizations, several hundred thousand Israeli military reservists were drafted to perform immediate military service. One of our employees and consultants (and their spouses or partners) in Israel have been called, and additional employees (or their spouses or partners) may be called, for service in the current or future wars or other armed conflicts with Hamas, and such persons may be absent for an extended period of time. As a result, our operations in Israel may be disrupted by such absences, which disruption may materially and adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Our sales may be adversely affected by boycotts of Israel.

Several countries, principally in the Middle East, restrict doing business with Israel and Israeli companies, and additional countries may impose restrictions on doing business with Israel and Israeli companies whether as a result of hostilities in the region or otherwise, and specifically following the Israel- Hamas war. In addition, there have been increased efforts by activists to cause companies and consumers to boycott Israeli goods based on Israeli government policies. Such actions, particularly if they become more widespread, may adversely impact our ability to sell our products.

Our subsidiary has received Israeli government grants for certain of our research and development activities and we may receive additional grants in the future. The terms of those grants restrict our ability to transfer technologies outside of Israel, and we may be required to pay penalties in such cases or upon the sale of our company.

Our subsidiary, IR. Med Ltd., received a total of \$729,000 from the IIA. We may in the future apply to receive additional grants from the IIA to support our research and development activities. With respect to such grants, we are committed to pay royalties at a rate of 3.0% to 3.5% on sales proceeds up to the total amount of grants received, linked to the U.S. dollar and bearing interest at an annual rate of LIBOR applicable to dollar deposits. Until October 25, 2023, the interest was calculated at a rate based on 12-month LIBOR applicable to U.S. Dollar deposits. However, on October 25, 2023, the IIA published a directive concerning changes in royalties to address the expiration of the LIBOR. Under such directive, regarding IIA grants approved by the IIA prior to January 1, 2024 but which are outstanding thereafter, as of January 1, 2024 the annual interest is calculated at a rate based on 12-month SOFR, or at an alternative rate published by the Bank of Israel plus 0.71513%; and, for grants approved on or following January 1, 2024, the annual interest shall be the higher of (i) the 12 months SOFR interest rate, plus 1%, or (ii) a fixed annual interest rate of 4%. Even after payment in full of these amounts, we will still be required to comply with the requirements of the Israeli Encouragement of Industrial Research, Development and Technological Innovation Law, 1984, or the R&D Law, and related regulations, with respect to those past grants. When a company develops know-how, technology or products using IIA grants, the terms of these grants and the R&D Law restrict the transfer outside of Israel of such know-how, and of the manufacturing or manufacturing rights of such products, technologies or know-how, without the prior approval of the IIA. Therefore, if aspects of our technologies are deemed to have been developed with IIA funding, the discretionary approval of an IIA committee would be required for any transfer to third parties outside of Israel of know-how or manufacturing or manufacturing rights related to those aspects of such technologies. Furthermore, the IIA may impose certain conditions on any arrangement under which it permits us to transfer technology or development out of Israel or may not grant such approvals at all.

Furthermore, the consideration available to our shareholders in a future transaction involving the transfer outside of Israel of technology or know-how developed with IIA funding (such as a merger or similar transaction) may be reduced by any amounts that we are required to pay to the IIA. Any such mergers require IIA approval to avoid penalties.

In addition to the above, any non-Israeli citizen, resident or entity that, among other things, (i) becomes a holder of 5% or more of our share capital or voting rights, (ii) is entitled to appoint one or more of our directors or our chief executive officer or (iii) serves as one of our directors or as our chief executive officer (including holders of 25% or more of the voting power, equity or the right to nominate directors in such direct holder, if applicable) is required to notify the IIA and undertake to comply with the rules and regulations applicable to the grant programs of the IIA, including the restrictions on transfer described above. Such notification will be required in connection with the investment being made by an investor.

Risks Related to the Ownership of our Common Stock

There is not now, and there may never be, an active, liquid and orderly trading market for our common stock, which may make it difficult for you to sell your shares of our common stock.

There is not now, nor has there been, since our inception, an orderly and liquid market for shares of our common stock, and an active trading market for our shares may never develop or be sustained after this offering. As a result, investors in our common stock must bear the economic risk of holding those shares for an indefinite period of time. Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB-tier of the OTC Markets, an over-the-counter quotation system. An active market for our common stock may never develop or be sustained. If an active market for our common stock does not develop, it may be difficult for you to sell the shares you purchase in this offering without depressing the market price for the shares or at all. Further, an inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling additional equity in the future and may impair our ability to enter into strategic partnerships or acquire companies or products by using shares of our common stock as consideration.

Directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and affiliated entities own a significant percentage of our capital stock, and they may make decisions that our stockholders do not consider to be in their best interests.

Currently, our directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and affiliated entities beneficially own, in the aggregate, approximately 50% of our outstanding voting securities. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company that may be favored by other stockholders. This could prevent transactions in which stockholders might otherwise recover a premium for their shares over current market prices. This concentration of ownership and influence in management and board decision-making could also harm the price of our capital stock by, among other things, discouraging a potential acquirer from seeking to acquire shares of our capital stock (whether by making a tender offer or otherwise) or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company.

Sale of our common stock by our stockholders could encourage short sales by third parties, which could contribute to the further decline of our stock price.

The significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock caused by the sale of material amounts of common stock could encourage short sales by third parties. Such an event could place further downward pressure on the price of our common stock.

Our common stock has been thinly traded and we cannot predict the extent to which an active trading market will develop.

Our common stock is traded on the OTCQB-tier of OTC Markets. Our common stock is thinly traded when compared to larger more widely known companies. Thinly traded common stock can be more volatile than common stock trading in an active public market. We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for our common stock will develop or be sustained after this offering.

Our share price is expected to be volatile and may be influenced by numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Market prices for shares of biotechnology and medical device companies such as ours are often volatile, and the quoted price of our common stock is therefore likely to be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. In addition to the factors discussed in this “Risk Factors” section and elsewhere in this report, these factors include:

- the product candidates we seek to pursue and our ability to obtain rights to develop, commercialize and market those candidates;
- our decision to initiate a clinical trial, not to initiate a clinical trial or to terminate an existing clinical trial;
- actual or anticipated adverse results or delays in our clinical trials;
- our failure to commercialize our product candidates, if approved;
- unanticipated serious safety concerns related to the use of any of our product candidates;
- adverse regulatory decisions;
- additions or departures of key scientific or management personnel;
- changes in laws or regulations applicable to our product candidates, including without limitation clinical trial requirements for approvals;
- disputes or other developments relating to patents and other proprietary rights and our ability to obtain patent protection for our product candidates;
- actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;
- failure to meet or exceed the estimates and projections of the investment community;
- overall performance of the equity markets and other factors that may be unrelated to our operating performance or the operating performance of our competitors, including changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- conditions or trends in the biotechnology and medical device industries;
- introduction of new products offered by us or our competitors;
- announcements of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by us or our competitors;
- our ability to maintain an adequate rate of growth and manage such growth;
- issuances of debt or equity securities;
- sales of our common stock by us or our stockholders in the future, or the perception that such sales could occur;
- trading volume of our common stock;
- ineffectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures;
- general political and economic conditions;
- effects of natural or man-made catastrophic events; and
- other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the stocks of small-cap biotechnology and medical device companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. Broad market and industry factors may negatively affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, other biotechnology and medical device companies or our competitors' programs could have positive or negative results that impact their stock prices, and their results or stock fluctuations could have a positive or negative impact on our stock price regardless of whether such impact is direct or not. The realization of any of the above risks or any of a broad range of other risks, including those described in these "Risk Factors," could have a dramatic and material adverse impact on the market price of our common stock.

Our common stock is subject to the "penny stock" rules of the SEC and the trading market in the securities is limited, which makes transactions in the stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in the stock.

Rule 15c-9 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require: (i) that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks in accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c-9; and (ii) the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased, provided that any such purchase shall not be effected less than two business days after the broker or dealer sends such written agreement to the investor.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must: (i) obtain financial information, investment experience and investment objectives of the person and (ii) make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be reasonably expected to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which: (i) sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and (ii) in highlight form, confirms that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction. Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our common stock.

Disclosure also must be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker or dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, 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. As a result, it may be more difficult to execute trades of our common stock which may have an adverse effect on the liquidity of our common stock and your investment.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish, or cease publishing, research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business or our market, or if they change their recommendations regarding our stock adversely, our stock price and any trading volume could decline.

Any trading market for our common stock that may develop will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business, markets or competitors. Securities and industry analysts do not currently, and may never, publish research on us or our business. If no securities or industry analysts commence coverage of our company, the trading price for our stock would be negatively affected. If securities or industry analysts initiate coverage, and one or more of those analysts downgrade our stock or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business or our market, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our stock could decrease, which might cause our stock price and any trading volume to decline.

We may have become exposed to material liabilities that were not discovered before, and have not been discovered since, due to the closing of the Acquisition.

As a result of the Acquisition, we are responsible for any liabilities incurred by IR. Med Ltd. IR. Med Ltd. may have material liabilities that have not been discovered or asserted. We could experience losses as a result of any such undisclosed liabilities that are discovered in the future, which could materially harm our business and financial condition. As a result, our current and future stockholders will bear some, or all, of the risks relating to any such unknown or undisclosed liabilities, if any.

We are exposed to additional risks as a result of “going public” by means of a reverse acquisition transaction.

We are exposed to additional risks because the business of IR. Med Ltd. has become a public company through a “reverse acquisition” transaction, or the Acquisition. There has been increased focus in recent years by government agencies on transactions such as the Acquisition, and we may be subject to increased scrutiny by the SEC or other government agencies and holders of our securities as a result of the completion of that transaction. Further, as a result of our existence as a “shell company” under applicable rules of the SEC prior to the closing of the Acquisition, we are subject to certain restrictions and limitations for certain specified periods of time relating to potential future issuances of our securities and compliance with applicable SEC rules and regulations. Additionally, our “going public” by means of a reverse acquisition transaction may make it more difficult for us to obtain coverage from securities analysts of major brokerage firms following the Acquisition because there may be little incentive to those brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our common stock. Further, investment banks may be less likely to agree to underwrite secondary offerings on our behalf than they might if we became a public reporting company by means of an initial public offering, or IPO, because they may be less familiar with our company as a result of more limited coverage by analysts and the media, and because we became public at an early stage in our development. The failure to receive research coverage or support in the market for our shares will have an adverse effect on our ability to develop a liquid market for our common stock. The occurrence of any such event could cause our business or stock price to suffer.

If we fail to maintain proper and effective internal controls, our ability to produce accurate and timely financial statements could be impaired, which could harm our operating results, our ability to operate our business and investors’ views of us.

We are required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, subject to certain exceptions. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires public companies to conduct an annual review and evaluation of their internal controls and to obtain attestations of the effectiveness of internal controls by independent auditors. As a private company, IR-Med Operations was not subject to requirements to establish, and did not establish, internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures prior to the Acquisition. Our management team and Board of Directors will need to devote significant efforts to maintaining adequate and effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting in order to comply with applicable regulations, which may include hiring additional legal, financial reporting and other finance and accounting staff. Additionally, any of our efforts to improve our internal controls and design, implement and maintain an adequate system of disclosure controls may not be successful and will require that we expend significant cash and other resources.

Ensuring that we have adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place so that we can produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis is a costly and time-consuming effort that will need to be evaluated frequently. Our failure to maintain the effectiveness of our internal controls in accordance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on the tradability of our common stock, which in turn would negatively impact our business. We could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have an adverse effect on the price of our common stock. In addition, if our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations, and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us, and our business may be harmed.

If material weaknesses or deficiencies in our internal controls exist and go undetected or unremedied, our financial statements could contain material misstatements that, when discovered in the future, could cause us to fail to meet our future reporting obligations and cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Shares of our common stock that have not been registered under federal securities laws are subject to resale restrictions imposed by Rule 144, including those set forth in Rule 144(i) which apply to a former “shell company.”

We were previously deemed a “shell company” under applicable SEC rules and regulations, prior to the reverse merger transaction in which we became a public company, because we had no or nominal operations and either no or nominal assets, assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents, or assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets. Pursuant to Rule 144 of the Securities Act, sales of the securities of a former shell company, such as us, are not permitted unless at the time of a proposed sale, (i) we are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and (ii) we have filed all reports and other materials required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months, other than current reports on Form 8-K. Additionally, our previous status as a shell company could also limit our use of our securities to pay for any acquisitions we may seek to pursue in the future. The lack of liquidity of our securities as a result of the inability to sell under Rule 144 for a longer period of time than a non-former shell company could cause the market price of our securities to decline. Additionally, our previous status as a shell company could also limit our use of our securities to pay for any acquisitions we may seek to pursue in the future (although none are currently planned). The lack of liquidity of our securities as a result of the inability to sell under Rule 144 for a longer period of time than a non-former shell company could cause the market price of our securities to decline.

If we issue additional shares of our capital stock in the future, our existing stockholders will be diluted.

Our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 600,000,000 shares of our common stock. Possible business and financial uses for our authorized capital stock include, without limitation, equity financing, such as future stock splits, acquiring other companies, businesses or products in exchange for shares of our capital stock, issuing shares of our capital stock to partners or other collaborators in connection with strategic alliances, attracting and retaining employees by the issuance of additional securities under our equity compensation plan, or other transactions and corporate purposes that our Board of Directors deems are in the interests of our company. Additionally, issuance of shares of our capital stock could have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or our management. Any future issuances of shares of our capital stock may not be made on favourable terms or at all; they may have rights, preferences and privileges that are superior to those of our common stock and may have an adverse effect on our business or the trading price of our common stock. The issuance of any additional shares of our common stock will reduce the book value per share and may contribute to a reduction in the market price of the outstanding shares of our common stock.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could cause our stock price to fall.

If our existing stockholders sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the trading price of our common stock could decline. As of the date of this report, a total of 72,008,144 shares of our common stock are outstanding. Of those shares, approximately 22,000,000 are currently freely tradable, without restriction, in the public market, and no shares are issuable upon exercise of warrants which are registered for resale under the Securities Act. Any sales of those shares or any perception in the market that such sales may occur could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

Anti-takeover provisions in our organizational documents could delay or prevent a change of control.

Provisions of our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, defer or prevent a merger, acquisition, tender offer, takeover attempt or other change of control transaction that a stockholder might consider to be in its interests, including attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares held by our stockholders.

These provisions provide, among other things:

- a classified Board of Directors with staggered three-year terms;
- advance notice for nominations of directors by stockholders and for stockholders to include matters to be considered at stockholder meetings;
- certain limitations on convening special stockholder meetings and the prohibition of stockholder action by written consent; and
- directors may only be removed for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least eighty percent (80%) of the voting power of all of the then-outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote at an election of directors, voting together as a single class.

These anti-takeover provisions, including those noted above, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if the third party's offer may be considered beneficial by many of our stockholders. As a result, our stockholders may be limited in their ability to obtain a premium for their shares. See "Description of Securities."

Article XI of our Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation designates the Eighth Judicial District Court of Clark County, Nevada as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our shareholders and therefore may limit our shareholders' ability to choose a forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, employees, or agents.

Article XI of our Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, and unless we consent to the selection of an alternative forum, the Eighth Judicial District Court of Clark County, Nevada shall be the sole and exclusive forum for (a) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company, (b) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director or officer of the Company to the Company or the Company's shareholders, (c) any action or proceeding asserting a claim against the Company arising pursuant to any provision of the Nevada Revised Statutes or the Company's amended and restated articles of incorporation or Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (as either might be amended from time to time), or (d) any action or proceeding asserting a claim against the Company governed by the internal affairs doctrine. This exclusive forum provision is not applicable to any action brought under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

We believe the choice-of-forum provision in our Second and Restated Articles of Incorporation provide for the orderly, efficient, and cost-effective resolution of Nevada-law issues affecting us by designating courts located in the State of Nevada (our state of incorporation) as the exclusive forum for cases involving such issues. However, this provision may limit a shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it believes to be favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, employees or agents, which may discourage such actions against us and our directors, officers, employees and agents. While there is no Nevada case law addressing the enforceability of this type of provision, Nevada courts have on prior occasion found persuasive authority in Delaware case law in the absence of Nevada statutory or case law specifically addressing an issue of corporate law. The Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware ruled in June 2013 that choice-of-forum provisions of a type similar to those included in our Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation are not facially invalid under corporate law and constitute valid and enforceable contractual forum selection clauses. However, if a court were to find the choice-of-forum provision in our Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation prove inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The elimination of personal liability of our directors and officers under Nevada law and the existence of indemnification rights held by our directors, officers and employees may result in substantial expenses.

Our Second Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and our Amended and Restated Bylaws eliminate to the furthest extent permitted under Nevada law the personal liability of our directors and officers to us, our stockholders and creditors for damages as a result of any act or failure to act in his or her capacity as a director or officer. Furthermore, our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, our Amended and Restated Bylaws and individual indemnification agreements that we have entered with each of our directors and officers provide that we are obligated to indemnify, subject to certain exceptions, each of our directors or officers to the fullest extent authorized by Nevada law and, subject to certain conditions, to advance the expenses incurred by any director or officer in defending any action, suit or proceeding prior to its final disposition. Those indemnification obligations could expose us to substantial expenditures covering the cost of settlement or damage awards against our directors or officers, which we may be unable to afford. Further, those provisions and resulting costs may discourage us or our stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against any of our current or former directors or officers for such damages, even if such actions might otherwise benefit our stockholders.

We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all future earnings to fund the development of our products.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Our Board of Directors and management recognize the critical importance of maintaining the trust and confidence of our customers, clients, business partners and employees. In general, we seek to address cybersecurity risks through a cross-functional approach that is focused on preserving the confidentiality, security and availability of the information that we collect and store by identifying, preventing and mitigating cybersecurity threats and effectively responding to cybersecurity incidents when they occur.

Our cybersecurity risk management efforts include:

- risk assessments designed to help identify material cybersecurity risks to our critical systems, information, products, services and our broader enterprise IT environment;
- an IT team principally responsible for managing (1) our cybersecurity risk assessment processes, (2) our security controls, and (3) our response to cybersecurity incidents; and
- a cybersecurity incident response plan that includes procedures for responding to cybersecurity incidents.

Cybersecurity Governance

Our Board of Directors considers cybersecurity risks as part of its risk oversight function and oversees management's implementation of our cybersecurity risk management efforts. Management updates our Board of Directors, as necessary, regarding any material cybersecurity incidents, as well as any incidents with lesser impact potential.

