

DERMA SCIENCES INC
Form 10QSB
November 12, 2004

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

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

For Quarter Ended	September 30, 2004
Commission File	1-31070
Number	

Derma Sciences, Inc.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

23-2328753

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

214 Carnegie Center, Suite 100
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
(609) 514-4744

(Address including zip code and telephone
number, of principal executive offices)

Check whether the Issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Issuer was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No []

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State the number of shares of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date.

Date: September 30, 2004

Class: Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share
Shares Outstanding: 9,524,007

DERMA SCIENCES, INC.

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Forward Looking Statements

This document includes certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on management's current expectations and are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from these expectations due to changes in political, economic, business, competitive, market and regulatory factors.

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Index**Part I - Financial Information****Item 1. CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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DERMA SCIENCES, INC.**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	September 30, 2004 (Unaudited)	Decemb 200
=====		
ASSETS		

Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,131	\$ 439
Short-term investments, restricted	1,004,010	-
Accounts receivable, net	2,425,491	2,627
Inventories	5,041,227	4,003
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	257,148	351

Total current assets	8,779,007	7,422
Equipment and improvements, net	3,720,320	1,077
Goodwill	1,110,967	1,110
Other intangible assets, net	429,059	158
Other assets, net	132,561	156

Total Assets	\$14,171,914	\$ 9,926

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LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities		
Lines of credit	\$ 2,536,416	\$ 1,361,178
Current maturities of long-term debt	225,181	178,000
Note payable	1,566,000	—
Accounts payable	1,305,970	731,000
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	504,415	313,000

Total current liabilities	6,137,982	2,585,000

Long-term Liabilities		
Long-term debt	887,490	849,000
Other long-term liabilities	37,305	—

Total long-term liabilities	924,795	849,000

Total Liabilities	7,062,777	3,435,000

Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding: 9,524,007 shares at September 30, 2004 and 7,462,695 shares at December 31, 2003		
	95,240	74,000
Convertible preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 11,750,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding: 2,280,407 shares at September 30, 2004 (liquidation preference of \$4,210,231) and 2,284,574 shares at December 31, 2003 (liquidation preference of \$4,235,233)		
	22,804	22,000
Additional paid-in capital	18,687,917	16,746,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	500,633	294,000
Accumulated deficit	(12,197,457)	(10,647,000)

Total Shareholders' Equity	7,109,137	6,491,000

Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 14,171,914	\$ 9,926,000
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*Consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2003 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date. See accompanying notes.

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DERMA SCIENCES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2004	2003

Net sales	\$ 4,969,824	\$ 4,212,000
Cost of sales	3,749,380	2,812,000

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Gross Profit	1,220,444	1,400,
Operating expenses	1,412,809	1,469,
Interest expense, net	61,242	44,
Other income, net	(10,252)	(17,
Total Expenses	1,463,799	1,496,
Loss before provision for income taxes	(243,355)	(95,
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (243,355)	\$ (95,7
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0
Shares used in computing loss per common share - basic and diluted	9,524,007	7,338,

See accompanying notes.

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DERMA SCIENCES, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2004	2003
Net sales	\$14,913,257	\$13,065,
Cost of sales	10,830,809	8,451,
Gross Profit	4,082,448	4,613,
Operating expenses	5,371,942	4,470,
Interest expense	159,388	215,
Other expense (income), net	101,238	(65,
Total Expenses	5,632,568	4,620,
Loss before provision for income taxes	(1,550,120)	(6,
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (1,550,120)	\$ (6,
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0
Shares used in computing loss per common share - basic and diluted	9,285,722	5,656,

See accompanying notes.

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	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2004	2003
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (1,550,120)	\$ (1,550,120)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	213,896	111,896
Amortization	138,155	111,896
Deferred financing costs	-	1,122,704
Provision for bad debts and rebates	38,613	-
Provision for inventory obsolescence	106,279	-
Loss on disposal of equipment and improvements	108,121	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	243,932	(2,342,673)
Inventories	(1,052,987)	(57,896)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	63,111	(3,611)
Other assets	11,317	1,122,704
Accounts payable	549,250	40,111
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	176,787	(21,122)
Other long-term liabilities	37,305	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(916,341)	(15,122)
Investing Activities		
Cash paid for wound care business	(376,797)	-
Purchases of equipment and improvements	(961,866)	(9,122)
Purchase of inventory and product rights	-	(11,122)
Short-term investments, restricted	(1,004,010)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,342,673)	(21,122)
Financing Activities		
Net change in lines of credit	1,122,704	(96,122)
Deferred financing costs	(60,617)	(2,122)
Long-term debt repayments	(149,946)	(15,122)
Proceeds from issuance of stock, net of issuance costs	1,961,798	1,122,704
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,873,939	(1,122)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(3,631)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(388,706)	(38,122)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	439,837	1,491,122
End of period	\$ 51,131	\$ 1,112,704
Supplemental cash flow information:		

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Note payable for acquisition of wound care business	\$ 1,566,000
Equipment obtained with capital leases	\$ 211,973

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See accompanying notes.