Our CEO and CFO are responsible for assessing and managing our material risks from cybersecurity threats and our overall cybersecurity risk management efforts and supervising both our internal cybersecurity personnel and our retained external cybersecurity consultants. Our CEO and CFO supervise the efforts to prevent, detect, mitigate and remediate cybersecurity risks and incidents through various means, which include ensuring routine briefings from internal security personnel, obtaining threat intelligence and other information obtained from governmental, public or private sources, including external consultants engaged by us, and providing Company personnel with alerts and reports produced by security tools deployed in the IT environment.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We do not own any real property. We occupy approximately 130 square meters of facilities located in Rosh Pina industrial zone, Israel, under an agreement for shared office space and services that expires upon 90 days' notice by either our subsidiary or the landlord. On November 17, 2021, the agreement was amended to increase the monthly rental amount to 15,000 NIS per month (approximately \$4,273) starting from January 2022, and on July 10, 2023, the agreement was amended to increase the monthly rental amount to 24,750 NIS per month (approximately \$6,780) to service and support our expanded personnel. As of December 31, 2024, we recorded a liability of \$82,000 for the year ended at December 31, 2024. See also "Related Transactions".

We believe that our facilities are generally in good condition and suitable to carry on with our business. We also believe that, if required, suitable alternative or additional space will be available to us on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On May 29, 2023, a lawsuit was filed against the Company, the Subsidiary and Mr. Aharon Klein, a Company Director and the Company's Chief Technology Officer in the Tel Aviv District Court of Israel by an individual who provided, on a part time basis, certain consulting services to the Subsidiary between October 2015 through October 2016, prior to the acquisition of the Subsidiary by the Company. The lawsuit alleges breach of contract by the defendants based on non-payment of amounts purportedly owed to the Plaintiff in respect of the services rendered, including the market value of the Company's common stock that the Plaintiff alleges should have been issued to him in respect of his services. The suit seeks declaratory judgment that the defendants breached certain agreements with the Plaintiff and claimed damages in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.1 million based on the current exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Israeli NIS.

On November 27, 2024, the first pre-trial hearing in the case was held. After directing questions for clarification to the parties, the honorable court referred the parties to mediation. A mediation session was held in January 2025, with another session scheduled for April 2025.

The Company believes that the allegations are baseless and without merit. The Company intends to vigorously defend its rights.

Other than as set forth above, the Company is not currently involved in any legal proceedings. However, from time to time we may become involved in various legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, including actions related to our intellectual property. Although the outcomes of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, we are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, including actions related to our intellectual property. Although the outcomes of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, we are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTCQB-tier of OTC Markets under the symbol "IRME." We started being quoted on the OTCQB-tier of OTC Markets on February 1, 2022. As of April 2, 2025, we had 72,008,144 shares of our common stock outstanding. Any over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

As of April 4, 2025, there were 740 holders of record of our common stock, and the last reported sale price of our common stock on the OTCQB-tier of OTC Markets on April 2, 2025, was \$0.48.

Dividend Policy

To date, we have paid no dividends on our common stock and do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We plan to retain all our earnings to provide funds for the operations of our company. In the future, our Board of Directors will decide whether to declare and pay dividends based upon our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors that our Board of Directors may consider relevant. We are not under any contractual restriction as to present or future ability to pay dividends.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None

ITEM 6. RESERVED

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is intended to provide information necessary to understand our audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and highlight certain other information which, in the opinion of management, will enhance a reader's understanding of our financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations. In particular, the discussion is intended to provide an analysis of significant trends and material changes in our financial position and the operating results of our business during the year ended December 31, 2024, as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These historical financial statements may not be indicative of our future performance. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains numerous forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risks described throughout this filing, particularly in "Item 1A. Risk Factors."

Key Financial Terms and Metrics

The following discussion summarizes the key factors our management believes are necessary for an understanding of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenues

We have not generated any revenue from product sales to date.

Research and Development Expenses

The process of researching and developing our products is lengthy, unpredictable and subject to many risks. We expect to continue incurring substantial expenses for the next several years as we continue to develop our product candidates. We are unable, with any certainty, to estimate either the costs or the timelines in which those expenses will be incurred. Our current development plans focus on the development of our *PressureSafe*[™] and *DiaSafe*[™] diagnostic devices. The design and development of these devices will consume a large proportion of our current, as well as projected, resources.

Our research and development costs are comprised of:

- internal recurring costs, such as personnel-related costs (salaries, employee benefits, equity compensation and other costs), materials and supplies, facilities and maintenance costs attributable to research and development functions; and
- fees paid to external parties who provide us with contract services, such as preclinical testing, manufacturing, related testing and clinical trial activities.

Marketing

Marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee benefits, equity compensation and other personnel-related costs associated with executive and other support staff. Other significant marketing expenses include the costs associated with professional fees to develop our marketing strategy.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, employee benefits, equity compensation and other personnel-related costs associated with executive, administrative and other support staff. Other significant general and administrative expenses include the costs associated with professional fees for accounting, auditing, insurance costs, consulting and legal services, along with facility and maintenance costs attributable to general and administrative functions.

Financial Expenses

Financial expenses consist primarily of the impact of exchange rates derived from re-measurement of monetary balance sheet items denominated in non-dollar currencies. Other financial expenses include bank's fees and interest on stockholders' loans.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2024, to the Year Ended December 31, 2023.

Our financial results for the year ended December 31, 2024, are summarized as follows in comparison to the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	U.S. dollars (in thousands)	
Operating Expenses:		
Research and Development		
Expenses incurred	1,178	2,061
Less- government grants	(468)	-
Research and development expenses, net	710	2,061
Marketing	220	822
General and Administrative	1,011	2,028
Total operating loss	1,941	4,911
Other income	(48)	-
Financing expenses (income), net	6	(2)
Loss for the year	1,899	4,909

Revenues. We have not recorded any revenues to date.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses decreased from \$2,061,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, to \$710,000 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease resulted primarily from a decrease in the use of third-party contractors for further research and development activities due to the completion of the development of the *PressureSafe*TM device and the measures we implemented to cut our costs in response to our cash flow situation, a reduction in payroll expenses, proceeds of a grant from the IIA, and a reduction in non-cash expenses recorded relating to stock-based compensation to employees.

Marketing Expenses. Marketing expenses decreased from \$822,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, to \$220,000 in the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease resulted primarily from the reduction in professional services, and a reduction in non-cash expenses attributable to stock-based compensation granted to employees and service providers.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased from \$2,028,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, to \$1,011,000 in the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease resulted primarily from a decrease in non-cash expenses attributable to stock-based compensation to our directors, officers and service providers, a reduction in payroll expenses, and a reduction in fees for professional services following the cost-cutting measures we undertook as a response to our current cash flow limitations.

Loss. Loss for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$1,899,000 compared to \$4,909,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023, and is primarily attributable to the decrease in use of third-party contractors for further research and development activities due to the completion of the development of the *PressureSafe*TM device, proceeds of a grant from the IIA, a decrease in non-cash expenses attributable to stock-based compensation to our directors, officers and service providers and a reduction in payroll expenses and in fees paid for professional services following the cost-cutting measures in response to our current cash flow limitations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are subject to risks common to companies in the medical device industry, including but not limited to, the need for additional capital, the need to obtain marketing approval and reimbursement for any product candidate that we may identify and develop, the need to successfully commercialize and gain market acceptance of our product candidates, dependence on key personnel, protection of proprietary technology, compliance with government regulations, development of technological innovations by competitors, reliance on third-party manufacturers and the ability to transition from pilot-scale production to large-scale manufacturing of products.

From inception, we have funded our operations from a combination of loans and sales of equity instruments. In 2022 and 2023, we raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$3,625,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively, from sales of our equity and equity linked securities. In addition, on June 4 and July 4, 2024, we received aggregate gross proceeds of \$755,000 from the sales of our common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock in a private placement offering.

As of December 31, 2024, we had a total of \$129,000 in cash resources and approximately \$545,000 of liabilities, consisting of \$388,000 of current liabilities from operations.

The following table provides a summary of operating, investing, and financing cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 respectively (in thousands):

	Year ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,386)	(3,232)
Net cash used in investment activities	-	(2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	750	1,000

We have experienced operating losses since the Company's inception and had a total accumulated deficit of \$16,738,000 as of December 31, 2024. We expect to incur additional costs and require additional capital. We have incurred losses in nearly every year since inception and for the year ended December 31, 2024. These losses have resulted in significant cash used in operations. During the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, our cash used in operations was approximately \$1,386,000 and \$3,232,000, respectively. We need to continue and intensify our research and development efforts for our product candidates (which are in various stages of development), strengthen our patent portfolio, establish operations processes and pursue FDA clearance and international regulatory approvals. As we continue to conduct these activities, we expect the cash needed to fund operations to increase significantly over the next several years.

Under the private placement of our securities which we commenced in April 2022 through July 2022, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with six accredited investors providing for the issuance and sale to such investors of an aggregate of 4,119,321 shares of our common stock and warrants for an additional 4,119,321 shares of our common stock, exercisable through 2024, at a per share exercise price of \$1.10. The Company is entitled to expedite the warrant exercise period for all or a part of the then outstanding warrants by written notice to the holders if the publicly traded price of our common stock equals or exceeds \$2.50 per share (which amount may be adjusted for certain capital events, such as stock splits, as described herein) and the corresponding average daily trading volume during such period equals or exceeds 75,000 shares, in each case for the forty (40) consecutive trading days. The aggregate gross proceeds from the private placement were approximately \$3,625,000.

In addition, on June 12, 2023, we raised aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,000,000 from sales of our shares of common stock and warrants to purchase shares of common stock.

On June 4, 2024, we entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain, pursuant to which we agreed to issue and sell, in a private placement offering, 715,000 shares of our common stock, at a per share price of \$1.00 and warrants to purchase up to an additional 1,144,000 shares of common stock. The warrants are exercisable beginning on the six (6) month anniversary of their issuance, have a term of five years from the initial exercise date and entitle the holders to purchase up to 1,144,000 shares of common stock. The warrants have an exercise price of \$1.00 per share and contain a one-time dilution protection in the event the Company sells securities at a price less than the then exercise price in effect in a public offering in conjunction with a listing on a national securities exchange. The offering closed on June 7, 2024 and we received aggregate gross proceeds of \$715,000.

On July 4, 2024, we entered into securities purchase agreements with a certain investor, pursuant to which it agreed to issue and sell, in a private placement offering, 40,000 shares of its common stock, at a per share price of \$1.00 and warrants to purchase up to an additional 64,000 shares of common stock. The offering closed on July 10, 2024, and we received aggregate gross proceeds of \$40,000. This transaction was part of the securities purchase agreements that were closed on June 7, 2024.

On March 11, 2025, we entered into an Equity Purchase Agreement with Williamsburg Venture Holdings, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, or the Investor, pursuant to which the Investor agreed to invest up to Fifteen Million Dollars (\$15,000,000) over a 24-month period (unless otherwise determined therein) in accordance with the terms and conditions of an Equity Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2025, by and between us and the Investor, or the Equity Purchase Agreement. In connection with the Equity Purchase Agreement, the parties also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement, or the Registration Rights Agreement, pursuant to which we agreed to register with the SEC our common stock issuable under the Equity Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Equity Purchase Agreement, the Investor agreed to accept a put notice of up to \$500,000 upon a registration statement being declared effective by the SEC.

During the term of the Equity Purchase Agreement, we shall be entitled to put to the Investor, and the Investor shall be obligated to purchase, such number of shares of our common stock, such shares, the Put Shares, at such price as determined in accordance with the Equity Purchase Agreement. The per share purchase price for the Put Shares shall be equal to 90% of the market price defined as the average of the two (2) lowest Volume-Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the relevant Clearing Date (defined therein), as reported by Bloomberg Finance L.P. or other reputable source. Further, in consideration of our Put rights, and subject to the terms of the Equity Purchase Agreement, we will issue to the Investor 1,000,000 shares of our common stock. Pursuant to the Equity Purchase Agreement, the Investor may not acquire at any point, more than 9.99% of our outstanding common stock.

Effective March 26, 2025, we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement, or the Purchase Agreement, with Mr. Ran Ziskind, Mr. Yaniv Cohen, and Mr. Oded Bashan for an aggregate amount of \$31,200. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we issued unsecured convertible promissory notes, or the Notes, to Mr. Ziskind, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Bashan in the principal amount of \$10,400 for each Note. The Notes bear simple interest at a rate of 9% per annum and mature on the earlier of (i) March 26, 2026, or (ii) upon the completion by us of an equity or debt financing generating gross proceeds of at least \$100,000. The Notes are convertible, at the election of the holder, on the maturity date into our shares of common stock at a price per share equal to 85% of the closing price of the common stock on the applicable trading market as of the maturity date. The Notes are subject to customary events of default, upon which the outstanding principal and accrued interest may become immediately due and payable. We may not prepay the principal amount without the consent of a majority of the holders of all outstanding Notes, though accrued interest may be paid at any time.

We will need to obtain additional funding in order to pursue our business plans. If we are unable to raise capital when needed or on attractive terms, we would be forced to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development programs or future commercialization efforts.

We expect that our existing cash and cash equivalents will enable us to fund our operations and capital expenditure requirements through the second quarter of 2025. Our requirements for additional capital during this period will depend on many factors, including the following:

- the scope, rate of progress, results and cost of our development and engineering efforts to develop the *PressureSafe*[™] and *DiaSafe*[™] devices, clinical studies (to the extent necessary), preliminary testing activities and other related activities;
- the cost, timing and outcomes of regulatory related efforts for commercial sales approvals;
- the cost and timing of establishing sales, marketing and distribution capabilities;
- the terms and timing of any collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish;
- the timing, receipt and amount of sales, profit sharing or royalties, if any, from our potential products;
- the cost of preparing, filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights; and
- the extent to which we acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies, although we currently have no commitments or agreements relating to any of these types of transactions.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, and as of the date of this report, we assessed our financial condition and concluded that based on our current and projected cash resources and commitments, as well as other factors mentioned above, there is a substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. We are planning to raise additional capital to continue our operations, as well as to explore additional avenues to increase revenues and reduce expenditures. We cannot be sure that future funding will be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Due to often volatile nature of the financial markets, equity and debt financing may be difficult to obtain.

We may seek to raise any necessary additional capital through a combination of private or public equity offerings, debt financings, collaborations, strategic alliances, licensing arrangements and other marketing and distribution arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through marketing and distribution arrangements or other collaborations, strategic alliances or licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights, future revenue streams, or product candidates or to grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we raise additional capital through private or public equity offerings, the ownership interest of our existing stockholders will be diluted, and the terms of these securities may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect our stockholders' rights. If we raise additional capital through debt financing, we may be subject to covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures or declaring dividends.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounting for share-based compensation

We recognize all employee and nonemployee stock-based compensation as a cost in the consolidated financial statements. For awards with a graded vesting schedule, we use the graded vesting attribution approach to recognize compensation cost over the vesting period.

We estimated grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model.

Smaller Reporting Company Status

Currently, we qualify as a smaller reporting company.

As a smaller reporting company, we are eligible and have taken advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are not available to public reporting companies that do not qualify for this classification, including, but not limited to:

- An opportunity for reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic and annual reports, including without limitation exemption from the requirement to provide a compensation discussion and analysis describing compensation practices and procedures,
- An opportunity for reduced financial statement disclosure in registration statements and in annual reports on Form 10-K, which only requires two years of audited financial statements rather than the three years of audited financial statements that are required for other public companies,
- An opportunity for reduced audit and other compliance expenses as we are not subject to the requirement to obtain an auditor's report on internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and
- An opportunity to utilize the non-accelerated filer time-line requirements beginning with our annual report for the year ending December 31, 2024, and quarterly filings thereafter.

For as long as we continue to be a smaller reporting company, we expect that we will take advantage of both the reduced internal control audit requirements and the disclosure obligations available to us as a result of this classification.

JOBS Act Transition Period

Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an "emerging growth company" can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. Thus, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected to take advantage of the extended transition period to comply with new or revised accounting standards and to adopt certain of the reduced disclosure requirements available to emerging growth companies. As a result of the accounting standards election, we will not be subject to the same implementation timing for new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies which may make comparison of our financials to those of other public companies more difficult.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The information called for by Item 8 is included following the “Index to Financial Statements” on page F-1 contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that the material financial and non-financial information required to be disclosed to the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported timely. Based on our evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report, were effective.

(b) Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation, pursuant to Rule 13a-15(c) promulgated under the Exchange Act, of the effectiveness, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013). Based on the results of this evaluation, management concluded that as of December 31, 2024, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that our controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures in our controls over measurement and disclosure in our financial statements or detect instances of fraud, if any.

(c) Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2024, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not Applicable.

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The Company's directors hold office until the next annual general meeting of the stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. The Company's officers are appointed by its board of directors and hold office until the earlier of their death, retirement, resignation, or removal.

The following table sets forth the names and ages of the members of the board of directors and the executive officers and the positions held by each as of April 4, 2025.

Name	Age	Positions
Ran Ziskind	56	Chief Executive Officer
Oded Bashan	78	Chairperson of the Board of Directors
Aharon Klein	64	Chief Technology Officer, Director
Sharon Levkoviz	51	Chief Financial Officer
Aharon Binur	61	Chief Development Officer
Yaniv Cohen	45	Director
Ohad Bashan	54	Director
Ron Mayron	61	Director

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of our current directors and executive officers:

Ran Ziskind, was appointed to act as Chief Executive Officer on September 1, 2024. Mr. Ziskind was co-founder and CEO of Galatea Ltd., a groundbreaking startup in diamond manufacturing from 2004 to 2023. Under his leadership, Galatea developed a pioneering electro-optics technology that became the industry gold standard, driving significant innovations in the field. His role encompassed a broad range of responsibilities, including spearheading research and development, managing intellectual property with a global patent portfolio, defining product specifications, and leading the company through challenging global conditions, including the 2007-2008 financial crisis, ultimately resulting in its acquisition by Sarin Technologies, the world's leading company in the field. Prior to this, Mr. Ziskind was an engineer at Lithotech Ltd., where he contributed to the development of medical technologies, and at Eurika Ltd., where he worked on various engineering projects. Mr. Ziskind has dual degrees in mechanical engineering and management from Tzur University.

Oded Bashan, co-founded IR. Med Ltd. with Aharon Klein and, since September 2013 has been serving as Chairman of IR. Med Ltd. Upon the effectiveness of our acquisition in December 2020 of IR. Med Ltd. (the "Acquisition"), he was appointed to Board of Directors and on January 20, 2021, was appointed as Chairman of the Board, and on April 6, 2021, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer on an interim basis following the resignation of Ms. Davidson Mund. Mr. Bashan has over 35 years of experience in managing, building and running technology companies. He was Founder, CEO & chairman of OTI Ltd. from 1990 to 2013, a Nasdaq traded global technology leader with more than 250 employees. Since January 2013, together with his son Mr. Ohad Bashan, they have been managing several private companies engaged in biotech. Previously, Mr. Bashan served as the president of Electro-Galil from 1984 to 1990. He was awarded the Leading Businessman Award in Management, Business and Economics by the Israeli Institute of Public Opinion. Mr. Bashan holds both B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Economics and Business management from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Aharon Klein, co-founded IR. Med Ltd. in September 2013 and has served as a director of the Company since. He also served as the Company's Chief Operating Officer from September 2013 until December 2020, as well as the Company's Interim Chief Executive Officer from February 2024 to September 2024. Since December 2020, Mr. Klein serves as the Company's Chief Technology Officer. Mr. Klein is a medical device and biotech expert, with a strong clinical background. Prior to founding the Company, from 2004 to 2007 Mr. Klein co-founded and served as Chief Executive Officer of Fertiligent, a start-up company focused on innovative fertility treatments, which was acquired by a United Kingdom based investment group in 2008. From 2008 to 2013, immediately prior to co-founding of the Company, he founded a medical device company developing infrared based diagnostic tools for diagnosing colon cancer without the need for biopsies (optical biopsies). Mr. Klein graduated from the Faculty of Engineering in the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology. Mr. Klein is experienced in initiating and running medical device start-up companies, including development, clinical trials and regulatory affairs.

Sharon Levkoviz, was appointed to Chief Financial Officer upon the effectiveness of the Acquisition. Mr. Levkoviz served from 2011-2021 in Achdut Israel Ltd., an Israeli company providing accounting and economic consulting services, as regional manager. Prior to that period, Mr. Levkoviz served as a Chief Controller at OTI, Nasdaq traded company, from 2005 through 2011. Mr. Levkoviz received his CPA from Ramat Gan College and a B.A. in Business Administration from Rupin College in Israel. In addition, Mr. Levkoviz served 10 years as a chairman of finance and human resource committee at Ohalo College. He also served five years as a director at the development company of Katzrin and eight years as a member of Katzrin plenum.

Aharon Binur, was appointed as Chief Development Officer on April 29, 2021, to lead product development. Mr. Binur is an electronics engineer who graduated from the Technion in Haifa, Israel. He was an electronics engineer at OTI from November 1999 through February 2001 and became a development manager at a subsidiary of OTI in March 2001 and held several other positions at OTI through April 2013. Mr. Binur also served as CTO (August 2009 through November 2014) and VP of R&D (March 2017 through April 2021) at Lehavot, an advanced fire protection system company. Mr. Binur has extensive experience in multidisciplinary technological management, including software, hardware and mechanics, development of final systems and products for clients, while maintaining high quality and international standards. Mr. Binur has a unique and creative approach to technology management, including patents registered in his name.

Yaniv Cohen, co-founded IR. Med Ltd. in September 2013 and has served as the R&D manager since then. Following the completion of the of IR. Med Ltd. by our company (the “Acquisition”), he was appointed to the Board. Mr. Cohen is an experienced electrical engineer with expertise in the fields of wave propagation and IR Spectroscopy for medical applications. Additionally, Mr. Cohen holds four patents in medical devices, has co-authored eight articles in scientific journals, and has spoken in conferences around the globe. From 2010 to 2013, Mr. Cohen served as R&D manager for PIMS, an Israeli medical device company, focusing on IR imaging and spectral analysis for non-invasive cancer assessment and identification. From 2008 to 2009, Mr. Cohen worked for Cisco as a system engineer. From 2006 to 2008, he worked as a service engineer for Intel Israel. Mr. Cohen is a Candidate of Sciences in the doctoral program, Informatics and Computer Engineering in the National Research University Higher School of Economics, School of Electronic Engineering Institute of Electronics and Mathematics (MIEM HSE) in Moscow, Russia. Mr. Cohen holds a M.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from Holon Institute of Technology (2007). From 2009 to 2010, he attended the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel where he wrote a thesis in wave propagation.

Ohad Bashan, joined the Board upon the completion of the Acquisition. Mr. Bashan is an entrepreneur, innovator and executive with a proven track record of more than 25 years of building, leading and running technology companies from startup to NASDAQ trade. He is an experienced director, after having served on the boards of private and publicly traded companies in the U.S., Israel, China, Poland and France. From 1998 to 2013, Mr. Bashan held several senior positions at OTI, which was acquired by Nyax Ltd. From 2013 to the present, Mr. Bashan has run a management services business. Mr. Bashan holds a B.A. in business from the College of Business Management, Tel Aviv, with specializations in marketing and finance, and an M.B.A. from Pepperdine University, California.

Ron Mayron, joined the Board upon the completion of the Acquisition. Mr. Mayron has extensive experience in the pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries and has held various, significant senior management positions, both local and global, within Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. (“Teva”) over the last 21 years. During his career at Teva, Mr. Mayron served in various VP positions. Most recently he was CEO of Teva Israel and VP Israel and Africa from June 2009 until September 2013. Mr. Mayron’s core expertise is in marketing, sales and distribution, mergers and acquisitions, business development, global operation and supply chain and strategic development. Mr. Mayron currently serves on the board of directors of Innocan Pharma Corporation (CSE: INNO), Nurexone Biologic Inc. (TSX: NRX), IceCure Medical Ltd. (NASDAQ: ICCM), BioLight Life Sciences Ltd. (TASE: BOLT), Entera Bio (NASDAQ: ENTX) and Kadimastem Ltd. (TASE: KDST). Mr. Mayron holds a B.Sc. in Industrial Engineering & Management from Ben Gurion University and M.B.A from Tel-Aviv University.

Family Relationships

Oded Bashan is the father of Ohad Bashan.

Term of Office of Directors

We currently have authorized six directors. In accordance with our Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws, our Board of Directors is divided into three classes with staggered three-year terms. At each annual meeting of stockholders commencing with the meeting in 2021, the successors to the directors whose terms then expire will be elected to serve until the third annual meeting following the election. Our directors are divided among the three classes as follows:

- Class I director is Yaniv Cohen, and his term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2025;
- Class II directors are Ohad Bashan and Ron Mayron, and their terms will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2026; and
- Class III directors are Oded Bashan and Aharon Klein, and their terms should have expired at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2024. As we did not hold the annual meeting of stockholders in 2024, the Class III directors will be subject to reelection in our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2025.

On March 27, 2025, Ms. Avital Rosenberg notified us of her resignation from the Board, effective immediately. The resignation of Ms. Rosenberg as a director was not related to any disagreement with the Company on any matter relating to the Company's operations, policies or practices.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors has established an audit committee which operates under a charter that has been approved by our board.

Our Board of Directors has determined that all of the members of our audit committee are independent as defined under the rules of the Nasdaq Capital Market. In addition, all members of the audit committee meet the independence requirements contemplated by Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. We currently do not have a board member that qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 407(D)(5) of Regulation S-K.

We currently do not have a nominating or compensation committees or committees performing similar functions, nor does our Company have a written nominating or compensation charter. Our directors believe that it is not necessary to have such committees at this time because the director(s) can adequately perform the functions of such committees.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee is comprised of Mr. Ron Mayron, who is an independent director. Mr. Mayron is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. The Audit Committee's main function is to oversee our accounting and financial reporting processes and the audits of our financial statements. This committee's responsibilities include, among other things:

- appointing our independent registered public accounting firm;
- evaluating the qualifications, independence and performance of our independent registered public accounting firm;
- approving the audit and non-audit services to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm;
- reviewing the design, implementation, adequacy and effectiveness of our internal accounting controls and our critical accounting policies;
- discussing with management and the independent registered public accounting firm the results of our annual audit and the review of our quarterly unaudited financial statements;
- reviewing, overseeing and monitoring the integrity of our financial statements and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements as they relate to financial statements or accounting matters;
- reviewing on a periodic basis, or as appropriate, any investment policy and recommending to our board any changes to such investment policy;
- preparing the report that the SEC requires in our annual proxy statement;
- reviewing and approving any related party transactions and reviewing and monitoring compliance with our code of conduct and ethics; and
- reviewing and evaluating, at least annually, the performance of the audit committee and its members including compliance of the audit committee with its charter.

Nominations to the Board of Directors

Director candidates are considered based upon various criteria, including without limitation their broad-based business and professional skills and experiences, expertise in or knowledge of the life sciences industry and ability to add perspectives relating to that industry, concern for the long-term interests of our stockholders, diversity, and personal integrity and judgment. Our Board of Directors has a critical role in guiding our strategic direction and overseeing the management of our business, and accordingly, we seek to attract and retain highly qualified directors who have sufficient time to engage in the activities of our Board of Directors and to understand and enhance their knowledge of our industry and business plans.

Insider Trading Policy

We have adopted an insider trading policy, or the Policy, governing the purchase, sale and other transactions in our securities that applies to our directors, executive officers, employees, and other covered persons, including immediate family members and entities controlled by any of the foregoing persons, as well as by the Company itself.

The Policy prohibits, among other things, insider trading and certain speculative transactions in our securities (including short sales, buying put and selling call options and other hedging or derivative transactions in our securities) and establishes a regular blackout period schedule during which directors, executive officers, employees, and other covered persons may not trade in our securities, as well as certain pre-clearance procedures that directors and executive officers must observe prior to effecting any transaction in our securities.

We believe that the Policy is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and listing standards applicable to us. A copy of the Policy is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table summarizes the compensation earned in each of our fiscal years that ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 by our named executive officers, which consists of our chief executive officer and our two next most highly compensated executive officers who earned more than \$100,000 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and were serving as executive officers as of such date and our former chief executive officers. We refer to the executive officers listed below as the Named Executive Officers.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards (\$) (1)	All other compensation (\$) (2)	Total (\$)
Ran, Ziskind Chief Executive Officer (3)	2024	8,219	-	60,021	1,527	69,767
	2023	-	-	-	-	-
Oded Bashan, Executive Chairman	2024	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	273,728	-	273,728
Aharon Klein, Chief Technology Officer and former Interim Chief Executive Officer	2024	105,886	-	-	16,438	122,324
	2023	90,657	-	-	10,417	101,074
Aharon Binur Chief Development Officer (4)	2024	87,168	-	37,345	39,343	163,856
	2023	114,558	-	92,268	45,845	252,671
Mr. Tzur Di Cori, former Chief Executive Officer (5)	2024	39,425	-	-	18,219	57,644
	2023	31,135	-	48,031	14,811	93,977

1. In accordance with SEC rules, the amounts in this column reflect the fair value on the grant date of the option awards granted to the named executive, calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 718. Stock options were valued using the Black-Scholes model. The grant-date fair value does not necessarily reflect the value of shares which may be received in the future with respect to these awards. The grant-date fair value of the stock options in this column is a non-cash expense for us that reflects the fair value of the stock options on the grant date and therefore does not affect our cash balance. The fair value of the stock options will likely vary from the actual value the holder receives because the actual value depends on the number of options exercised and the market price of our Common Stock on the date of exercise. For a discussion of the assumptions made in the valuation of the stock options, see Note 9.C to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

2. For 2023 and 2022, represents the compensation as described under the caption “All Other Compensation” below.
3. Mr. Ziskind was appointed Chief Executive Officer on September 1, 2024.
4. Mr. Klein served as Interim Chief Executive Officer from February 28, 2024 to September 1, 2024.
5. Mr. Tzur Di-Cori was appointed Chief Executive Officer on October 15, 2023, and on February 22, 2024, the Board of Directors terminated his employment.

All Other Compensation

The following table provides information regarding each component of compensation for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 included in the “All Other Compensation” column in the “Summary Compensation Table” above. Represents amounts paid in New Israeli Shekels (NIS) and converted at average exchange rates for the year.

Name	Year	Automobile and Related Expenses \$ (1)	Social Benefits \$ (2)	Total \$
Ran Ziskind	2024	-	1,527	1,527
	2023	-	-	-
Aharon Klein	2024	16,438	-	16,438
	2023	10,417	-	10,417
Aharon Binur	2024	15,373	23,970	39,343
	2023	15,805	30,040	45,845
Tzur Di Cori	2024	7,849	10,370	18,219
	2023	5,755	9,056	14,811

1. Represents a leased automobile expense.
2. These are comprised of contributions by us to savings, health, severance, pension, disability and insurance plans generally provided in Israel, including health, education, managerial insurance funds, and redeemed vacation pay. This amount represents Israeli severance fund payments, managerial insurance funds, disability insurance, supplemental education fund contribution and social securities. See discussion below under “Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table.”

Outstanding Equity Awards on December 31, 2024

The following table sets forth information concerning equity awards held by each of our Named Executive Officers as of December 31, 2024.

Name	Grant Date	Number of Securities Underlying Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Ran Ziskind	August 21, 2024	-	1,400,00	0.58	*
Oded Bashan	June 20, 2021	240,000	-	0.32	*
Oded Bashan	December 30, 2022	1,200,000	-	0.58	*
Aharon Klein	June 20, 2021	240,000	-	0.32	*
Aharon Binur	June 20, 2021	225,000	75,000	0.32	*
Aharon Binur	November 14, 2022	225,000	75,000	0.58	*

* Options expiration date is ten (10) years from vesting

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table

Our Board follows the following processes and procedures for the consideration and determination of executive and director compensation:

In establishing compensation amounts for executives, we seek to provide compensation that is competitive in light of current market conditions and industry practices. Accordingly, we will generally review market data, which is comprised of proxy-disclosed data from peer companies and information from nationally recognized published surveys for the biopharmaceutical industry, adjusted for size. The market data helps the committee gain perspective on the compensation levels and practices at the peer companies and to assess the relative competitiveness of the compensation paid to our executives. The market data thus guides us in its efforts to set executive compensation levels and program targets at competitive levels for comparable roles in the marketplace. We then consider other factors, such as the importance of each executive officer's role to the Company, individual expertise, experience, performance, retention concerns and relevant compensation trends in the marketplace, in making its final compensation determinations.

Elements of Compensation

In addition to each officer's base salary, our executive officer compensation program consists of a cash incentive bonus plan and discretionary stock option awards in addition to customary benefits. The amounts of compensation awarded for each element of the Company's compensation program (*i.e.*, base salary, bonuses and stock options) are reviewed in connection with the Company's performance.

Base Salary

Annual base salaries compensate our executive officers for fulfilling the requirements of their respective positions and provide them with a level of cash income predictability and stability with respect to a portion of their total compensation. We believe that the level of an executive officer's base salary should reflect the executive's performance, experience and breadth of responsibilities, our understanding of salaries for similar positions within our industry and any other factors relevant to that particular job.

Base salaries are typically negotiated at the outset of an executive's employment. Salary levels are considered annually as part of our performance review process, but also in cases including promotion or other changes in the job responsibilities of an executive officer. For named executive officers, initial base salaries generally are established in connection with negotiation of an offer of employment and employment agreement. Increases in base salary have several elements. In addition to promotion and increased responsibilities, merit and Company-wide general increases are also taken into consideration.

Stock-Based Awards

Historically, we have generally granted stock options to our employees, including our named executive officers, in connection with their initial employment with us. We also have historically granted stock options on an annual basis as part of annual performance reviews of our employees.

Our equity award program is the primary vehicle for offering long-term incentives to our executives. We do not have any equity ownership guidelines for our executives, which is consistent with other pre-commercial biotechnology companies that use stock options as the long-term incentive vehicle. Further, we believe that equity grants provide our executives with a strong link to our long-term performance, create an ownership culture and help to align the interests of our executives and our stockholders. In addition, the vesting feature of our equity awards contributes to executive retention by providing an incentive for our executives to remain in our employment during the vesting period. We expect that our Board will continue to use annual equity awards to compensate our executive officers. We may also make additional discretionary grants, typically in connection with the promotion of an employee, to reward an employee, for retention purposes or in other circumstances as the Board deems appropriate.

Employment and Severance Arrangements

We consider it essential to the best interests of our stockholders to foster the continuous employment of our key management personnel. In this regard, we recognize that the possibility of a change in control may exist and that the uncertainty and questions that it may raise among management could result in the departure or distraction of management personnel to the detriment of the Company and our stockholders. In order to reinforce and encourage the continued attention and dedication of certain key members of management, we have entered into written employment agreements with certain of our named executive officers that, while at-will, contain certain change in control and severance provisions.

Employment Agreements

Oded Bashan. On June 27, 2022, our subsidiary IR. Med Ltd. and Bashanti Ltd., a company that is owned by Oded Bashan, entered into consulting agreement. The Agreement provides for a continuous term and may be terminated by either party at any time with at least 12 months prior written notice. Pursuant to this agreement, Mr. Bashan's annual fee compensation is \$144,000 plus value added tax (VAT). On October 26, 2022, Mr. Bashan agreed to defer payment of his fee pending a capital raise. On December 12, 2022, Mr. Bashan was awarded options under the Company's employee stock option plan for 1,200,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a per share price of \$0.58, of which 600,000 were vested upon grant and the balance vest on December 30, 2023, subject to his continued service. The options are exercisable through the tenth anniversary of grant.

Aharon Klein. On October 31, 2024, our Board of Directors approved a reduction of Mr. Aharon Klein's compensation in light of our current cash position, which was agreed upon with Mr. Klein. Under the amended terms of Mr. Klein's service provider agreement, he will receive monthly payments of NIS 16,000, plus NIS 5,000 for car expenses totaling a monthly compensation of NIS 21,000 starting from October 2024 onwards. The current reduction amends an amendment to the consulting agreement with Mr. Aharon Klein, which we entered into on July 7, 2024 (the "Klein Amendment"). The Klein Amendment amended the original consulting agreement executed by and between us and Mr. Klein, dated October 1, 2019, as amended on December 24, 2020. Effective June 1, 2024, the Klein Amendment provides for a monthly compensation in the amount of NIS 30,000 and an additional NIS 5,000 for car expenses. All other terms related to Mr. Klein overall compensation and equity-based awards remain unchanged. If Mr. Klein's employment is terminated (i) by us without cause or (ii) by him for any, then we must pay Mr. Klein (a) the accrued obligations earned through the date of termination and (b) a lump-sum payment of an amount equal to one month of his base salary at the time of his termination.

The agreement contains (i) customary confidentiality obligations which are not limited by the term of the agreement, (ii) certain non-compete provisions during the term of the agreement and 12 months thereafter and (iii) certain non-solicitation provisions during the term of the agreement and for one year thereafter. Mr. Klein also agreed to assign certain intellectual property rights to IR. Med Ltd.

On December 25, 2024, due to the company's financial situation, the company and Mr. Klein decided to terminate the consulting agreement between the parties until further notice. Mr. Klein continues to serve as a director of the Company.