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DERMA SCIENCES, INC.

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Derma Sciences, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) are full line providers of wound care, wound closure-fasteners and skin care products. The Company markets its products principally through independent distributors servicing the long-term care, home health and acute care markets in the United States, Canada and other select international markets. The Company's principal manufacturing and distribution facilities are located in St. Louis, Missouri and Toronto, Canada. The Company also has a manufacturing facility in Nantong, China.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-QSB and Item 310(b) of Regulation S-B. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2004, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2004. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2003, included in Form 10-KSB previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Principles of Consolidation The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Derma Sciences, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates In conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these estimates are based on knowledge of current events and actions which may be undertaken in the future, actual results may ultimately differ from these estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, while income and expenses are translated using average rates. Translation adjustments are reported

as a component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers unrestricted cash and cash equivalents as amounts on hand, on deposit in financial institutions and highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less.

Short-term Investments, Restricted Short-term investments, restricted represents funds deposited with the U.S. Lender in connection with a stand-by letter of credit (Note 8) and are invested in money market funds and certificates of deposit with maturities of less than 6 months.

Concentration of Credit Risk Financial instruments that subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions. The Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of those financial institutions, and the Company's policy is designed to limit exposure to any one institution. The Company's accounts receivable is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company does not require collateral or other security to support credit sales, but provides an allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical experience and specifically identified risks. Accounts receivable are charged off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when management determines that recovery is unlikely and the Company ceases collection efforts.

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Inventories Inventories consist primarily of raw materials, packaging materials, work in process and finished goods valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the basis of the first-in, first-out method.

Equipment and Improvements Equipment and improvements are stated at cost and are depreciated principally by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to ten years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lesser of their useful lives or the remaining lease term.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses reported in the consolidated balance sheets equal or approximate fair value due to their short maturities. The fair value of the Company's long-term debt approximates book value as such notes are at market rates currently available to the Company.

Other Intangible Assets Patents and trademarks and other intangible assets with definite lives are stated on the basis of cost. Patents and trademarks are amortized over 12 to 17 years on a straight-line basis. Other intangible assets are amortized over 5 years on a straight line basis.

Goodwill Goodwill of \$1,110,967 represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in the 1998 acquisition of Sunshine Products. This business combination was accounted for as a purchase. The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 (SFAS No. 142), Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets on January 1, 2002. Goodwill and certain other intangible assets having indefinite lives are no longer amortized to earnings, but instead are subject to periodic (annual) testing for impairment. The Company tests goodwill for impairment using the two-step process prescribed by SFAS No. 142. The first step tests for potential impairment, while the second step measures the amount of impairment, if any. The Company uses a discounted cash flow analysis to complete the first step in this process. The Company conducted the required annual impairment review in the fourth quarter of 2003 and determined that the goodwill carrying value was not impaired. A similar review will be performed in the fourth quarter of 2004.

Long Lived Assets In accordance with SFAS 144, Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets the Company reviews its long-lived assets with definite lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount of the asset or group of

assets exceeds its net realizable value, the asset will be written down to its fair value.

Stock Based Compensation SFAS No.123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure, provides companies with a choice to follow the accounting provisions of SFAS No. 123 in determination of stock-based compensation expense or to continue with the provisions of APB No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and related interpretations in accounting for stock-compensation plans. The Company has elected to follow the intrinsic value method of accounting under the accounting provisions of APB 25. Under APB 25, if the exercise price of the Company's stock options equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying Common Stock on the date of grant, generally no compensation expense is recognized. The Company has issued common stock options to certain executives with vesting contingent upon the achievement of performance targets. These options could result in a compensation charge in the future based on the difference between the exercise price of the options and the market price of the Company's common stock at a future date if the performance targets are met and the options vest.

Pro forma information regarding net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share is required by SFAS No. 123, which also requires that the information be determined as if the Company has accounted for its stock options granted under the fair value method of that Statement. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for 2004 and 2003: risk-free interest rate of 4.25% in the third and second quarters 2004 and 4.0% in the first quarter 2004 and 2003; dividend yield of 0%; a volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common stock of 1.448 in the third and second quarters 2004, 1.463 in the first quarter 2004 and 1.663 in 2003; and an expected option life of 5 years.