Aharon Binur. On March 2, 2021, IR. Med Ltd. and Aharon Binur entered into an employment agreement pursuant to which Mr. Binur oversees the development of our product candidates which are in various stages of development. Under the agreement with Mr. Binur, he is paid an annual salary of the current New Israeli Shekel equivalent of approximately \$120,170, payable on monthly basis. IR. Med Ltd. is authorized to terminate the employment agreement for any reason subject to payment of two months' salary. Under the terms of the employment agreement with him, Mr. Binur also receives Manager's Insurance under Israeli law for his to which IR. Med Ltd. contributes amounts equal to (a) 8-1/3 percent for severance payments, and 6.5%, or up to 7.5% (including disability insurance) designated for premium payment (and Mr. Binur contributes an additional 6%) of each monthly salary and (b) 7.5% of his salary (with Mr. Binur contributing an additional 2.5%) to an education fund, a form of deferred compensation program established under Israeli law. Mr. Binur is also provided with a leased automobile.

On June 20, 2021, Mr. Binur was awarded options under the Company's employee stock option plan for 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a per share price of \$0.32, of which 15,000 were vested upon grant and the balance vest at the end of each calendar quarter at the rate of 15,000 shares per quarter, beginning with the quarter ended September 31, 2021, subject to his continued employment. The options are exercisable through the tenth anniversary of grant.

On November 14, 2022, Mr. Binur was awarded options under the Company's employee stock option plan for 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a per share price of \$0.58, vesting at the end of each calendar quarter at the rate of 25,000 shares per quarter, beginning with the quarter ended December 31, 2022, subject to his continued employment. The options are exercisable through the tenth anniversary of grant.

On May 1, 2024, with the consent of the parties, Mr. Binur's salary was updated to 23,600 NIS (approximately \$6,466) per month, and the notice termination period was shortened from two months to one month.

On October 1, 2024, with the consent of the parties, Mr. Binur's salary was updated to 16,000 NIS (approximately \$4,384) per month.

On February 3, 2025, the parties agreed that for the months of January and February 2025, Mr. Binur's salary would be 8,500 NIS (approximately \$2,295) and 10,000 NIS (approximately \$2,700), respectively

Tzur Di-Cori. On October 15, 2023, Mr. Di-Cori was appointed to serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer. In conjunction with his appointment, the Company and Mr. Di-Cori entered into an employment agreement, pursuant to which he was subject to standard confidentiality, intellectual property assignment and non-compete provisions. In addition, in consideration of his service, Mr. Di-Cori received a monthly gross salary of NIS 45,000 (\$11,842 approximately) and options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.58 per share, subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Company's 2020 Incentive Stock Plan. On February 22, 2024, as a result of financial difficulties, the Company notified Mr. Di-Cori, of the termination of his employment.

Ran Ziskind. On September 1, 2024 Mr. Ziskind was appointed as Chief Executive Officer. In conjunction with his appointment, the Company and Mr. Ziskind entered into an employment agreement (the “Employment Agreement”), pursuant to which he will be subject to standard confidentiality, intellectual property assignment and non-compete provisions. In addition, in consideration for his service, Mr. Ziskind will receive a monthly gross salary of NIS 6,000 until the Company raises at least \$4,000,000 in funding, and following such potential capital raise, his compensation will be increased to NIS 45,000 per month, as well as will be entitled to NIS 10,000 for car expenses. Under the Employment Agreement, Mr. Ziskind will also receive 1,400,000 restricted shares of the Company’s common stock, \$0.001 par value per share (the “Common Stock”), at an exercise price of \$0.58 per share (the “Shares”). The Shares will vest over a four-year period commencing on the grant date such that (i) 350,000 of the Shares will become fully vested and exercisable on the first anniversary elapsed from the grant date and (ii) the balance will vest in six (6) bi-annual installments of 175,000 Shares, subject to Mr. Ziskind’s continued employment.

Potential Payments upon Change of Control or Termination following a Change of Control

Our agreements with our named executive officers provide incremental compensation in the event of termination, as described herein. Generally, we currently do not provide any severance specifically upon a change in control nor do we provide for accelerated vesting upon change in control. Termination of employment also impacts outstanding stock options.

Due to the factors that may affect the amount of any benefits provided upon the events described below, any actual amounts paid or payable may be different than those shown in this table. Factors that could affect these amounts include the basis for the termination, the date the termination event occurs, the base salary of an executive on the date of termination of employment and the price of our common stock when the termination event occurs.

The following table sets forth the compensation that would have been received by each of our executive officers had they been terminated as of December 31, 2024.

Name	Salary \$	Social benefits \$	Total \$
Ran Ziskind	3,287	1,052	4,339
Oded Bashan	-	-	-
Aharon Klein	-	-	-
Aharon Binur	4,383	1,402	5,785
Yaniv Cohen			

Director Compensation

The following table sets forth for each non-employee director that served as a director during the year ended December 31, 2024:

Year Ended December 31, 2024

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Benefits (\$)	All Other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Ohad Bashan	-		-(2)	-	-	-	-
Ron Mayron	16,482		8,948(3)(4)	-	-	-	22,930
Avital Rosenberg(6)	6,000		35,585(5)				41,585

1. In accordance with SEC rules, the amounts in this column reflect the fair value on the grant date of the option awards granted to the named executive, calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 718. Stock options were valued using the Black-Scholes model. The grant-date fair value does not necessarily reflect the value of shares which may be received in the future with respect to these awards. The grant-date fair value of the stock options in this column is a non-cash expense for us that reflects the fair value of the stock options on the grant date and therefore does not affect our cash balance. The fair value of the stock options will likely vary from the actual value the holder receives because the actual value depends on the number of options exercised and the market price of our common stock on the date of exercise. For a discussion of the assumptions made in the valuation of the stock options, see Note 1. C (Stock Based Compensation) to our financial statements, which are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2. In respect of 240,000 options, all of which were vested.
3. In respect of 240,000 options, all of which were vested.
4. In respect of 160,000 options, all of which were vested.
5. In respect of 90,000 options out of a total of 240,000 options that were vested.
6. Ms. Rosenberg resigned on March 27, 2025.

We do not have any formal policy that requires us to grant, or avoid granting, equity-based compensation at certain times. We do not grant equity awards in anticipation of the release of material nonpublic information that is likely to result in changes to the price of our common stock, and do not time the public release of such information based on award grant dates. The timing of any equity grants to executive officers or directors in connection with new hires, promotions, or other non-routine grants is tied to the event giving rise to the award (such as an executive officer's commencement of employment or promotion effective date).

Compensation Policy for Non-Employee Directors.

In January 2021, the Board of Directors adopted an updated compensation policy for non-employee directors which replaced the previous non-employee director compensation terms, and which became effective January 2021. Under the policy, each director is to receive annual cash compensation of \$5,000 and \$1,000 per meeting or \$300 for a virtual meeting. On October 26, 2022, the Board of Directors decided to freeze compensation for non-employee directors. On August 13, 2023, the Board of Directors decided to repay the independent directors for fees incurred in the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first half of 2023, and moving forward, to continue paying the independent directors board attendance fee.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of April 4, 2025 for (a) the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table of this annual report, (b) each of our directors, (c) all of our current directors and executive officers as a group and (d) each stockholder known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of our common stock. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to the securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a stockholder is deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security of which that stockholder has the right to acquire beneficial ownership in 60 days of April 4, 2025. Except as indicated in footnotes to this table, we believe that the stockholders named in this table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock shown to be beneficially owned by them based on information provided to us by these stockholders. Percentage of ownership is based on 72,008,144 shares of common stock outstanding on April 4, 2025.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares beneficially owned	Percentage Beneficially owned
5% or more shareholders		
Yaakov Safren	5,550,060(1)	7.5%
Paul Coulson	5,625,000(2)	7.61%
Yoram Drucker	4,862,471(3)	6.87%
Third Eye Investors LLC	4,687,500(4)	6.37%
Isamar Margareten	8,721,307(5)	11.47%
Liat Electronics Ltd.	3,850,607	5.35%
Officers and Directors		
Oded Bashan	10,049,916(6)	13.68%
Aharon Klein	8,099,110(7)	11.21%
Yaniv Cohen	8,099,136(8)	11.21%
Ron Mayron	360,000	*
Ohad Bashan	240,000(9)	*
Aharon Binur	490,000(9)	*
Ran Ziskind	257,500(10)	*
Sharon Levkoviz	390,921(9)	*
Officers and Directors as a Group (8 persons)	27,986,583	37.02%

* less than 1%

(1) Includes 2,006,119 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options.

- (2) Includes 1,875,000 shares issuable under a currently exercisable common stock warrant.
- (3) Includes 812,471 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (4) Yitzhak Rokonsky, of Third Eye Investors LLC, or Third Eye, has sole voting and dispositive power over shares held by Third Eye. Includes 1,562,500 shares issuable under a currently exercisable common stock warrant.
- (5) Includes 4,043,466 shares issuable under a currently exercisable common stock warrant.
- (6) Represents (i) 8,609,916 shares owned by Med2Bwell Ltd., or Med2Bwell, of which Mr. Bashan has sole voting and dispositive power and (ii) 1,440,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (7) Includes 240,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options
- (8) Includes 240,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (9) Represents shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (10) Includes 75,500 shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options And 112,000 shares issuable under a currently exercisable common stock warrant.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Our Audit Committee Charter requires all future transactions between us and any director, executive officer, holder of 5% or more of any class of our capital stock or any member of the immediate family of, or entities affiliated with, any of them, or any other related persons, as defined in Item 404 of Regulation S-K, or their affiliates, in which the amount involved is equal to or greater than \$120,000, be approved in advance by our audit committee. Any request for such a transaction must first be presented to our audit committee for review, consideration and approval. In approving or rejecting any such proposal, our audit committee is to consider all available information deemed relevant by the audit committee, including, but not limited to, the extent of the related person's interest in the transaction, and whether the transaction is on terms no less favorable to us than terms we could have generally obtained from an unaffiliated third party under the same or similar circumstances.

Related Party Transactions

Except as described below, there has not been, nor is there currently proposed, any transaction to which we are or were a party in which the amount involved exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 and 1% of the average of our total assets at year-end for the last two completed fiscal years, and in which any of our directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of any class of our voting securities or any of their respective affiliates or immediate family members, had, or will have, a direct or indirect material interest.

In 2015, our subsidiary IR. Med Ltd. received a loan from certain of the former IR-Med stockholders to fund its continuing operations. This loan bore interest at an annual rate ranging in 2024 and 2023, from 5.18%-2.9% annually. The aggregate loan amount was repayable only upon the approval of IR Med's board of directors and when the Company's profits reach an amount of \$500,000, and upon such terms and such installments as shall be determined by the Company's board of directors.

In 2017, our subsidiary IR. Med Ltd. received a loan from certain of the former IR-Med stockholder to fund its continuing operations. This loan bears interest at an annual rate ranging from 2.9%-5.18% annually in 2023 and 2024. The aggregate loan amount was repayable only upon the occurrence of an investment round greater than \$500,000.

In March 2020, IR. Med Ltd. and the lenders agreed to amend and restate the terms of the above referenced loans, or the Amended Loan Agreement, pursuant to which the lender waived all rights to convert their respective outstanding loan amounts, and the repayment date was set to December 31, 2023, or such later date to be agreed between IR. Med Ltd. and the lender. On March 1, 2024, the lenders agreed to extend the repayment date to December 31, 2025.

On July 4, 2024, the Company and one of the lenders agreed to repay US\$3 thousand from the total loans amount.

As of December 31, 2024, the carrying amounts of these loans were \$35 thousand.

On March 6, 2018, certain of IR. Med Ltd.'s shareholders advanced to it a convertible bridge loan in the principal amount of NIS 379,000 (\$104,000), hereinafter, the 2018 CLA, bearing a per annum interest rate of 3% compounded and accrued annually and, originally payable on December 31, 2018, or a later date agreed to by the then holders of 80% of the outstanding shares of IR. Med Ltd. Under the terms of the 2018 CLA, the loan is convertible by the holders under certain specified circumstances and is automatically convertible upon other terms. In an Exit event (as defined in the 2018 CLA), the loan is repayable at 200% the outstanding amount or converted, at the option of the majority lenders. In March 2020, the Company and the lenders agreed to amend and restate the 2018 CLA ("the Amended CLA"). According to the Amended CLA, the lenders waived any and all rights to convert their respective outstanding loan amounts, and the repayment date was set to December 31, 2023, or such later date to be agreed by IR. Med Ltd. and the lenders. On March 1, 2024, the lenders agreed to extend the repayment date to December 31, 2025. In addition, in case of an Exit event, as described in the Amended CLA, the loan and all accrued interest will be fully repaid immediately following the Exit event.

On July 4, 2024, the Company and one of the lenders agreed to repay US\$2 thousand from the total loan amount.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the carrying amounts of the loans were \$122,000 and \$123,000, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company paid to two directors an aggregate consideration of \$170 thousand and US\$161 thousand, respectively, in respect of research and development services.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 the Company paid to one shareholder of the Company and his relative an aggregate consideration of \$5 thousand and \$150 thousand, respectively in respect consulting services.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company paid to three of the Parent Company non-employee directors an aggregate consideration of US\$32 thousand and US\$36 thousand, respectively, with respect of their services. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid to four of its officers, salary and related expenses that totaled to \$252 thousand. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company paid to four of its officers, salary and related expenses totaled to \$439 thousand, respectively, in respect thereof.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded a liability on amount of \$82 thousand and for the year ended 2023, the Company paid a yearly amount of US\$80 thousand to an entity in which two directors of the Company are stakeholders in the entity, for rent and office services

Following the adoption of the 2020 incentive stock plan, or the Plan, by the Company on December 23, 2020, and the adoption of the sub plan, or the Israeli Appendix, on April 29, 2021, the Company granted during the years 2024 and 2023 to its directors, officers, and shareholder 1,715,500 and 1,636,000 options to purchase shares of Common Stock respectively.

Effective March 26, 2025, we entered into the Note Purchase Agreement with Mr. Ran Ziskind, Mr. Yaniv Cohen, and Mr. Oded Bashan for an aggregate amount of \$31,200. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, we issued Notes to Mr. Ziskind, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Bashan in the principal amount of \$10,400 for each Note. The Notes bear simple interest at a rate of 9% per annum and mature on the earlier of (i) March 26, 2026, or (ii) upon the completion by us of an equity or debt financing generating gross proceeds of at least \$100,000. The Notes are convertible, at the election of the holder, on the maturity date into our shares of common stock at a price per share equal to 85% of the closing price of the common stock on the applicable trading market as of the maturity date. The Notes are subject to customary events of default, upon which the outstanding principal and accrued interest may become immediately due and payable. We may not prepay the principal amount without the consent of a majority of the holders of all outstanding Notes, though accrued interest may be paid at any time.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table presents fees for professional audit services rendered by Somekh Chaikin, a member firm of KPMG International, located in Tel Aviv, Israel, (PCAOB ID 1057) for the audit of the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, and fees billed for other services rendered by Somekh Chaikin during the period:

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Audit fees (1)	\$ 84,500	\$ 68,500
Tax fees (2)	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,400
Total:	<u>\$ 85,900</u>	<u>\$ 69,900</u>

(1) Audit fees consist of audit and review services, consents and review of documents filed with the SEC.

(2) Tax fees consist of professional services provided regarding annual tax return.

Prior to engagement, the Audit Committee pre-approves each of these services by category of service. The fees are budgeted, and the Audit Committee requires our independent registered public accounting firm and management to report actual fees versus the budget at year end by category of service. During the year, circumstances may arise when it may become necessary to engage our independent registered public accounting firm for additional services not contemplated in the original pre-approval. In those instances, the Audit Committee requires pre-approval before engaging our independent registered public accounting firm. All of the services described above were pre-approved by our Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to one or more of its members. The member to whom such authority is delegated must report, for informational purposes only, any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

Our Board of Directors has appointed Somekh Chaikin, Tel Aviv, Israel (ID 1057), a member firm of KPMG, as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBIT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)

c. Financial Statements

Our consolidated financial statements are set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated herein by reference.

d. Financial Statement Schedules

No financial statement schedules have been filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K because they are not applicable or are not required or because the information is otherwise included herein.

e. Exhibits required by Regulation S-K

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
2.1	<u>Stock Exchange Agreement dated as of December 24, 2021, by and among IR-Med, Inc., IR, Med Ltd. and the former stockholders of IR, Med Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
3.1	<u>Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of IR-Med, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
3.2	<u>Certificate of Amendment filed with the Secretary of State for the State of Nevada on June 6, 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 10, 2024)</u>
3.3	<u>Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 14, 2023)</u>
3.4	<u>Amendment to Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on October 28, 2021)</u>
4.1	<u>Specimen of Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
4.2*	<u>Description of Registered Securities</u>
4.3	<u>Form of June 2023 Warrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 14, 2023)</u>
4.4	<u>Form of June 2024 Warrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 10, 2024)</u>
10.1	<u>Convertible Bridge Loan Agreement dated March 6, 2018, among IR, Med Ltd. and the Lenders scheduled therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.2	<u>Amendment to the Convertible Bridge Loan Agreement referred in Exhibit 10.3 dated as of March 31, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.3	<u>Second Amendment to the Convertible Bridge Loan Agreement referred in Exhibit 10.3 dated as of July 20, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.4@	<u>Loan Agreement between Yaniv Cohen and IR, Med Ltd. dated January 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.5@	<u>Loan Agreement between Aharon Klein and IR, Med Ltd. dated January 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.6	<u>Clarification to the agreements referred to Exhibits 10.4 and 10.5 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.7@	<u>Form of Letter Engagement with Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.8@	<u>Form of Letter Agreement with Employee Director (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.9@	<u>Amended and Restated Consulting Agreement dated as of July 7, 2024, between IR, Med Ltd. and Aharon Klein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 11, 2024)</u>
10.10@	<u>Employment Agreement dated as of January 2021 between IR, Med Ltd. and Sharon Levkoviz (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.11@	<u>Employment Agreement dated as of December 24, 2020, between IR, Med Ltd. Limor Davidson Mund (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.12@	<u>Amended and Restated Consulting Agreement dated as of July 7, 2024, between IR, Med Ltd. and Yaniv Cohen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 11, 2024)</u>
10.13@	<u>Employment Agreement dated as March 2, 2021, between IR, Med Ltd. and Aharon Binur (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>
10.14	<u>Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated December 24, 2021, by and among IR-Med, Inc. and the Purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021)</u>

- 10.15 [Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrants \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021\)](#)
- 10.16 [Form of Purchase Agreement, dated June 4, 2024, among the Company and the Investors \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 10, 2024\)](#)
- 10.17@ [2020 Incentive Stock Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021\)](#)
- 10.18@ [Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under the 2020 Incentive Stock Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2021\)](#)
- 10.19@ [Lease Agreement dated between IR, Med Ltd. and Algaenovation Ltd. dated as of February 1, 2020 \[English Language Translation\] \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on August 26, 2021\)](#)
- 10.20 [Amendment to Lease Agreement \[English Language Translation\] \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on August 26, 2021\)](#)
- 10.21@ [Employment agreement between IR,Med Ltd. and Ran Ziskind dated as of August 22, 2024 \(incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.1 to the report on Form 8-K filed on August 28, 2024\)](#)
- 10.22 [Distribution and License Agreement dated as of October 7, 2022, between IR,Med Ltd. and PI Prevention Care LLC \(incorporated by reference as Exhibit 10.1 to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 filed on November 14, 2022\)](#)
- 10.23 [Termination and Settlement Agreement, dated as of May 22, 2023, by and among IR-Med, Inc., IR, Med Ltd. and Moshe Gerber \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our current report on Form 8-K filed on May 24, 2023\)](#)
- 10.24 [Form of 2023 Subscription Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 14, 2023\)](#)
- 10.25* [Form on Warrant Extension dated December 20, 2023, signed between the Company and certain warrant holders.](#)
- 10.26* [Amendment and Extension to 2015 Loan Agreement between the Company and Aharon Klein, dated March 1, 2024.](#)
- 10.27* [Amendment and Extension to 2015 Loan Agreement between the Company and Yaniv Cohan, dated March 1, 2024.](#)
- 10.28* [Amendment and Extension to 2017 Loan Agreement between the Company and Yaniv Cohan, dated March 1, 2024.](#)
- 10.29* [Amendment and Extension to Convertible Bridge Loan between the Company and certain investors, dated March 1, 2024.](#)
- 10.30 [Equity Purchase Agreement, dated March 11 2025, by and between IR-Med, Inc. and Williamsburg Venture Holdings, LLC \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 14, 2025\).](#)
- 10.31 [Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 11, 2025, by and between IR-Med, Inc. and Williamsburg Venture Holdings, LLC \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our current report on Form 8-K filed on March 14, 2025\).](#)
- 10.32 [Form of Note Purchase Agreement, dated March 26, 2025, between the Company and certain shareholders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025\).](#)
- 10.33 [Form of Convertible Loan Agreement, dated March 26, 2025, between the Company and certain shareholders \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our current report on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2025\).](#)
- 19.1 [Insider Trading Policy.](#)
- 21.1 [List of Subsidiaries \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on August 26, 2021\)](#)
- 31.1 [Certification of Chief Executive Officer \(Principal Executive Officer\) pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934](#)
- 31.2 [Certification of Chief Financial Officer \(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer\) pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934](#)
- 32.1 [Certification of Chief Executive Officer \(Principal Executive Officer\), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 32.2 [Certification of Chief Financial Officer \(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer\), as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)

@ Management Contract or Compensatory Plan Arrangement

- 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
- 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (Embedded within the Inline XBRL document and included in Exhibit)

* Previously Filed

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

IR-MED, INC.