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The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. The Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options. Further, changes in the subjective input assumptions related to the options can materially affect the fair value estimate. Therefore, in management's opinion the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of stock options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period. Therefore, future pro forma compensation expense may be greater as additional options are granted. The Company's pro forma information follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Mon Septe
	2004	2003	2004
Net loss - as reported	----- \$ (243,355)	----- \$ (95,737)	----- \$ (1,550,120)
Pro forma compensation expense	----- (173,736)	----- (185,879)	----- (708,084)
Pro forma net loss	----- \$ (417,091)	----- \$ (281,616)	----- \$ (2,258,204)
Loss per common share - basic and diluted			
As reported	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.17)
Pro forma	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.24)

Income Taxes The Company accounts for income taxes using an asset and liability approach. The asset and liability approach requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities.

Revenue Recognition The Company operates in three segments: wound care, wound closure-fasteners and skin care. Sales are recorded when product is shipped and title passes to customers and collectability is assured. Gross sales are adjusted for cash discounts, Medicaid rebates and trade rebates to derive net sales. Freight costs billed to and reimbursed by customers are recorded as a component of revenue. Freight costs to ship product to customers are recorded as a component of cost of sales.

Net Income (Loss) per Share Net income (loss) per common share - basic is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Net income (loss) per common share - diluted reflects the potential dilution of earnings by including potentially issuable shares of common stock, including those attributable to stock options, warrants and convertible preferred stock in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for a period, if dilutive. Potential common stock has not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share as the effect would be anti-dilutive. The number of potential common stock equivalents for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 are outlined below.

	September 30,	
	2004	2003
	----	----
Three months ended	2,677,212	6,140,791
Nine months ended	3,979,452	4,612,694

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Reclassifications Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts reported to conform with the 2004 presentation.

2. Acquisition of Kimberly-Clark Corporation's Wound Care Assets

On January 9, 2004, the Company purchased certain wound care assets from Kimberly-Clark Corporation. The assets acquired consist of manufacturing equipment, product rights and other intangibles. The purchase price for the assets was \$1,942,797 and was paid as follows: (1) \$300,100 at closing; (2) \$1,566,000 via a seller financed promissory note due December 31, 2004, without interest (Note 8); and (3) \$76,697 incurred for transaction costs. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase of a business and the purchase price has been preliminarily allocated to equipment in the amount of \$1,600,000 and intangible assets (Note 6) in the amount of \$342,797 based upon the estimated fair values of the assets acquired.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004, the Kimberly-Clark wound care products generated \$178,832 and \$1,241,785 in net sales, respectively. Kimberly-Clark manufactured wound care products, for the account of the Company, at its facility through April 9, 2004 to meet current customer demand and to build sufficient inventory to cover the period during which production at the Kimberly-Clark facility was discontinued and the equipment was transferred to the Company's facility in Toronto, Canada. Upon cessation of manufacturing at Kimberly-Clark's facility, the Company purchased, in accordance with a pre-determined formula, inventory consisting of raw and packaging materials and up to four months supply of finished goods. The purchase price of this inventory was approximately \$550,000. Cash on hand and borrowings against available credit lines were used to pay for this inventory.

The Company completed the transfer, installation and validation of the equipment and commenced manufacturing in Toronto, Canada in August 2004. Through September 30, 2004, the Company expended \$837,000 on equipment and manufacturing facility upgrades at its Toronto, Canada location.

The unaudited pro forma information below presents results of operations as if the acquisition of the business had

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occurred on January 1, 2003. The pro forma information is based on historical results and is not necessarily indicative of the operations of the combined entity had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2003, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results. Pro forma results for 2004 have not been presented as the acquisition occurred on January 9, 2004 and the recorded results would not have been materially different had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2004.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2003 -----	Nine Mo Septemb -----
Net sales	\$4,735,000	\$14,6
Net loss	\$ (415,000)	\$ (9
Loss per common share-basic and diluted	\$ (0.06)	

3. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable include the following:

	September 30, 2004 -----	December 31, -----
Trade accounts receivable	\$2,614,321	\$2,802,9
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(47,442)	(35,7
Allowance for trade rebates	(196,356)	(212,0
	-----	-----
Net trade receivables	2,370,523	2,555,2
Other receivables	54,968	71,8
	-----	-----
Total receivables	\$2,425,491 =====	\$2,627,0 =====

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The allowance for trade rebates reflects estimated rebates embedded in outstanding trade receivables.