By: /s/ Ran Ziskind

Ran Ziskind
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: April 4, 2025

By: /s/ Sharon Levkoviz

Sharon Levkoviz
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Date: April 4, 2025

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Oded Bashan</u> Oded Bashan	Chairman of the Board	April 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Ran Ziskind</u> Ran Ziskind	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	April 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Aharon Klein</u> Aharon Klein	Director	April 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Sharon Levkoviz</u> Sharon Levkoviz	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	April 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Ohad Bashan</u> Ohad Bashan	Director	April 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Ron Mayron</u> Ron Mayron	Director	April 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Yaniv Cohen</u> Yaniv Cohen	Director	April 4, 2025

Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2024

Contents	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-3
Consolidated Balance Sheets	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Operations	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (deficit)	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	F-7
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-8 - F-35



Somekh Chaikin
KPMG Millennium Tower
17 Ha'arba'a Street, PO Box 609
Tel Aviv 61006, Israel
+972 3 684 8000

**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of IR Med, Inc.**

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of IR-Med, Inc. and subsidiary (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1b to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has an accumulated deficit that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1b. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Somekh Chaikin

Somekh Chaikin
Member Firm of KPMG International

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2020.

Tel Aviv, Israel

April 4, 2025

KPMG Somekh Chaikin, an Israeli partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31

	Note	2024 US Dollars (In thousands)	2023
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	129	767
Accounts receivable	4	76	81
Total current assets		205	848
Non-current assets			
Long term restricted deposits	10	11	11
Right of use assets	6	-	84
Property and equipment, net	5	35	56
Total non-current assets		46	151
Total assets		251	999
Liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	388	473
Stockholders' loans	8	157	-
Total current liabilities		545	473
Non-current liabilities			
Stockholders' loans	8	-	161
Total non-current liabilities		-	161
Total liabilities		545	634
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
	10		
Stockholders' equity (deficit)			
	9		
Common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, 600,000,000 shares authorized: 71,008,144 and 69,931,056 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively		70	69
Additional paid-in capital		16,374	15,135
Accumulated deficit		(16,738)	(14,839)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)		(294)	365
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		251	999

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

		For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
	Note	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Research and development expenses			
Expenses incurred	11	1,178	2,061
Less- government grants		(468)	-
Research and development expenses, net		710	2,061
Marketing expenses	12	220	822
General and administrative expenses	13	1,011	2,028
Total operating loss		1,941	4,911
Other income		(48)	-
Financial expenses (income), net	14	6	(2)
Loss for the year		1,899	4,909
Loss per share	15		
Basic and dilutive loss per common stock (in U.S. dollars)		(0.03)	(0.07)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in Capital	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Number of Shares		US dollars (In Thousands)		
Balance as of January 1, 2024	69,931,056	69	15,135	(14,839)	365
Stock-based compensation	322,088	*	485	—	485
Private placement of common stock and warrants	755,000	1	754	—	755
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(1,899)	(1,899)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	71,008,144	70	16,374	(16,738)	(294)
Balance as of January 1, 2023	68,808,970	68	12,454	(9,930)	2,592
Stock-based compensation	122,086	*	1,682	—	1,682
Private placement of common stock and warrants	1,000,000	1	999	—	1,000
Loss for the year	—	—	—	(4,909)	(4,909)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	69,931,056	69	15,135	(14,839)	365

(*) Represents an amount less than US\$ 1 thousand

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(1,899)	(4,909)
Adjustments to reconcile loss for the year to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	485	1,682
Depreciation	21	17
Financial expenses (income), net	2	(3)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	6	(25)
(Decrease) increase in trade and other payables	(1)	6
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,386)	(3,232)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	—	(2)
Net cash used in investing activities	—	(2)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of shareholder loan	(5)	—
Proceeds from private placement of common stock and warrants	755	1,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	750	1,000
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(2)	(1)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(638)	(2,235)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	767	3,002
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	129	767

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 - General**A. Description of Business**

IR-Med, Inc. (OTC QB: IRME, hereinafter: the “Parent Company”) was incorporated in Nevada in 2007. IR-Med, Inc. was previously named International Display Advertising, Inc. and changed its name to IR-Med, Inc. in January 2021.

The registered office of IR-Med, Inc. and the corporate headquarters and research facility of IR. Med, Ltd. (the “Subsidiary”) are located in Rosh Pina, Israel. The Parent Company and the Subsidiary are at times collectively referred to as the “Company”.

On April 9, 2024, the Company’s first device, the PressureSafe™, decision support system, received a U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) listing certification. *PressureSafe™* is classified as a Class I device, decision support system. Following the listing certification of the *PressureSafe™* device, the Company has started usability studies and the preparations for the commercial launch of its first device, the *PressureSafe™*. The Company is developing its technology through its Subsidiary and is utilizing Infra-Red-light spectroscopy (IR) combined with an Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology platform to develop non-invasive devices for various medical indications, by assessing various biomarkers and molecules in the blood and in human tissue in real-time. The second product candidate, DiaSafe™ which is currently under development is a non-invasive, user friendly device which is designed to address the medical needs of large and growing target patient groups by offering assessment of Diabetic Foot Ulcer (“DFU”) before skin breakage, which is expected to reduce healthcare expenses and better patient care.

B. Going Concern

The Company is starting preparations for the commercial launch of its first device the “PressureSafe™” and does not expect to generate significant revenue until such time as the Company will start the commercialization of the PressureSafe™ and shall complete the design and development of its other product candidates. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred losses of US\$1,899 thousand and had a negative cash flow from operating activities of US\$ 1,386 thousand. The accumulated deficit as of December 31, 2024, is US\$ 16,738 thousand.

Based on the current expected level of operating expenditures, the Company’s cash resources as of December 31, 2024 will be sufficient to meet its operating and capital needs through the second quarter of 2025 and shall not be sufficient for a period of at least 12 months from the issuance of these consolidated financial statements. Management’s plans regarding these matters include continued development and marketing the company’s products, as well as seeking additional financing arrangements. Although management continues to pursue these plans, in the event financing is not obtained, the Company may pursue additional cost cutting measures or may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate any of its development programs, these events could have a material adverse effect on its business. These factors raise significant doubt about the Company ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 - General (Cont'd)**C. Iron Swords war impact**

In October 2023, Hamas terrorists infiltrated Israel's southern border from the Gaza Strip and conducted a series of horrific terrorist attacks on civilian and military targets. Following the attack, Israel's security cabinet declared Iron Swords War ("war") and commenced a military campaign in Gaza against Hamas. Since the commencement of these events, there have been additional active hostilities, including a campaign focused in southern Lebanon against Hezbollah, an air campaign against the Houthi movement in Yemen and multiple airstrikes in Iran, in response to Iranian missile attacks. In October 2024, Israel began ground operations against Hezbollah in Lebanon culminating in a 60-day cease fire agreed to between Israel and Lebanon on November 27, 2024. On January 19, 2025, a temporary ceasefire between Israel and Hamas went into effect, the result of which is uncertain. On January 27, 2025, the ceasefire between Israel and Lebanon was extended to February 18, 2025. While ceasefire agreements have been reached, there is no guarantee that the parties will continue to comply with the terms of the agreements and, accordingly, it is possible that these hostilities will resume with little to no warning and that additional terrorist organizations and, possibly, countries will actively join the hostilities. Such clashes may escalate in the future into greater regional conflict.

The Company did not experience significant changes in its activities from the continuation of the war during the reporting period. However, the Company's management continues to believe that the general conditions have brought further difficulties in management's efforts to seek additional financing arrangements.

Although the Company's business and operations have not been materially impacted as of the date of this financial statements, any escalation or expansion of the war could have a negative impact on both global and regional conditions and may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Since this is an event that is not under the control of the Company and matters such as the fighting continuing or stopping may affect the Company's assessments, as at the reporting date the Company is unable to assess the extent of the effect of the Iron Swords War on its business.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**A. Basis of Presentation**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S GAAP) assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The going concern assumption contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern exists.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**B. Functional Currency**

The Company finances its operations in U.S. dollars. While the majority of the Company's operations are currently conducted in Israel, a significant part of the Company's expenses is denominated and determined in U.S. dollars. Future revenues are expected to be earned in US dollars. The Company's management believes that the U.S. Dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and expects to continue to operate in the foreseeable future. Thus, the functional and reporting currency of the Company is the U.S. Dollar.

The Company's transactions and balances denominated in U.S. dollars are presented at their original amounts. Non-Dollar transactions and balances have been re-measured to U.S. Dollars in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 830, "Foreign Currency Matters", of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). All transaction gains and losses from re-measurement of monetary balance sheet items denominated in non-dollar currencies are reflected in the statements of operations as financial income or expenses, as appropriate.

C. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its wholly owned Subsidiary, IR. Med, Ltd. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

D. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions including fair value of share-based compensation and legal claims. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at their carrying values, which approximates their fair values.

F. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Maintenance and repair expenses are charged to operation as incurred. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets and commences once the assets are ready for their intended use. The cost of property and equipment include expenditure that is attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Annual rates at depreciation are as follows:

	%
Computers and electronics equipment	10-33
Laboratory equipment	15
Furniture and equipment	15
Leasehold improvements	10

G. Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses are expensed as incurred. Those expenses include payments to third party consultants, expenses related to conducting clinical and pre-clinical trials, salaries and related personnel expenses.

H. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, trade and other accounts payable and stockholders' loans do not significantly vary from their fair values. Amounts from related parties' approximate fair value because of their short-term nature.

Fair value for the measurement of financial assets and liabilities is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The Company utilizes a valuation hierarchy for disclosure of the inputs for fair value measurement. This hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three broad levels as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**H. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (cont'd)**

- Level 2 inputs are quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in less active markets or model derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs based on the Company's assumptions used to measure assets and liabilities at fair value.

By distinguishing between inputs that are observable in the marketplace, and therefore more objective, and those that are unobservable and therefore more subjective, the hierarchy is designed to indicate the relative reliability of the fair value measurements. A financial asset or liability's classification within the hierarchy is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

I. Warrants

The Company assesses whether warrants issued require accounting as derivatives. The Company determined that the warrants were (1) indexed to the Company's own stock and (2) classified in stockholders' equity in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging. As such the Company has concluded the warrants meet the scope exception for determining whether the instruments require accounting as derivatives and should be classified in stockholders' equity

J. Commitments and Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigations, fines and penalties and other sources are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

K. Accounting for Share-Based CompensationStock Option Plan

The Company recognizes all employee and nonemployee stock-based compensation as a cost in the consolidated financial statements. For awards with a graded vesting schedule, the Company uses the graded vesting attribution approach to recognize compensation cost over the vesting period.

The Company estimates grant date fair value using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model.

L. Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company records valuation allowances to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**L. Income taxes (cont'd)**

The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company accounts for interest and penalties related to an underpayment of income taxes as a component of income tax expense.

M. Concentrations of credit risks

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are held in commercial banks in the U.S. and in Israel. Management believes that the financial institution that holds the Company investments have high credit ratings. The Company has no off-balance-sheet concentration of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, option contracts or other foreign hedging arrangements.

N. Employee benefits**Pension**

The Company's liability for severance pay for its Israeli employees is calculated pursuant to Israeli severance pay law based on the most recent salary of the employee multiplied by the number of years of employment, as of the balance sheet date. Those employees are entitled to one month's salary for each year of employment or a portion thereof.

The Company has a defined deposit plan in respect of the Company's obligation to pay the benefit component of provident funds as well as in respect of its employees to whom section 14 of the Dismissal Compensation Law applies. pursuant to the terms of Section 14 of the Israeli Severance Pay Law, 1963, according to which the current deposits in the pension fund and/or with the insurance company exempt the Company from any additional obligation to these employees for whom the said depository payments are made. During the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company paid for severance pay for its Israeli employees amounts of NIS 263 thousand (approximately US\$71 thousand) and NIS 415 thousand (approximately US\$113 thousand), respectively.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided or upon the actual absence of the employee when the benefit is not accumulated (such as maternity leave).

The employee benefits are classified, for measurement purposes, as short-term benefits or as other long-term benefits depending on when the Company expects the benefits to be wholly settled.

O. Governments grants

The Company records grants received from the Israel Innovation Authority (the "IIA", formerly known as the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade) as a liability, if it is probable that the Company will have to repay the grants received. If it is not probable that the grants will be repaid, the Company records the grants as a reduction to research and development expenses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**P. Leases**

The Subsidiary is a lessee in several noncancellable operating leases, primarily for transportation. The Company accounts for leases in accordance with Topic 842, Leases. The Company determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at contract inception. The Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. For operating leases, the lease liability is initially and subsequently measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the lease commencement date.

Key estimates and judgments include how the Company determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the unpaid lease payments to present value, (2) lease term and (3) lease payments.

Operating leases are included in ROU assets and trade and other payables in the consolidated balance sheet.

Topic 842 requires a lessee to discount its unpaid lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, its incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company cannot determine the interest rate implicit in the lease because it does not have access to the lessor's estimated residual value or the amount of the lessor's deferred initial direct costs. Therefore, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the lease. The Company's incremental borrowing rate for a lease is the rate of interest it would have to pay on a collateralized basis to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments under similar terms. Because the Company does not generally borrow on a collateralized basis, it uses the interest rate it pays on its noncollateralized borrowings as an input to deriving an appropriate incremental borrowing rate, adjusted for the amount of the lease payments, the lease term, and the effect on that rate of designating specific collateral with a value equal to the unpaid lease payments for that lease.

The subsidiary occupies approximately 130 square meters of facilities, under an agreement for shared office space and services that expires upon 90 days' notice by either the Subsidiary or the landlord (See also note 18-B4).

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, owed over the lease term (which includes termination penalties the Company would owe if the lease term assumed the Company's exercise of a termination option);
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the lease commencement date.

The Right of Use (ROU) asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**P. Leases (Cont'd)**

For operating leases, the ROU asset is subsequently measured throughout the lease term at the carrying amount of the lease liability, plus initial direct costs, plus (minus) any prepaid (accrued) lease payments, less the unamortized balance of lease incentives received. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Variable lease payments associated with the Company's leases are recognized when the event, activity, or circumstance in the lease agreement on which those payments are assessed occurs. Variable lease payments are presented as operating expense in the Company's consolidated statements of income in the same line item as expense arising from fixed lease payments (operating leases).

The Company uses the long-lived assets impairment guidance in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Subtopic 360-10, Property, Plant, and Equipment – Overall, to determine whether an ROU asset is impaired, and if so, the amount of the impairment loss to recognize. The Company monitors for events or changes in circumstances that require a reassessment of one of its leases. When a reassessment results in the remeasurement of a lease liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the corresponding ROU asset unless doing so would reduce the carrying amount of the ROU asset to an amount less than zero. In that case, the amount of the adjustment that would result in a negative ROU asset balance is recorded in profit or loss. Operating lease ROU assets are presented as operating lease right of use assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The current portion of operating lease liabilities is included in trade and other payables and the long-term portion is presented separately as operating lease liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with its leases of motor vehicles as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Variable lease payments associated with these leases are recognized and presented in the same manner as for all other Company leases.