4. Inventories

Inventories include the following:

	September 30, 2004 -----	December 31, -----
Finished goods	\$3,526,482	\$2,814,6
Work in process	99,333	172,5
Packaging materials	538,672	307,6
Raw materials	876,740	708,4
	-----	-----
Total inventory	\$5,041,227 =====	\$4,003,2 =====

5. Equipment and Improvements

Equipment and improvements include the following:

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	September 30, 2004	December 31,
	-----	-----
Machinery and equipment	\$3,442,118	\$1,277,3
Furniture and fixtures	193,107	183,9
Leasehold improvements	680,092	49,5
	-----	-----
Gross equipment and improvements	4,315,317	1,510,8
Less: accumulated depreciation	(594,997)	(433,1
	-----	-----
Net equipment and improvements	\$3,720,320	\$1,077,6
	=====	=====

Machinery and equipment and leasehold improvements increased in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 principally due to the acquisition of, and infrastructure upgrades to, the Company's Canadian manufacturing operation to integrate the Kimberly-Clark Corporation wound care assets. The Company incurred a charge of \$108,121 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 related to the disposal of obsolete equipment.

6. Other Intangible Assets, net

	September 30, 2004	December 31,
	-----	-----
Patents and trademarks	\$444,067	\$444,0
Other intangible assets	383,364	40,5
	-----	-----
Gross other intangible assets	827,431	484,6
Less: accumulated amortization	(398,372)	(326,0
	-----	-----
Other intangible assets, net	\$429,059	\$158,6
	=====	=====

Intangible assets increased in the nine months ended September 30, 2004 due to the acquisition of Kimberly-Clark Corporation's wound care assets.

7. Other Assets, net

Other assets, net include the following:

	September 30, 2004	December 31,
	-----	-----
Deferred financing costs, net	\$ 63,283	\$ 77,4
Deposits	69,278	69,8
Other	-	9,5
	-----	-----
Total other assets, net	\$132,561	\$156,7
	=====	=====

8. Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings include the following:

	September 30, 2004	December 31,
	-----	-----
U.S. line of credit	\$ 832,310	-
Canadian line of credit	1,704,106	\$1,361,7
	-----	-----
Subtotal - lines of credit borrowings	2,536,416	1,361,7
Note payable - Kimberly-Clark Corporation	1,566,000	-
	-----	-----
Total short-term borrowings	\$4,102,416	\$1,361,7
	=====	=====

U.S. Line of Credit

In March 2003 the Company entered into a one year line of credit agreement (subject to annual renewal) with a U.S. lender (the Agreement) for a maximum principal amount of \$2,000,000. On December 24, 2003, the Company entered into a new one year line of credit agreement with its U.S. lender for a maximum principal amount of \$3,000,000. The Company terminated its prior U.S. line of credit on February 28, 2003 by repaying the \$1,000,000 outstanding indebtedness and paying a \$50,000 early termination fee. In addition, the Company charged \$66,342 to interest expense during 2003 for deferred financing costs associated with the prior U.S. line of credit.

On January 30, 2004 the Company entered into a modified one year line of credit agreement with its U.S. lender. The maximum principal amount of the line increased to \$4,000,000 from \$3,000,000. Funds of \$832,310 were outstanding against the line at September 30, 2004. Advances were used to fund strategic initiatives and for general working capital purposes. Estimated maximum potential advances under the agreement are equal to the lesser of (A) \$4,000,000 or (B) the sum of (i) 80% of eligible receivables (as defined), (ii) 50% of eligible inventory (as defined), (iii) an amount equal to the immediate liquidation value of funds deposited with the U.S. lender in a restricted account as security for any letters of credit extended by the lender on the Company's behalf up to \$1,000,000, less the aggregate of any outstanding letters of credit issued by the lender. Interest on outstanding advances is payable monthly in arrears at the one month LIBOR rate (as published in The Wall Street Journal), plus 5.0%, or 6.84% at September 30, 2004. In addition, the Company paid an annual line fee of \$40,000. This line fee and any one-time lender or legal costs associated with securing the line of credit were deferred and will be amortized to interest expense over the term of the line of credit.

In connection with entering into this line of credit agreement in January 2004, the Company deposited \$1,000,000 of cash in a restricted account with the U.S. lender and the U.S. lender issued an irrevocable standby letter of credit on the Company's behalf for the benefit of Kimberly-Clark Corporation in the amount of \$1,566,000.

Outstanding advances are secured by all tangible and intangible assets of the Company's U.S. operations. Over the term of the Agreement, the Company has agreed to maintain its fixed charge ratio (as defined) at not less than 1.25:1.0 as measured quarterly on a twelve month trailing basis. Additional covenants governing permitted

indebtedness, changes in entity status, purchase of securities and protection of collateral are included in the Agreement. Outstanding standby letters of credit, less the restricted cash, serve to reduce the Company's potential borrowing capacity under the Agreement by \$766,000.

Year to date operating losses resulted in the Company being out of compliance with certain of its U.S. line of credit covenants at March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2004. The Company intends to secure alternative financing for its U.S. obligations prior to the January 31, 2005 maturity of its current U.S. line of credit. The U.S. lender has agreed to waive the Company's prior and current covenant violations and to maintain the line of credit until maturity thereof. The Company has incurred waiver fees of \$7,500 and agreed to an increase in the rate of interest payable under the line. All other terms of the line of credit agreement remain in full force and effect. If the Company is unsuccessful in obtaining acceptable financing prior to January 31, 2005, it will attempt to negotiate an extension with its current lender or accept financing on unfavorable terms.

Canadian Line of Credit

On December 30, 2003, the Company renewed its revolving credit facility agreement (the Derma Canada Agreement) for a maximum principal amount of \$1,743,800 with a Canadian bank. The renewed credit facility expires on December 31, 2004. The Company's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Derma Sciences Canada Inc., may request advances under the Derma Canada Agreement up to the value of seventy-five percent (75%) of its eligible receivables (as defined) plus the lesser of \$872,000 or forty percent (40%) of eligible inventory (as defined) less priority claims. Interest on outstanding advances is payable monthly at the prime rate (as defined) plus 1.0%, or 5.00% for advances outstanding at September 30, 2004. Outstanding advances are secured by all tangible and intangible assets of Derma Sciences Canada Inc. In addition, the Canadian bank has a second lien security interest in the assets of the Company's U.S. operations. The Company has also guaranteed payment of amounts due under the Derma Canada Agreement.

Over the term of the Derma Canada Agreement, the Company has agreed to comply with a number of financial covenants governing minimum working capital, current ratios, tangible net worth, interest coverage, total indebtedness to tangible net worth and total indebtedness to adjusted pre-tax earnings. Certain of these covenants are measured monthly while others are measured annually. Additional covenants governing permitted indebtedness, liens, payments of dividends and protection of collateral are included in the Derma Canada Agreement. In the event of a margin deficiency (as defined) or covenant violation, the Company is required to advance up to an additional \$396,000 of working capital to Derma Sciences Canada Inc. in order to correct the deficiency. This additional working capital may be repaid to the Company 45 days after the margin deficiency or covenant violation has been cured upon the condition that such repayment not result in a margin deficiency, covenant violation or any other event of default. The Company was in compliance with these covenants at September 30, 2004.

As security for indebtedness of the Company's subsidiary, Derma Sciences Canada Inc., the Company has accorded a Canadian bank its guarantee of payment together with a second lien security interest in the Company's assets located in the U.S. In connection with the Derma Canada Agreement and in return for a standby letter of credit in the amount of \$200,000 against the Company's U.S. line of credit, the Canadian bank has agreed not to exercise its rights under its second lien security interest and guarantee against the Company's U.S. assets without the U.S. lender's approval.

Note Payable Kimberly-Clark Corporation

The Kimberly-Clark Corporation and the Company amended the January 9, 2004 purchase agreement on January 30, 2004. This amended agreement provides for payment of the \$1,566,000 balance due in accordance with an amended promissory note, secured by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the Company's lender, requiring a single payment of \$1,566,000, without interest, on or before December 31, 2004.

9. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt includes the following:

	September 30, 2004	December 31, 2003
Canadian term loan	\$ 918,675	\$1,025,000
Capital lease obligations	193,996	2,000
	-----	-----
Total debt	1,112,671	1,027,000
Less: current maturities	225,181	178,000
	-----	-----
Long-term debt	\$ 887,490	\$ 849,000
	=====	=====

In connection with the acquisition of substantially all the assets of Dumex Medical Inc. in 2002, the Company entered into a five-year term loan agreement with a Canadian Bank. The loan is repayable in monthly payments consisting of principal of \$15,060 and interest. Interest on the outstanding principal balance is payable monthly at the bank's prime rate (as defined) plus 1.25% or 5.25% at September 30, 2004. The term loan is secured by all tangible and intangible assets of Derma Sciences Canada Inc. and subject to the same financial covenants applicable to the operating line of credit (Note 8).

The Company has two capital lease obligations for certain distribution equipment totaling \$150,080 and computer equipment totaling \$43,916. The distribution and computer equipment capital leases bear interest at annual rates of 7.63% and 3.93%, respectively, and expire in March 2009 and April 2007, respectively.

10. Shareholders' Equity**Preferred Stock**

There are 150,003 shares of series A convertible preferred stock outstanding. The series A preferred stock is convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis, bears no dividend, maintains a liquidation preference of \$4.00 per share, votes as a class on matters affecting the series A preferred stock and maintains voting rights identical to the common stock on all other matters.