Q. Stockholders' loans

Stockholders' loans with terms that were amended after the reporting date are considered in determining the classification of debt at the reporting date. Due to agreements reached in 2024 between the stockholders and the Company regarding the repayment date of the loan (see note 8), the stockholders' loans at December 31, 2023 were classified as non-current liabilities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

R. New Accounting Pronouncements**Recently Adopted Accounting Standards**

Segment Reporting: In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. It requires incremental disclosures related to an entity's reportable segments, including (i) significant segment expense categories and amounts for each reportable segment that are provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), (ii) an aggregate amount and description of other segment items included in each reported measure, (iii) all annual disclosures about a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets required by Topic 280 to be disclosed in interim periods, (iv) the title and position of the individual or the name of the group identified as the CODM and (v) an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measures of segment profit or loss to assess performance and allocate resources to the segment. The standard improves transparency by providing disaggregated expense information about an entity's reportable segments. The standard does not change the definition of a segment, the method for determining segments or the criteria for aggregating operating segments into reportable segments. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company adopted this guidance retrospectively, providing the additional disclosures as required. See note 17 for more information.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

Income Taxes: In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures. The amendments in this ASU add specific requirements for income tax disclosures to improve transparency and decision usefulness. The guidance in ASU 2023-09 requires that public business entities disclose specific categories in the income tax rate reconciliation and provide additional qualitative information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. In addition, the amendments in ASU 2023-09 require that all entities disclose the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes and disaggregated by individual jurisdictions. The ASU also includes other disclosure amendments related to the disaggregation of income tax expense between federal, state and foreign taxes. For public business entities, the amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted for annual financial statements that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance. The amendments in this update should be applied on a prospective basis and retrospective application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this ASU to determine its impact on the Company's disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03 Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40). The ASU improves the disclosures about a public business entity's expense and provides more detailed information about the types of expenses in commonly presented expense captions. The amendments require that at each interim and annual reporting period an entity will, inter alia, disclose amounts of purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation and amortization included in each relevant expense caption (such as cost of sales, SG&A and research and development). Amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disclosed will be described qualitatively. Certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under currently effective U.S GAAP will be included in the same disclosure as the other disaggregation requirements. The amendments also require disclosing the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, the definition of selling expenses. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this ASU to determine its impact on the Company's disclosures.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Cash - NIS	26	68
Cash - US dollars	103	699
	<u>129</u>	<u>767</u>

Note 4 - Accounts Receivable

	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Prepaid expenses	22	30
Government institutions	22	40
Grant Receivable	29	—
Related parties	3	11
	<u>76</u>	<u>81</u>

Note 5 – Property and Equipment, net

	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Computers and electronics' equipment	45	45
Laboratory equipment	19	19
Furniture and equipment	10	10
Leasehold improvement	19	19
	<u>93</u>	<u>93</u>
Less – accumulated depreciation	<u>(58)</u>	<u>(37)</u>
	<u>35</u>	<u>56</u>
Annual depreciation expenses	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6 - Leases

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has no lease contracts for motor vehicles used in its operation. Leases of motor vehicles generally have lease terms of three years and are all classified as operating leases. The contracts expired on various dates during 2024. The Company continues to use some of the vehicles after their initial lease terms without any minimum period commitment.

The above operating leases were included in "Right-of-use assets" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023, and represented the Company's right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The Company's obligations to pay lease payments were included as "Lease liability" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023. Based on the present value of the lease payments for the remaining lease term of the Company's existing lease agreements, the Company recognized operating right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities of approximately US\$170 thousand on January 1, 2022. The Company uses its incremental borrowing yearly rate of 5.8% based on the information available at the commencement date to determine the present value of the lease payments.

During the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company recognized expenses of US\$121 thousand and US\$111 thousand from leases of motor vehicles, respectively. (including a decrease in right-of-use assets of US\$84 thousand and US\$71 thousand, respectively).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7 - Trade and Other Payables

	December 31	December 31
	2024	2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Trade payables	58	62
Accrued expenses	188	160
Payroll and related accruals	28	98
Advance from customer	—	50
Lease liability	—	39
Related Parties	114	64
	388	473

Note 8 - Stockholders' Loans**A. The 2015 loans**

In 2015, certain of the Company's stockholders granted loans to the Company to finance its ongoing operation (hereinafter: the "2015 Loans"). These loans bear interest at an annual rate ranging in 2024 and 2023 from 5.18% to 2.9%. Under the original loan terms, the aggregate loan amount is payable to the lenders by the Company only upon the approval of the Company's board of directors that the Company's profits reached an amount of US\$500 thousand and upon such terms and in such installments as shall be determined by the Company's board of directors.

In March 2020, the Company and the lender agreed to amend the terms of the 2015 Loans and the repayment date was extended to December 31, 2023. On March 1, 2024, the Company and the lenders agreed to extend the repayment date to December 31, 2025.

On July 4, 2024 the Company and one of the lenders agreed to repay US\$3 thousand from the total loan amount.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the carrying amounts of the 2015 Loans were US\$31 thousand and US\$ 34 thousand, respectively.

B. The 2017 loans

In 2017, one of the Company's stockholders provided the Company with a loan to finance its ongoing operation (hereinafter: the "2017 Loan"). This loan bears interest at annual rate ranging in 2024 and 2023 from 5.18% to 2.9% annually. Under the original loan terms, the aggregate loan amount was repayable by the Company upon the closing of an investment in the Company with proceeds greater than US\$500 thousand.

In March 2020, the Company and the lender agreed to amend the terms of the 2017 Loan and the repayment date was extended to December 31, 2023. On March 1, 2024, the Company and the lender agreed to extend the repayment date to December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the carrying amounts of the 2017 Loan were US\$4 thousand.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8 - Stockholders' Loans (cont'd)**C. Convertible Loan**

On March 6, 2018, certain of the Company's stockholders entered with the Company into a convertible bridge loan agreement (the "2018 CLA").

In accordance with 2018 CLA, the loan bears interest at a rate per annum equal to three percent (3%) compounded and accrued annually, and was originally repayable on December 31, 2018, or later date as determined by the stockholders representing more than 80% of IR. Med, Ltd.'s issued and outstanding shares who has also provided loans with terms similar to the terms of the agreement ("Majority Lenders"), unless earlier converted to shares.

The CLA included certain scenarios in which the loan may be converted ("Optional conversion"), and certain scenarios in which the loan is automatically converted ("Mandatory conversion").

In case of an Exit event, as described in the 2018 CLA, the loan and all accrued interest will be either converted to shares or repaid at 200% of the outstanding amount all as per the Majority lenders decision.

The Company recorded the loan amount as a liability, applying the accounting guidance in ASC 835-30. The embedded derivatives identified by the Company relating to the Exit event and Optional conversion were estimated by the Company as immaterial amounts.

In late 2018, the Majority Lenders agreed to defer the repayment date of the loan to a later date, after December 31, 2019. During 2018 and 2019 the convertible loan was not converted into shares.

In March 2020, the Company and the lenders agreed to amend and restate the 2018 CLA ("the Amended CLA") pursuant to which the lenders waived any and all rights to convert their respective outstanding loan amounts, and the repayment date was set to December 31, 2023. In addition, in case of an Exit event, as described in the Amended CLA, the loan and all accrued interest will be fully repaid immediately following the exit event.

On March 1, 2024, the Company and the lenders agreed to extend the repayment date to December 31, 2025.

On July 4, 2024, the Company and one lender agreed to repay US\$2 thousand from the total loan amount.

Financing expenses recorded in respect of the loans during 2024 and 2023 were US\$3 thousand .

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the carrying amounts of the loans were US\$122 thousand and US\$ 123 thousand, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 - Stockholders' Equity**A. Common Stock**

As of December 31, 2024, the Company has 71,008,144 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding.

Each share of IR-Med, Inc.'s common stock entitles its holder to one vote, and all shares rank equally as to voting and other matters.

Dividends may be declared and paid on the common stock from funds legally available therefor, if, as and when determined by the Board of Directors.

B. Financing round

- (I) During the first four months of 2021, the Company raised in the aggregate \$3,525,000 net of issuance cost of \$223,000. According to the agreements, the Company shall issue to the Investors 5,507,813 units of its securities (hereinafter: "Unit" and collectively the "Units") at a price per Unit of \$0.64. Each Unit is comprised of two shares of IR-Med, Inc.'s common stock and one warrant to purchase an additional share of IR-Med, Inc.'s common stock, exercisable for a three-year period from the date of issuance at a per share exercise price of \$0.64, subject to certain limited adjustments.
- (II) Between April 2022 through July 2022, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with six accredited investors providing for the issuance and sale to such investors of an aggregate of 4,119,321 shares of the Company common stock and warrants for an additional 4,119,321 shares of the Company common stock, exercisable through 2024, at a per share exercise price of \$1.10, subject to certain limited adjustments. The aggregate gross proceeds from the private placement were approximately \$3,625,000.
- (III) On June 12, 2023, the Company entered into a subscription agreement with one investor pursuant to which the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its common stock at a per share price of \$1.00 and warrants to purchase up to an additional 1,000,000 shares of common stock at a per share exercise price of \$1.40. The warrants expire on the third anniversary from the date of issuance of the warrants to the holder subject to certain limited adjustments. The aggregate gross proceeds from the private placement were approximately \$1,000,000.
- (VI) On June 4, 2024 and July 4, 2024, the Company entered into Securities Purchase Agreements (the "Purchase Agreement") with certain investors (the "Investors"), pursuant to which it agreed to issue and sell, in a private placement offering (the "2024 Private Placement"), 755,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock, at a per share price of \$1.00 and warrants to purchase up to an additional 1,208,000 shares of Common Stock at a per share exercise price of \$1.00 (subject to a one time dilution protection adjustment). The 2024 Private Placement closed on June 7, 2024 and July 10, 2024, respectively, and the Company received aggregate gross proceeds of \$755,000.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)**C. Share-based compensation**

On December 23, 2020, the Company's board of directors approved, and the shareholders adopted a share-based compensation plan ("2020 Incentive Stock Plan") for future grants by the Parent Company. On April 29, 2021, the Company adopted a sub plan (the "Israeli appendix"). On September 27, 2023, the Company's Board approved a further amendment to the 2020 Incentive Stock Plan to increase the number of shares authorized for issuance of awards under the 2020 Incentive Stock Plan from 16,000,000 shares to an aggregate of 17,500,000 shares of common stock. The holders of a majority of the Company's voting stock approved such an increase.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company awarded to its employees and service providers options to purchase up to 15,072,175 shares of common stock, of which options for 7,535,675 shares were at an exercise price of US\$0.32 per share, options for 7,281,000 shares were at an exercise price of US\$0.58 per share, options for 255,500 shares were at an exercise price of US\$0.01 per share. As of December 31, 2024, options for 13,125,925 shares were vested with weighted average of exercise price of US\$ 0.42, and the remaining balance has a vesting period ranging between one to five years. The options are exercisable for periods ranging between three to 10 years from the vesting date.

Options awarded:

	2024		2023	
	<i>Weighted average of exercise price</i>	<i>Number of options</i>	<i>Weighted average of exercise price</i>	<i>Number of options</i>
Outstanding as of the beginning of the year	\$ 0.42	15,544,175	\$ 0.4	13,943,842
Granted	\$ 0.55	1,715,500	\$ 0.58	2,467,000
Forfeited	\$ 0.39	(1,500,000)	\$ 0.32	(866,667)
Expired	\$ 0.28	(687,500)		-
Outstanding as of the end of year	\$ 0.42	15,072,175	\$ 0.42	15,544,175

On June 12, 2022, the Company entered into a consulting agreement for professional services. As part of this agreement, the Company granted the consultant 2,272 shares at par value per month. As of December 31, 2024, the Company granted the consultant 43,174 shares at par value.

On August 15, 2022, the Company entered into a consulting agreement for professional services. As part of this agreement, the Company granted the consultant 88,000 shares at par value.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)**C. Share-based compensation (cont'd)**

On June 1, 2023, the Company entered into a consulting agreement for professional services. As part of this agreement, the Company will grant the consultant 176,000 shares at par value in four tranches. As of December 31, 2024, the Company granted the consultant 176,000 shares at par value.

On October 8, 2024, the Company entered into a consulting agreement for professional services. As part of this agreement, the Company granted the consultant 225,000 shares at par value.

The Company recorded in the statement of operations a non-cash expense of US\$485 thousands and US\$1,682 thousands during the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, there was US\$ 356 thousand unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested employees and consultants options. The cost is expected to be recognized over a period of four years.

The stock-based compensation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 were recognized in the statements of operations as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2024	2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Research and development expenses	43	158
Marketing expenses	215	659
General and administrative expenses	227	865
	485	1,682

The Company will not be allowed to claim as an expense for tax purposes the amounts charged as stock-based compensation expenses.

The following table sets forth information about the weighted-average fair value of options granted to employees and service providers during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model and the weighted-average assumptions used for such grants:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 - Stockholders' Equity (cont'd)**C. Share-based compensation (cont'd)**

	For the years ended	
	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Dividend yields (see (I) below)	0.0%	0.0%
Share price (in U.S. dollar) (see (II) below)	0.52	0.58
Expected volatility (see (III) below)	45%-52%	84%-99%
Risk-free interest rates (see (IV) below)	3.72%-4.24%	4.16%-4.39%
Expected life (in years) (see (V) below)	5-10	5-10

- I. The Company used 0% as its expected dividend yield, based on historic policies and future plans.
- II. The Company's common stock is quoted on the OTCQB. However, the Company considers its share price as it is traded on OTCQB to not be an appropriate representation of fair value, since it is not traded on an active market. The Company determined that the market is inactive due to low level of activity of the Company's common stock, stale or non-current price quotes and price quotes that vary substantially either over time or among market makers. Consequently, the price of the Company's common stock has been determined based on private placement equity offerings conducted in June and July 2024 and June 2023 consisting of units comprised of shares of common stock and warrants, at a per unit purchase price of \$1.00. In order to evaluate the price per share, the warrant value has been deducted from the total unit price.
- III. As the Company is at its early stage of operation, there is not sufficient historical volatility for the expected term of the stock options. Therefore, the Company uses an average historical share price volatility based on an analysis of reported data for a peer group of comparable publicly traded companies which were selected based upon industry similarities.
- IV. The Company determined the risk-free interest rate by using a weighted-average equivalent to the expected term based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect as of the date of grant.
- V. The expected life of the granted options was determined based on the estimated behavior of the grantees; since most of the grantees are executives, the Company assumed that the large majority of the options will be exercised prior to their expiration.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10 - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments**A. Israel Innovation Authority**

The Company operates within the framework of the Incubators Program (Directive No. 8.3 of the Ministry of Economy) ("The program"). As part of this plan, 60% of the approved program budget was financed by the IIA and 40% by the shareholders. In return for the participation of the IIA, the Company is required to pay royalties at the rate of 3.5% - 3% of the sales of the developed products linked to the dollar until the repayment date of the full amount of the grants, plus annual interest at the SOFR rate. In addition, the IIA may stipulate any arrangement whereby the Company will be able to transfer the technology or development from Israel.

On January 25, 2024, the Israel Innovation Authority (the "IIA") approved a program to develop a device for the early assessment of diabetic foot ulcers among diabetic patients, with a project budget of NIS 3,761,978 (approximately US\$ 1,030,000) which includes an amount equal to 50% grant of the total budget provided at the time of the grant, disbursed in installments over the course of 13 months, in accordance with the project's progress. In consideration for the grant by the IIA, the Subsidiary is required to pay royalties at the rate of 3%-5% from the total sales until the repayment date of the full amount of the grant, plus annual interest at the SOFR rate. In addition, the IIA must approve any arrangement whereby the Subsidiary seeks to transfer the technology relating to the project, or its development, from Israel.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's maximum possible future royalties commitment, subject to future sales of such products and based on grants received from the IIA and not yet repaid, is approximately \$761 thousand (including interest in the amount of approximately \$32 thousand).

For the years ending December 31, 2024, and 2023, IIA grants that were obtained are \$ 439 thousand and \$0 ,respectively.

B. Long term deposits

During 2021 the Company received a bank credit line in the amount of NIS 40,711 (approximately US\$11,000) and pledged a security in the same amount.

C. Legal claims

On May 29, 2023, a lawsuit was filed against the Company, the Subsidiary and Mr. Aharon Klein, a Company Director and the Company's Chief Technology Officer in the Tel Aviv District Court of Israel, by an individual (the "Plaintiff") who provided, on part time basis, certain consulting services to the Subsidiary between October 2015 and October 2016, before the acquisition of the Subsidiary by the Company. The suit alleges breach of contract by the defendants based on non-payment of amounts purportedly owed to the Plaintiff in respect of the services rendered, including the market value of the Company's common stock that the Plaintiff alleges should have been issued to him in respect of services. The suit seeks declaratory judgment that the defendants breached certain agreements with the Plaintiff and claimed damages in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.1 million based on the current exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Israeli NIS.

The Company records a provision in its financial statements to the extent that it concludes that a contingent liability is probable, and the amount thereof is reasonably estimable. Based upon the status of the case described above, management's assessments of the likelihood of damages, and the advice of counsel, no provisions have been made regarding the matter disclosed in this note. Litigation outcomes and contingencies are unpredictable, and excessive verdicts can occur.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 11 - Research and Development Expenses

	For the years ended	
	December 31	December 31
	2024	2023
US Dollars (In thousands)		
Salaries and related expenses	489	778
Subcontractors	499	947
Materials	1	55
Stock based compensation expenses	43	158
Other expenses	146	123
Total research and development expenses	1,178	2,061

Note 12 - Marketing Expenses

	For the years ended	
	December 31	December 31
	2024	2023
US Dollars (In thousands)		
Salaries and related expenses	3	—
Professional expenses	2	153
Other expenses	—	10
Stock based compensation expenses	215	659
Total marketing expenses	220	822

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 13 - General and Administrative Expenses

	For the years ended	
	December 31	December 31
	2024	2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Salaries and related expenses	86	242
Professional expenses	504	683
Rent and Maintenance	115	94
Depreciation	21	17
Other expenses	58	127
Stock based compensation expenses	227	865
Total general and administrative expenses	<u>1,011</u>	<u>2,028</u>

Note 14 - Financial Expenses

	For the years ended	
	December 31	December 31
	2024	2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Interest (income) expenses, net	3	(20)
Exchange rate loss	2	17
Other	1	1
Total financial expenses (income), net	<u>6</u>	<u>(2)</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15 - Loss Per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted losses per share for the year ended on December 31, 2024, and 2023 was based on the losses attributable to the Company's ordinary stockholders for the year divided by a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of basic and diluted losses per share for the years ended on December 31, 2024, and 2023 are as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Loss attributable to shareholders (\$ in thousands)	(1,899)	(4,909)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:		
Balance at beginning of year	69,931,056	68,808,970
Effect of shares issued during the year	543,206	595,381
Weighted-average shares – basic and dilutive as at end of year	70,474,262	69,404,351
Basic and dilutive loss per share (\$)	(0.03)	(0.07)

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, options and warrants which were granted by the Company's board of directors were not included in the loss per share computation because all such securities have an anti-dilutive effect for the year. Such securities totaled to 27,610,434 and 29,774,434, respectively.

Note 16 – Income Taxes
A. Corporate income tax rate

- a) The income tax rates relevant to the Parent company in Nevada for the years 2024 and 2023 was 21%.

The tax rates relevant to the Subsidiary for the years 2024 and 2023 was 23%.

Current taxes for the reported periods are calculated according to the enacted tax rates presented above.

- b) Tax benefits under the Israeli Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 (the "Investments Law").

The Israeli Investments Law applies to Preferred Income derived or accrued in 2011 and thereafter by a Preferred Company.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16 – Income Taxes (Cont'd)

The law provides a uniform and reduced income tax rate for all the Subsidiary's income entitled to the benefits ("Preferred Income"). Starting from tax year 2017, the tax rate on Preferred Income for a company operating in the same area as the Subsidiary is 7.5%, subject to terms as defined within the Investments law.