There are 440,003 shares of series B convertible preferred stock outstanding. The series B preferred stock is convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis, bears no dividend, maintains a liquidation preference of \$6.00 per share, votes as a class on matters affecting the series B preferred stock and maintains voting rights identical to the common stock on all other matters. During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, 4,167 series B preferred shares were converted into common stock.

There are 619,055 shares of series C convertible preferred stock outstanding. The series C preferred stock is convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis, bears no dividend, maintains a liquidation preference averaging \$0.70 per share, votes as a class on matters affecting the series C preferred stock and maintains voting rights identical to the common stock on all other matters.

There are 1,071,346 shares of series D convertible preferred stock outstanding. The series D preferred stock is convertible into common stock on a one-for-one basis, bears no dividend, maintains a liquidation preference averaging \$0.50 per share, votes as a class on matters affecting the series D preferred stock and maintains voting rights identical

to the common stock on all other matters.

Stock Purchase Warrants

At September 30, 2004, the Company had warrants outstanding to purchase the Company's common stock as outlined below:

Series	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiration Date
-----	-----	-----	-----
E	1,870,007	\$0.85	July 18, 2005
F	1,309,441	\$0.57	January 6, 2007

Other Equity Transactions

On February 25, 2004, the Company closed a private offering of 2,057,145 shares of its common stock at a price of \$1.05 per share. Offering proceeds of \$1,961,798, net of \$198,202 in offering expenses, were used to fund strategic initiatives and for general working capital purposes.

In June 2003, the Company closed a private offering of 4,000,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$0.50 per share. Total offering proceeds of \$1,879,810, net of \$120,190 in offering expenses, were used to fund strategic initiatives and for general working capital purposes.

In March 2004, 4,167 shares of series B preferred stock were converted into 4,167 shares of common stock. In July 2003, a total of 241,668 shares of series B, C and D preferred stock were converted into 241,668 shares of common stock.

11. Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The Company's comprehensive (loss) income was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	September 30, 2003	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss - as reported	\$ (243,355)	\$ (95,737)	\$ (1,550,120)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	227,270	(1,768)	206,448
	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (16,085)	\$ (97,505)	\$ (1,343,672)
	=====	=====	=====

12. Operating Segments

The Company consists of three operating segments: wound care, wound closure-fasteners and skin care. Products in the wound care segment consist of basic and advanced dressings, ointments and sprays designed to treat wounds.

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Wound closure-fasteners products include wound closure strips, nasal tube fasteners, a variety of catheter fasteners and net dressings. The skin care segment consists of bath sponges, antibacterial skin cleansers, hair and body soaps, lotions and moisturizers designed to enable customers to implement and maintain successful skin care / hygiene programs.

Products in all three operating segments are marketed to long-term care facilities, hospitals, physicians, clinics, home health care agencies and other healthcare institutions. The manufacture of advanced wound care and wound closure-fastener products is primarily outsourced. Basic wound care and skin care products are manufactured in-house with the exception of the bath sponge line. Internally, the segments are managed at the gross profit level. The aggregation or allocation of other costs by segment is not practical.

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Segment net sales to external customers and gross profit for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2004			
	Wound Care	Wound Closure- Fasteners	Skin Care	Other Costs
Net sales	\$3,733,166	\$ 725,930	\$ 510,728	-
Gross profit	720,295	372,212	127,937	-
Total expenses	-	-	-	\$(1,463,799)
Net loss				
Net long-lived assets	\$3,644,730	-	\$1,344,394	\$ 271,222

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2003			
	Wound Care	Wound Closure- Fasteners	Skin Care	Other Costs
Net sales	\$3,059,851	\$651,924	\$ 500,844	-
Gross profit	941,038	326,826	132,594	-
Total expenses	-	-	-	\$(1,496,195)
Net loss				
Net long-lived assets	\$1,017,710	-	\$1,327,829	\$ 30,726

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

Wound Closure-

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	Wound Care -----	Fasteners -----	Skin Care -----	Other Costs -----
Net sales	\$10,798,118	\$2,624,198	\$1,490,941	-
Gross profit	2,443,510	1,313,593	325,345	-
Total expenses	-	-	-	\$(5,632,568)
Net loss				
Net long-lived assets	\$ 3,644,730 =====	-	\$1,344,394 =====	\$ 271,222 =====

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	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003 -----			
	Wound Care -----	Wound Closure- Fasteners -----	Skin Care -----	Other Costs -----
Net sales	\$9,266,229	\$2,220,288	\$1,578,530	-
Gross profit	3,093,372	1,075,701	444,924	-
Total expenses	-	-	-	\$(4,620,297)
Net loss				
Net long-lived assets	\$1,017,710 =====	-	\$1,327,829 =====	\$ 30,726 =====

Long-lived assets consist of property and equipment, patents and trademarks, other intangible assets and goodwill. Wound care long-lived assets consist principally of Derma Sciences Canada Inc., property and equipment and other intangible assets acquired in the Kimberly-Clark wound care asset acquisition and patents and trademarks. Wound closure-fasteners are for the most part outsourced and accordingly are not supported by long-lived assets. Skin care long-lived assets consist of goodwill associated with the acquisition of Sunshine Products, Inc. and property and equipment associated therewith. Corporate headquarters and the Company's U.S. distribution center property and equipment are included in the other costs column since they service all three business segments.

The following table presents net sales by geographic region.

	Three Months Ended September 30, -----		Nine Months Ended September 30, -----	
	2004 ----	2003 ----	2004 ----	2003 ----
United States	51%	49%	53%	44%
Canada	46%	48%	43%	52%
Rest of world	3%	3%	4%	4%

The following table presents net long lived assets by geographic region.

September 30, 2004

September 30, 2003

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United States	\$2,046,933	\$1,528,617
Canada	3,175,680	808,210
Rest of world	37,733	39,438
Total	\$5,260,346	\$2,376,265

13. Income Taxes

No provision for income taxes has been made in either the three or nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 given the Company's loss in 2004 and the available net operating loss carryforwards. A benefit has not been recorded as the realization of the net operating losses is not assured and the timing in which the Company can utilize its net operating loss carryforwards in any year or in total may be limited under the Internal Revenue Code section 382 regarding changes in ownership of corporations.

At December 31, 2003, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$6,819,000 for federal income tax purposes that begin to expire in years 2012 through 2020. For state income tax purposes, the

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Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$6,819,000 that expire in years 2004 through 2010. As of December 31, 2003, the Company has foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$191,000 which begin to expire in 2009.

14. Distribution Agreement for Certain Catheter Fasteners

As of November 23, 1999 the Company entered into a 4 year agreement to serve as the exclusive distributor in the United States for certain catheter fasteners. The agreement expired by its terms on August 23, 2004. The parties are presently engaged in negotiations with a view to executing a new agreement. However, no assurance can be given that these negotiations will prove successful. Year 2004 sales of catheter fasteners under the current agreement were approximately \$725,000 through the nine months ended September 30, 2004. In the absence of a new agreement, prospective sales will be limited to the sell off of inventory on hand and are not expected to be significant.

15. Distribution Agreement for Silver Plated Wound Dressings

On October 1, 2003 the Company entered into a 5 year agreement to serve as the exclusive distributor to the U.S. military (excluding the Veterans Administration) and Canada for certain silver plated wound dressings. During each year of the agreement, the Company is required to purchase a minimum dollar quantity of product from the manufacturer. In the event the Company fails to meet the annual minimum dollar quantity requirement, the manufacturer, at its option, may cancel or amend the agreement. The manufacturer has given the Company notice that, due to its failure to meet its minimum dollar quantity for the contract year ended September 30, 2004 for the U.S. military market, it intends to amend the agreement. The parties are presently engaged in negotiations with a view to executing a new agreement that preserves the Company's exclusivity in the U.S. military and Canadian markets and provides opportunities for the Company to open new markets for silver plated dressings. While no assurance can be given as to the ultimate results of these negotiations, the Company anticipates that its present rights to the U.S. military and Canadian markets will continue for the indefinite future.

16. Employee Termination Costs

On September 24, 2004 the Company settled litigation brought against it and its wholly owned Canadian subsidiary by its former Executive Vice President and President of Derma Sciences Canada, Inc. relative to the executive's termination of employment. Pursuant to the settlement, the Company will pay to, or on behalf of, the executive the sum of \$269,500 over a period of seven months and will extend the expiration date of previously granted options to purchase 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.50 per share from May 9, 2004 to September 30, 2006. The settlement costs together with estimated other costs associated with the termination aggregating \$326,400 were charged against the reserve established in March 2004 to cover the estimated cost of the settlement in the amount of \$450,000 resulting in a gain on the settlement of \$123,600. This gain was recorded against general administrative expense in the statement of operations consistent with the recording of the original charge.

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**Quarter Ended September 30, 2004 Compared to Quarter Ended September 30, 2003****Results of Operations**

The third quarter 2004 and 2003 operating results include the financial results of Derma Sciences, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated by the context, the term Derma Canada is used throughout this discussion in reference to the operations of Derma Sciences Canada Inc. and the term Derma U.S. is used throughout this discussion in reference to the operations of the Company excluding Derma Canada.