B. Deferred tax assets

The following is a summary of the significant components of deferred tax assets:

	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Operating loss carryforwards	2,182	1,678
Research and development costs capitalized for tax purposes	161	423
Payroll and related payables	1	7
Lease liability	—	9
Total deferred tax assets	2,344	2,117
Right of use asset- deferred tax liability	—	(19)
Total deferred tax assets, net	2,344	2,098
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(2,344)	(2,098)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	—	—

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company has provided full valuation allowance of US\$ 2,344 thousand and US\$ 2,098 thousand against its deferred tax assets given that it is not more likely than not that it will generate sufficient income for tax purposes to utilize the available deferred tax assets in the foreseeable future.

C. Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have any significant unrecognized tax benefits. In addition, the Company does not expect that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will change significantly within the next 12 months.

The Company accounts for interest and penalties related to an underpayment of income taxes as a component of income tax expense. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, no interest and penalties related to income taxes have been accrued.

D. Operating losses carry forwards and valuation allowance

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company had operating loss carryforwards in the amount of US\$ 10,235 thousand and US\$ 7,668 thousand, respectively. The Company and its Subsidiary can reduce future taxable income with no limitation to the period of use.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16 – Income Taxes (Cont'd)
E. Composition of loss from continuing operations before income taxes:

	For the year ended December 31 2024	For the year ended December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes:		
US	282	346
Israel	1,617	4,563
	<u>1,899</u>	<u>4,909</u>

F. Income tax assessment

As of December 31, 2024, the Subsidiary has tax assessments that are considered as final in Israel due to lapse of statute of limitation period, through tax year 2019. The Parent Company has not been assessed for income tax purposes in the U.S. since its inception and is open to examination by the IRS from the tax year 2020.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16 – Income Taxes (Cont'd)

G. Reconciliation of the statutory income tax expense (benefit) to actual income tax expense

Reconciliation between the theoretical income tax expense, assuming all income is taxed at the federal statutory income tax rate applicable to income of the Parent Company and the actual income tax expense as reported in the statements of operations is as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Loss before income taxes as reported in the statements of operations	(1,899)	(4,909)
Statutory tax rate	21%	21%
Theoretical income tax benefit on the above amount at the US federal statutory income tax rate	(399)	(1,031)
Additional tax (tax savings) in respect of:		
Nondeductible expenses	113	389
Differences in tax rates between statutory tax and income tax of the Subsidiary*	(33)	(91)
Change in valuation allowance	246	644
Effect of currency exchange differences	60	87
Other	13	2
Actual taxes on income	—	—

(*) The Subsidiary operates in Israel in a tax jurisdiction with a corporate income tax rate of 23%.

H. Roll forward of valuation allowance

	US Dollars (In thousands)
Balance on January 1, 2023	1,454
Change in valuation allowances - Income tax expense	644
Balance on December 31, 2023	2,098
Change in valuation allowances - Income tax expense	246
Balance on December 31, 2024	2,344

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 17 – Segment Information

This segment structure reflects the financial information and reports used by the Company's management, specifically its CODM, to make decisions regarding the Company's business, including resource allocations and performance assessments, as well as the current operating focus in compliance with ASC 280, Segment Reporting.

The Company reports segment information based on the management approach, which designates the internal reporting used by the CODM, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, for making decisions and assessing performance as the source of the Company's reportable segments.

The Company has one operating and reportable segment, *PressureSafe™ & DFU* device activity. The *PressureSafe™ & DFU* device utilizes Infra-Red-light spectroscopy (IR) combined with an Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology platform to develop non-invasive devices for various medical indications, by detecting and measuring various biomarkers and molecules in the blood and in human tissue in real-time.

To date, the Company has not generated revenue. The Company expects to continue to incur significant expenses and operating losses as its product matures for distribution.

The accounting policies of the Company segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The CODM assesses performance of its operations based on net loss excluding non-cash items (depreciation and stock-based compensation).

As such, the CODM uses cash forecast model in deciding how to invest into the *PressureSafe™ & DFU* segment. Such models are reviewed to assess the entity-wide operating results and performance. Net loss (excluding non-cash items) is used to monitor budget versus actual results. Monitoring budgeted versus actual results is used in assessing performance of the segment along with cash forecast model.

The measure of segment assets is reported on the balance sheet as total assets.

The following table presents information about the Company's single reportable segment by significant expenses categories regularly reviewed by the CODM for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Research and development expenses		
Salaries and related expenses	489	778
Subcontractors	464	794
Materials	1	55
Usability study	33	153
Other expenses	148	123
Less- government grants	(468)	—
Research and development expenses, net	667	1,903
Marketing expenses	5	163
General and administrative expenses		
Salaries and related expenses	86	242
Professional expenses	504	683
Rent and Maintenance	115	94
Other expenses	58	127
Total General and administrative expenses	763	1,146
Other income	(48)	—
Financial expenses (income), net	6	(2)
Segment net loss	1,393	3,210
Reconciliation of profit or loss adjustments and reconciling items		
Depreciation	21	17
Stock-based compensation	485	1,682
Net loss	1,899	4,909

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 18 - Related Parties Balances and Transactions

The Company's related parties are seven directors, four officers, one shareholder and two entities controlled by three of the Company's shareholders.

A. Balances with related parties

	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Assets		
Other receivables	3	11
Liabilities		
Payables	19	22
Accrued expenses	88	31
Payroll and related	7	14
Stockholders' loans	157	161

B. Transactions with related parties

	For the years ended	
	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
	US Dollars (In thousands)	
Subcontractors and professional expenses (1)	207	347
Salaries and related expenses (2)	252	439
Stock based compensation (3)	279	1,459
Rent and Maintenance (4)	82	80
Interest expenses, see note 8	4	5

- (1) For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company paid to two directors of the Parent Company an aggregate consideration of US\$170 thousand and US\$161 thousand, respectively, in respect of research and development services.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company paid to one shareholder of the Parent Company and his relative an aggregate consideration of

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 18 - Related Parties Balances and Transactions (Cont'd)**B. Transactions with related parties (cont'd)**

US\$5 thousand and US\$150 thousand, respectively in respect to consulting services.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company paid to the Parent Company non-employee directors an aggregate consideration of US\$32 thousand and US\$36 thousand, respectively, with respect of their services.

- (2) For the year ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 the Company paid to four of its officers, salary and related expenses totaled to US\$252 thousand and US\$439 thousand, respectively.
- (3) Following the adoption of the 2020 Incentive Stock Plan by the Parent Company on December 23, 2020, and the adoption of the sub plan (the "Israeli appendix") on April 29, 2021, the Parent Company granted during the year 2024 to its officer and director 1,715,500 options to purchase shares of Common Stock (See also note 9-C).

The Parent Company granted during the year 2023 to its officers and shareholder and his relative 1,636,000 options to purchase shares of Common Stock (See also note 9-C).

- (4) For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded a liability on amount of \$82 thousand and for the year ended 2023, the Company paid a yearly amount of US\$80 thousand to an entity in which two directors of the Company are stakeholders in the entity, for rent and office services.

- C** On July 7, 2024, the Company entered into an Amendment to the Consulting Agreement with Mr. Aharon Klein, its Interim Chief Executive Officer and Chief Technology Officer and (the "Klein Amendment"). The Klein Amendment amends the original consulting agreement executed by and between the Company and Mr. Klein, dated October 1, 2019, as amended on December 24, 2020. Effective June 1, 2024, the Klein Amendment provides for a monthly compensation in the amount of NIS 30,000 and an additional NIS 5,000 for car expenses. All other terms related to Mr. Klein overall compensation and equity-based awards remain unchanged. On October 31, 2024, the Board approved a reduction in the monthly payments made to Mr. Klein, in light of the Company's current cash position, which was agreed upon with Mr. Klein. Under the amended terms of Mr. Klein's service provider agreement, he will receive monthly payments of NIS 16,000, instead of NIS, 30,000, plus NIS 5,000 for car expenses totaling a monthly compensation of NIS 21,000 starting from October 2024 onwards.

On July 7, 2024, the Company entered into an Amendment to the Consulting Agreement with Dr. Yaniv Cohen, Chief Scientific Officer of the Company (the "Cohen Amendment"). The Cohen Amendment amends the original consulting agreement executed by and between the Company and Dr. Cohen, dated November 1, 2019, and provides for monthly consideration of NIS 15,000, commencing as of June 1, 2024. On October 31, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the reduction in the monthly payments made to Dr. Cohen, pursuant to his service provider agreement, from his current rate of NIS 15,000 to NIS 8,000, commencing in October 2024.

On December 25, 2024, in light of the Company's cash position, the Company terminated the consulting agreements with Aharon Klien and Yaniv Cohen.

- D** On August 21, 2024, the Board appointed Mr. Ran Ziskind to serve as the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO), replacing Mr. Ronnie Klein, who had been serving as Interim CEO, effective September 1, 2024. Mr. Ziskind also serves as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, IR-Med Ltd., an Israeli corporation. In conjunction with his appointment, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Ziskind (the "Employment Agreement"), pursuant to which he will be subject to standard confidentiality, intellectual property assignment and non-compete provisions. In addition, in consideration for his service, Mr. Ziskind receives a monthly gross salary of NIS 6,000 until the Company will raise at least \$4,000,000 in funding, and following such potential capital raise, his compensation will be increased to NIS 45,000 per month, as well as will be entitled to NIS 10,000 for car expenses. Under the Employment Agreement, Mr. Ziskind will also receive 1,400,000 restricted shares of the Company's Common Stock, at an exercise price of \$0.58 per share (the "Shares"). The Shares will vest over a four-year period commencing on the grant date such that (i) 350,000 of the Shares will become fully vested and exercisable on the first anniversary elapsed from the grant date and (ii) the balance will vest in six (6) bi-annual installments of 175,000 Shares, subject to Mr. Ziskind's continued employment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19 – Subsequent Events

1. In January 2025, in light of the Company's cash position, the Company and its two officers agreed to reduce their salaries for the months of January and February 2025. According to this agreement, their salaries will range between NIS 6,000 (approximately \$1,644) and NIS 10,000 (approximately \$2,740) per month.
2. On February 16, 2025, the Company obtained a short-term loan of NIS 140,000 (approximately \$38,000) from Bank Hapoalim. The loan bears an annual interest rate of 9% and is repayable in two equal installments on April 30, 2025, and May 31, 2025. In March 2025, the Company repaid the loan.
3. On March 11, 2025, the Company entered into an Equity Purchase Agreement with Williamsburg Venture Holdings, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company ("Investor"), pursuant to which the Investor agreed to invest up to Fifteen Million Dollars (\$15,000,000) over a 24-month period (unless otherwise determined therein) in accordance with the terms and conditions of an Equity Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 11, 2025, by and between the Company and the Investor (the "Equity Purchase Agreement"). In connection with the Equity Purchase Agreement, the parties also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") pursuant to which the Company agreed to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") the Company's common stock issuable under the Equity Purchase Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Equity Purchase Agreement, the Investor agreed to accept a put notice of up to \$500,000 upon a registration statement being declared effective by the SEC.

During the term of the Equity Purchase Agreement, the Company shall be entitled to put to the Investor, and the Investor shall be obligated to purchase, such number of shares of common stock of the Company (such shares, the "Put Shares") at such price as determined in accordance with the Equity Purchase Agreement. The per share purchase price for the Put Shares shall be equal to 90% of the market price defined as the average of the two (2) lowest Volume-Weighted Average Price (VWAP) for the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the relevant Clearing Date (defined therein), as reported by Bloomberg Finance L.P. or other reputable source. Further, in consideration of the Company's Put rights, and subject to the terms of the Equity Purchase Agreement, the Investor was issued 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. Pursuant to the Equity Purchase Agreement, the Investor may not acquire at any point, more than 9.99% of the outstanding common stock of the Company.

4. Effective March 26, 2025, IR-Med, Inc. (the "Company") entered into a Note Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Mr. Ran Ziskind, Mr. Yaniv Cohen, and Mr. Oded Bashan for an aggregate amount of \$31,200. Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued unsecured convertible promissory notes (the "Notes") to Mr. Ziskind, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Bashan in the principal amount of \$10,400 for each Note. The Notes bear simple interest at a rate of 9% per annum and mature on the earlier of (i) March 26, 2026, or (ii) upon the completion by the Company of an equity or debt financing generating gross proceeds of at least \$100,000. The Notes are convertible, at the election of the holder, on the maturity date into shares of the Company's common stock at a price per share equal to 85% of the closing price of the common stock on the applicable trading market as of the maturity date. The Notes are subject to customary events of default, upon which the outstanding principal and accrued interest may become immediately due and payable. The Company may not prepay the principal amount without the consent of a majority of the holders of all outstanding Notes, though accrued interest may be paid at any time.
5. On March 31, 2025, the Company's board of directors decided to approve the extension of the expiration date of 3,636,634 warrants until June 30, 2025. This extension is subject to the approval of the warrants holders.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

As of March 31, 2025, IR-Med, Inc. ("IR-Med," "we," "us" or the "Company") had one class of securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"): Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share ("Common Stock"). Each of the Company's securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act are quoted on the OTC Market tier, QB.

General

As of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our authorized capital stock consists of 600,000,000 shares of Common Stock. As of March 31, 2025, there were 72,008,144 shares of our common stock outstanding.

In addition, as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we had issued and outstanding:

- options to purchase 15,072,175 shares of our Common Stock, at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.42 per share; and
- warrants to purchase 12,538,259 shares of our Common Stock, at a weighted average exercise price of \$0.89 per share.

The following summary description of our capital stock is based on the provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the applicable provisions of applicable law, including the provision of Chapters 78 and 92A of the Nevada Revised Statutes or NRS.

Common Stock

Each share of Common Stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders including the election of directors. Except as otherwise required by law the holders of our Common Stock possess all voting power. According to our bylaws, when a quorum is present or represented at any meeting, the vote of the holders of a majority of the stock having voting power present in person or represented by proxy shall be sufficient to elect members of the Board of Directors or to decide any question brought before such meeting, unless the question is one upon which by express provision of the statutes or of the Certificate of Incorporation, a different vote is required in which case such express provision shall govern and control the decision of such question.. Our bylaws provide that stockholders holding at least a majority of the shares entitled to vote, represented in person or by proxy, constitute a quorum at the meeting of our stockholders. Our bylaws also provide that any action which may be taken by the vote of the stockholders at a meeting may be taken without a meeting if authorized by the written consent of stockholders holding at least a majority of the voting power, unless the provisions of the statutes or of the Articles of Incorporation require a greater proportion of voting power to authorize such action in which case such greater proportion of written consents shall be required.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws do not provide for cumulative voting in the election of directors. Because the holders of our common stock do not have cumulative voting rights and directors are generally to be elected by a majority of the votes cast with respect to the directors at any meeting of our stockholders for the election of directors, holders of more than fifty percent, and in some cases less than 50%, of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock can elect all of our directors.

Provisions of our Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Restated Bylaws

Classified board of directors. Our restated certificate of incorporation and restated bylaws provide that our board of directors is classified into three classes of directors, each with staggered three-year terms. A third party may be discouraged from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us as it is more difficult and time consuming for stockholders to replace a majority of the directors on a classified board of directors.

Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations. Our restated bylaws provide advance notice procedures for stockholders seeking to bring business before our annual meeting of stockholders or to nominate candidates for election as directors at our annual meeting of stockholders. Our restated bylaws also specify certain requirements regarding the form and content of a stockholder's notice. These provisions might preclude our stockholders from bringing matters before our annual meeting of stockholders or from making nominations for directors at our annual meeting of stockholders if the proper procedures are not followed. We expect that these provisions might also discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company.

Amendment of Bylaws. Our bylaws provide that our board of directors may amend our bylaws by a majority vote of our board of directors including any bylaws adopted by our stockholders, but our stockholders may from time to time specify particular provisions of these bylaws, which must not be amended by our board of directors. Our current bylaws were adopted by our board of directors. Therefore, our board of directors can amend our bylaws to make changes to the provisions relating to the quorum requirement and votes requirements to the extent permitted by Delaware Law.

Dividend Rights. The holders of our common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends. Our board of directors is not obligated to declare a dividend. Any future dividends will be subject to the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon, among other things, future earnings, the operating and financial condition of our company, its capital requirements, general business conditions and other pertinent factors. We do not anticipate that dividends will be paid in the foreseeable future.

Miscellaneous Rights and Provisions. In the event of our liquidation or dissolution, whether voluntary or involuntary, each share of our common stock is entitled to share ratably in any assets available for distribution to holders of our common stock after satisfaction of all liabilities.

Our common stock is not convertible or redeemable and has no preemptive, subscription or conversion rights. There are no conversions, redemption, sinking fund or similar provisions regarding our common stock.

Our common stock, after the fixed consideration thereof has been paid or performed, are not subject to assessment, and the holders of our common stock are not individually liable for the debts and liabilities of our company.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is VStock Transfer Company located at 18 Lafayette Pl, Woodmere, NY 11598.

IR-MED, INC.

**INSIDER TRADING POLICY
AND GUIDELINES WITH RESPECT TO
CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS IN COMPANY SECURITIES****Date: March 31, 2025**

This Insider Trading Policy (the “**Policy**”) provides guidelines to directors, officers, employees and other related persons of IR-Med, Inc. (the “**Company**”), a company incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada, with respect to transactions in the Company’s securities. The Company has adopted this Policy in order to ensure compliance with securities laws and to avoid even the appearance of improper conduct by anyone associated with the Company. Failure to comply with these procedures could result in a serious violation of the securities laws by you and/or the Company and can result in both civil penalties and criminal fines and imprisonment. We have all worked hard to establish the Company’s reputation for integrity and ethical conduct, and we are all responsible for preserving and enhancing this reputation. The appearance of insider trading can cause a substantial loss of confidence in the Company and its shares on the part of the public and the securities markets. This could result in an adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders. Accordingly, avoiding the appearance of engaging in share transactions on the basis of material undisclosed information can be as important as avoiding a transaction actually based on such information. The Company has appointed its Chief Financial Officer, or in his or her absence, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer (the “**Compliance Officer**,” as the case may be), as the Company’s Insider Trading Compliance Officer.

I. Applicability of Policy

This Policy applies to all transactions in the Company’s securities, including common stock, options, warrants and any other securities the Company may issue from time to time, such as preferred shares, notes and convertible debentures, as well as to derivative securities relating to the Company’s shares, whether or not issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded options and debt securities. It applies to all officers of the Company, all members of the Company’s Board of Directors, and all employees of, and consultants and contractors to, the Company and its subsidiaries/branches who receive or have access to Material Nonpublic Information (as defined below) regarding the Company (collectively, “**Company Affiliated Persons**”). Company Affiliated Persons, members of their immediate families (which include spouse and minor children), members of their households, other family members living with them or who are supported by them, are sometimes referred to in this Policy as “**Insiders**”. This Policy also applies to any trust or other estate in which an Insider has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which he or she serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity, and to any trust, corporation, partnership or other entity which the Insider controls, including venture capital partnerships. This Policy also applies to any person who receives Material Nonpublic Information from any Insider.

Any person who possesses Material Nonpublic Information regarding the Company is an Insider for so long as the information is not publicly known. Any employee can be an Insider from time to time, and would at those times be subject to this Policy.

The Policy imposes additional restrictions upon Insiders who have routine access to Material Nonpublic Information, referred to as “**Access Insiders.**” Access Insiders are: (1) members of the board of directors, (2) the executive officers, (3) the controller, if applicable, and (4) the investor relations department of the Company, if applicable. In addition, other employees of the Company who have routine access to Material Nonpublic Information as determined by the Compliance Officer, who were notified that these additional restrictions apply to them shall also be Access Insiders until otherwise determined by the Compliance Officer.

In addition, the Company itself must comply with securities laws applicable to its own securities trading activities, and must not engage in any transaction involving a purchase or sale of its securities, including any offer to purchase or offer to sell or other disposition of its securities, when it is in possession of Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company, other than in compliance with applicable law, subject to the policies and procedures adopted by the Company and the exceptions listed in Section XII of this Policy to the extent applicable.

II. General Policy

It is the policy of the Company to oppose the unauthorized disclosure of any nonpublic information acquired in the work-place and the misuse of Material Nonpublic Information in securities trading.

III. Specific Policies

1. Trading on Material Nonpublic Information. No Insider shall engage in any transaction involving a purchase or sale of the Company’s securities, including any offer to purchase or offer to sell or other disposition of the Company’s securities, during any period commencing with the time that he or she first receives Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company, and ending at the close of business on the second Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of that information, or at such time as such nonpublic information is no longer material. As used herein, the term “**Trading Day**” shall mean a day on which the OTCQB Market or any other trading market on which the Company’s securities trade is open for trading.

2. Tipping. No Insider shall disclose (sometimes called a “**Tip**”) Material Nonpublic Information to any other person (including family members) where such information may be used by such person to his or her profit by trading in the securities of companies to which such information relates, nor shall such Insider or related person make recommendations or express opinions on the basis of Material Nonpublic Information as to trading in the Company’s securities.

3. Confidentiality of Nonpublic Information. Nonpublic information relating to the Company is the property of the Company and the unauthorized disclosure of such information is forbidden. In the event any officer, director or employee of the Company receives any inquiry from outside the Company, such as a stock analyst, for information (particularly financial results and/or projections) that may be Material Nonpublic Information, the inquiry should be referred to the Compliance Officer.

IV. Potential Criminal and Civil Liability and/or Disciplinary Action

1. Liability for Insider Trading. In the United States and many other countries, the personal consequences to an Insider of illegally trading securities while in possession, or on the basis of, Material Nonpublic Information can be quite severe. In the United States there are substantial civil penalties and criminal sanctions which may be assessed for insider trading. Civil penalties are a payment of a penalty of up to three times the illicit windfall. In addition, Insiders may be subject to criminal fines of up to \$5,000,000 and up to twenty years in prison for engaging in transactions in the Company's securities at a time when they have knowledge of Material Nonpublic Information regarding the Company.

If you are located or engaged in dealings outside the U.S., be aware that laws regarding insider trading and similar offenses differ from country to country. Employees must abide by the laws in the country where located. However, you are required to comply with this Policy even if local law is less restrictive. If a local law conflicts with this Policy, you must consult the Compliance Officer.

If securities transactions ever become the subject of scrutiny, they are likely to be viewed after-the-fact with the benefit of hindsight. As a result, before engaging in any transaction an Insider should carefully consider how the transaction may be construed in the bright light of hindsight. If you have any questions or uncertainties about this Policy or a proposed transaction, please ask the Compliance Officer.

2. Liability for Tipping. Insiders may also be liable for improper transactions by any person (commonly referred to as a "Tippee") to whom they have disclosed Material Nonpublic Information or any person to whom the Tippee discloses such Material Nonpublic Information regarding the Company or to whom they have made recommendations or expressed opinions on the basis of such information as to trading in the Company's securities. The civil penalties and criminal sanctions for tipping by an Insider are the same as the ones for an Insider conducting insider trading, even if the disclosing person did not profit from the trading. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the stock exchanges use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to uncover insider trading.

3. Possible Disciplinary Actions. The seriousness of securities law violations is reflected in the penalties and criminal sanctions such violations carry. These violations may also create negative publicity for the Company and a director's resignation may be sought, or an officer or other employee will be subject to possible Company disciplinary action including ineligibility for future participation in the Company's equity incentive plans or termination of employment.

V. Individual Responsibility

Every Company Affiliated Person has the individual responsibility to comply with this Policy against insider trading, regardless of whether the Company has recommended a trading window to that person or any other Insiders of the Company. The guidelines set forth in this Policy are not intended to provide a conclusive solution for all circumstances, and appropriate judgment should be exercised in connection with any trade in the Company's securities.

An Insider may, from time to time, have to forego a proposed transaction in the Company's securities even if he or she planned to make the transaction before learning of the Material Nonpublic Information and even though the Insider believes he or she may suffer an economic loss or forego anticipated profit by waiting.

VI. Applicability of Policy to Inside Information Regarding Other Companies

This Policy and the guidelines described herein also apply to Material Nonpublic Information relating to other companies, including the Company's customers, vendors or suppliers ("Business Partners"), when that information is obtained in the course of employment with, or other services performed on behalf of, the Company. Civil penalties and criminal sanctions, and termination of employment, may result from trading on inside information regarding the Company's Business Partners. All employees should treat Material Nonpublic Information about the Company's Business Partners with the same care required with respect to information related directly to the Company.

VII. Dissemination of Company Information

The prohibition of the disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information applies to all contacts made within and outside the Company. Care should be taken to prevent the disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information during all contact including phone calls and casual conversation. If in doubt about whether information falls into the category of Material Nonpublic Information, then the information should not be disclosed.

Prior to disclosure to any third party, any officer, director or employee of the Company who is aware of any Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company that has not been disclosed to the public should report the intention to disclose such information promptly to the Compliance Officer and obtain approval to do so.

VIII. Definition of Material Nonpublic Information

Material Nonpublic Information is information which is material, and that has not been disclosed or otherwise made available to the general public by the Company.

It is not possible to define all categories of material information. Generally, information should be regarded as material if a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision regarding the purchase or sale of the Company's securities or the information, if made public, would likely affect the market price of the Company's securities. Either positive or negative information may be material. Information may be material even if it relates to future, speculative or contingent events and even if it is significant only when considered in combination with publicly available information. Nonpublic information can be material even with respect to companies that do not have publicly traded stock, such as those with outstanding bonds or bank loans.

While it may be difficult under this standard to determine whether particular information is material, there are various categories of information that are particularly sensitive and, as a general rule, should always be considered material. If any Insider has questions as to the materiality of information, he or she should contact the Compliance Officer for clarification. Examples of information which is deemed to be material include:

- Financial results;
- Projections of future earnings or losses;
- News of a pending or proposed merger or acquisition;
- New product or project announcements of a significant nature;

- Expansion or curtailment of operations or the gain or loss of a substantial customer;
- Changes in control of the Company or major changes in senior management;
- Significant new joint ventures, alliances, or strategic partnerships or material developments in existing arrangements;
- Impending bankruptcy or financial liquidity problems;
- Significant product defects or modifications;
- Significant pricing changes;
- Events regarding the Company's securities (e.g. stock splits, repurchases, or changes in dividend policy);
- Changes in auditors or auditor notification that the Company may no longer rely on an audit report;
- A significant purchase or sale of assets or disposition of a subsidiary or division;
- New equity or debt offerings, significant borrowings, or other material financial transactions;
- Significant litigation exposure due to actual or threatened litigation;
- Significant actions by regulatory bodies;
- Receipt, cancellation or deferral of significant purchase orders;
- Cyber attacks;
- Proposed payment of a dividend; and
- Any of the above with respect to a subsidiary, or other affiliate of the Company.

Nonpublic information is information that has not been previously disclosed to the general public and is otherwise not available to the general public. It is important to note that information is not necessarily public merely because it has been discussed in the press, which will sometimes report rumors. You should presume that information is nonpublic unless you can point to its official release by the Company in at least one of the following ways:

1. Information contained in publicly available documents filed with securities regulatory authorities (e.g., filings with the SEC);
2. Issuance of press releases; or
3. Meetings with members of the press and the public.

IX. Additional Circumstances Where No Exceptions Apply

There are almost no exceptions to the prohibition against insider trading. For example, it does not matter that the transactions in question may have been planned before the Insider came into possession of the undisclosed material information, regardless of the economic loss that the person may believe he or she might suffer as a consequence of not trading.

As noted above, the definition of Insiders, to which this Policy applies, includes immediate family members of Company Affiliated Persons. Although immediate family is narrowly defined, a Company Affiliated Person should be especially careful with respect to family members or to unrelated persons living in the same household.

Finally, there are no limits on the size of a transaction that will trigger insider trading liability; relatively small trades have in the past occasioned investigations and lawsuits.

X. Trading Window

The period beginning on the at the end of the fifteenth day of the third month of each fiscal quarter and ending two Trading Days following the date of public disclosure of the financial results for that quarter, is a particularly sensitive period of time for transactions in the Company's shares from the perspective of compliance with applicable securities laws. This sensitivity is due to the fact that directors, officers and certain other employees will, during that period, often possess Material Nonpublic Information about the expected financial results for the quarter.

Accordingly, to ensure compliance with this Policy and applicable federal and state securities laws, it is the Company's policy that all directors, officers and employees refrain from conducting transactions involving the purchase or sale of the Company's securities other than during the period (the "**Trading Window**") commencing at the close of business on the second Trading Day following the date of public disclosure of the financial results for a particular fiscal quarter or year and continuing until the day that is two weeks before the last day of the last month of the next fiscal quarter. As a courtesy to the persons subject to this Policy, the Company may provide advance notice before the Trading Window opens.

From time to time, the Company may also notify that directors, officers, selected employees and others are required to suspend trading because of developments known to the Company and not yet disclosed to the public. In such event, such persons are advised not to engage in any transaction involving the purchase or sale of the Company's securities during such period and should not disclose to others the fact of such suspension of trading.

The purpose behind the self-imposed Trading Window period is to help establish a diligent effort to avoid any improper transaction. It should be noted, however, that even during the Trading Window, any person possessing Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Company may not attempt to "beat the market" by trading simultaneously with, or shortly after, the official release of Material Nonpublic Information. Although there is no fixed period for how long it takes the market to absorb information, out of prudence a person aware of Material Nonpublic Information should refrain from any trading activity for at least two full Trading Days following its official release, whether or not the Company has recommended a suspension of trading to that person.

NOTWITHSTANDING THESE TIMING GUIDELINES, IT IS ILLEGAL FOR ANY PERSON TO TRADE WHILE IN POSSESSION OF MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION, INCLUDING SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE PERSON IS AWARE OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS THAT HAVE NOT YET BEEN PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED BY THE COMPANY. TRADING IN THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES DURING THE TRADING WINDOW SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A "SAFE HARBOR," AND ALL DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND OTHER INSIDERS SHOULD USE GOOD JUDGMENT AT ALL TIMES.

XI. Inquiries

All Insiders should review this Policy carefully and contact the Compliance Officer if they have a concern that a contemplated transaction in the Company's securities might not conform with this Policy.

XII. Certain Exceptions

For purposes of this Policy, the Company considers that the exercise of share options for cash under the Company's share option plans or the purchase of shares under employee purchase plans that exist and are in effect at the time of the adoption of this Policy and that may be adopted in the future (but not the sale of any such shares) is exempt from this Policy, since the other party to the transaction is the Company itself and the price does not vary with the market but is fixed by the terms of the option agreement or the plan. Accordingly, cashless exercises of options are subject to the Policy when they involve the sale of shares into the public marketplace.

Bona fide gifts of securities are not deemed to be transactions for the purposes of this Policy. Whether a gift is truly bona fide will depend on the circumstances surrounding each gift. The more unrelated the donee is to the donor, the more likely the gift would be considered "bona fide" and not a "transaction." For example, gifts to charities, religious institutions and service organizations would likely not be "transactions." On the other hand, gifts to dependent children followed by a sale of the "gift" securities in close proximity to the time of the gift may imply some economic benefit to the donor and, therefore, make the gift non-bona fide.

The restrictions in this Policy shall not apply to purchases or sales made pursuant to a Qualified Plan. For purposes of this exception, a "**Qualified Plan**" is a written plan for purchasing or selling the Company's securities which meets each of the following requirements: (1) the plan is adopted by the Insider during a Trading Window; (2) the plan is adopted in good faith by the Insider when he or she is not in possession of material non-public information; (3) the plan is adhered to strictly by the Insider; (4) the plan either (a) specifies the amount of securities to be purchased or sold and the date on which the securities are to be purchased or sold, (b) includes a written formula or algorithm, or computer program, for determining the amount of securities to be purchased or sold and the price at which and the date on which the securities are to be purchased or sold, or (c) does not permit the Insider to exercise any subsequent influence over how, when, or whether to effect purchases or sales; provided, in addition, that any other person who, pursuant to the plan, does exercise such influence must not have been aware of the material nonpublic information when doing so; and (5) at the time it is adopted the plan conforms to all other requirements of Rule 10b5-1(c)(1)(C) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as then in effect.

In addition to the above requirements, a Qualified Plan shall be signed and dated by the Insider, and submitted to the Compliance Officer at least two (2) Trading Days before it is filed with the broker who executes it. The Company shall have the right, at all time, to suspend purchases or sales under a Qualified Plan, for instance in the event that the Company needs to comply with requirements by underwriters for "lock-up" agreements in connection with an underwritten public offering of the Company's securities. A Qualified Plan cannot be canceled, suspended, expanded or otherwise modified by the Insider who signed it more than once during a fiscal quarter (or as further limited by Rule 10b5-1). Any cancellation, suspension, expansion or other modification of a Qualified Plan by the Insider who established it must: (1) be in writing, signed and dated by such Insider, (2) be submitted to the Compliance Officer within two (2) Trading Days after the cancellation, suspension, expansion or other modification was reduced to writing, and (3) be made during a Trading Window, and when the Insider who established it has no Nonpublic Material Information about the Company.

XIII. Preclearance of Trades

The Company has determined that all Access Insiders should refrain from trading in the Company's securities, even during the Trading Window, without first complying with the Company's "preclearance" process. Each Access Insider should contact the Compliance Officer prior to commencing any trade in the Company's securities. At the time of executing a trade in the Company's securities, such individuals will be responsible for verifying that the Company has not imposed any restrictions on their ability to engage in trades. If the individual has not completed the trade within ten (10) Trading Days of notification of the intention to trade, then the individual must again notify the Compliance Officer that he or she intends to execute a trade and re-verify the nonexistence of any restrictions on such trade. For the avoidance of doubt, this paragraph shall not apply to a Qualified Plan, after it has been set up.

Before each transaction in the Company's securities, each officer and director should contact the Compliance Officer regarding compliance with Rule 144 under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("**Rule 144**"), which contains guidelines for the sale of privately issued shares and sales by affiliates of the Company, if such sales are not covered by an effective registration statement, to the extent applicable.

XIV. Specific Requirements

1. **Speculative Trading**. No Insider may engage in transactions of a speculative nature at any time. All Insiders are prohibited from short-selling the Company's securities or engaging in transactions involving the Company's based derivative securities. A short sale, for these purposes, means any transaction whereby one may benefit from a decline in the price of the Company's securities. "**Derivative Securities**" are options, warrants, stock appreciation rights or similar rights whose value is derived from the value of an equity security, such as the Company's common stock. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, trading in the Company's based put and call option contracts, transacting in straddles, hedging or monetization transaction with respect to the Company's securities, and the like. In addition, no Insider shall engage in a transaction with respect to securities of the Company if he or she owns the security, but does not deliver it against such sale (a "short sale against the box") within twenty days thereafter, or does not within five days after such sale deposit it in the mails or other usual channels of transportation. The above does not derogate from Insiders' right to hold and exercise options or other derivative securities granted under the Company's employee share option or equity incentive plans as long as such exercise is not prohibited by this Policy.

2. **Margin Accounts and Pledges**. Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the consent of the owner thereof if such owner fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged as collateral for a loan may be sold if the owner thereof defaults on the loan. In case of an owner who is subject to this Policy, these sales may occur at a time when such person is aware of material, non-public information or otherwise not permitted to trade such securities. Therefore, this policy prohibits holding any Company securities in a margin account or pledging any Company securities as collateral for a loan.

3. **Post-Termination Transactions**. If an Insider is aware of Material Nonpublic Information at the time such Insider's association with the Company is terminated, whether by the Insider or the Company, the Insider may not trade in Company securities until such information is no longer material or until two Trading Days after such information has become public. In addition, if the Company is not in a Trading Window at the time such association with the Company is terminated, the Insider may not trade in Company securities until two Trading Days after the next announcement of quarterly earnings or of the material, non-public information.

4. **Ad hoc Restrictions.** The Compliance Officer has the authority to impose restrictions on trading in the Company's securities by appropriate individuals at any time. In such event, the Compliance Officer will notify the affected individuals, either personally, by email or by voicemail, to inform them of the restrictions.

5. **Open Orders.** Any Insider who has placed a limit order or open instruction to buy or sell the Company's securities shall bear responsibility for canceling such instructions immediately upon becoming in possession of Material Nonpublic Information.

XV. Acknowledgement

Please sign the attached acknowledgement form and return it to the Compliance Officer.

If you have any questions with respect to this Policy, please contact the Company's Compliance Officer, at sharon@ir-medical.com.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have received, read and understand the Insider Trading Policy and Guidelines with Respect to Certain Transactions in Company Securities of IR-Med, Inc., a copy of which is attached hereto, and agree to comply with the provisions thereof.

Date: _____

Signature

Name

Title

IR-Med, Inc.

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Ran Ziskind, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of IR-Med, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Ran Ziskind

Ran Ziskind, Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 4, 2025

IR-Med, Inc.

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Sharon Levkoviz, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of IR-Med, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Sharon Levkoviz

Sharon Levkoviz, Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 4, 2025

ERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Ran Ziskind, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the annual report of IR-Med, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such annual report on Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of IR-Med, Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. This written statement is being furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit accompanying such annual report and shall not be deemed filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

By: /s/ Ran Ziskind

Ran Ziskind, Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 4, 2025

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Sharon Levkoviz, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the annual report of IR-Med, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such annual report on Form 10-K fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of IR-Med, Inc. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. This written statement is being furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit accompanying such annual report and shall not be deemed filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

By: /s/ Sharon Levkoviz

Sharon Levkoviz, Chief Financial Officer

Date: April 4, 2025