The Company engages in the manufacture, marketing and sale of dermatological related product lines consisting of wound care, wound closure-fasteners and skin care. The wound care line is composed of basic and advanced wound care products. Basic wound care products consists primarily of gauze dressings, abdominal pads, burn dressings and bandages. Advanced wound care products consists of ointments, packing strips, hydrogel dressings, hydrocolloid dressings, foam dressings and impregnated gauze dressings. Ointments are sold under the Company's Dermagran® name and various other advanced wound care products are sold under the Dumex name as well as other private labels. The wound closure fasteners line consists of wound closure strips, nasal tube fasteners and a variety of catheter fasteners. The skin care line, sold under the Company's Sunshine Products label, consists of bath sponges, skin cleansers, soaps, hair and body washes and moisturizers.

The following table highlights the 2004 and 2003 operating results:

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Variance
	2004	2003	
Net sales	\$4,969,824	\$4,212,619	\$ 757,205
Cost of sales	3,749,380	2,812,161	937,219
Gross profit	1,220,444	1,400,458	(180,014)
Gross profit percentage	25%	33%	
Operating expenses	1,412,809	1,469,362	(56,553)
Interest expense, net	61,242	44,750	16,492
Other (income) expense, net	(10,252)	(17,917)	7,665

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Total expenses	1,463,799	1,496,195	(32,396)
Loss before income taxes	(243,355)	(95,737)	(147,618)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (243,355)	\$ (95,737)	\$ (147,618)
	=====	=====	=====

Net sales increased \$757,205, or 18%, to \$4,969,824 in the third quarter 2004 from \$4,212,619 in the third quarter 2003. The increase is attributable to increased sales of all major product lines (wound care, wound closure fasteners and skin care) except for the Dermagran component of the advanced wound care product line.

Wound care sales increased \$673,315, or 22%, to \$3,733,166 in the third quarter 2004 from \$3,059,851 in the third quarter 2003. In the third quarter 2004 versus 2003, advanced wound care sales increased 34% to \$961,661 from \$717,128. Sales of all major product lines except for the Dermagran advanced wound care products increased. The components of the sales increases include the Kimberly-Clark Corporation (KCC) advanced wound care products, Silverlon advanced wound care products and U.S. private label advanced wound care products. The aforementioned sales increases were partially offset by a \$282,475, or 39%, decrease in sales of Dermagran advanced wound care products attributable to lower sales volumes and pricing pressures.

Basic wound care sales increased \$428,782, or 18%, to \$2,771,505 in the third quarter 2004 from \$2,342,723 in the third quarter 2003. The increase is attributable to a 49% and 14% increase in United States and Canada market sales, respectively. The increase in United States sales is attributable to a concerted sales and marketing effort to grow this product line. The Canada market basic wound care sales increase is attributable to

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higher dealer sales, higher contract compliance and a 6% stronger Canadian versus U.S. dollar exchange rate. Excluding the effects of exchange rates, Canada market third quarter 2004 basic wound care sales versus 2003 increased 7%.

Wound closure fastener sales increased \$74,006, or 11%, to \$725,930 in the third quarter 2004 from \$651,924 in the third quarter 2003. The third quarter 2004 sales increase is primarily the result of higher suture strip sales and the addition of the Shur Strips line of suture strips acquired from KCC in January, 2004.

Third quarter 2004 and 2003 skin care sales were \$510,728 and \$500,844, respectively, representing an increase of 2%. This increase is primarily attributable to the addition of several new customers in the second quarter of 2004.

Gross profit in the third quarter 2004 versus 2003 decreased \$180,014, or 13%, to \$1,220,444 from \$1,400,458. Overall gross profit percentages were 25% and 33% in the third quarter 2004 and 2003, respectively. The decrease in gross profit dollars and percentage is primarily attributable to the sales volume decline of the higher profit margin Dermagran advanced wound care products line, along with an increase in the percentage of sales represented by lower margin basic wound care, KCC and U.S. private label advanced wound care products. Higher than anticipated in-house manufacturing costs, one-time production start-up costs and manufacturing inefficiencies related to the startup of the in-house production of the KCC and U.S. private label product lines also contributed to the gross profit decrease.

Wound care gross profit in the third quarter 2004 versus 2003 decreased \$220,743, or 23%, to \$720,295 from \$941,038. The wound care line experienced gross profit decreases in both the basic and advanced wound care products lines. The decrease in the wound care gross profit is primarily attributable to the 39% sales decline of the Company's highest margin Dermagran product line. In addition, the Company incurred higher than anticipated manufacturing costs and competitive pressure on selling prices. During the third quarter 2004, the Company incurred

higher than anticipated manufacturing costs including one-time start up costs (validation, training and equipment installation), labor and material inefficiencies, and unfavorable overhead absorption related to some of the KCC and U.S. private label advanced wound care products. Gross profits in the third quarter of 2004 versus 2003 were also adversely impacted by competitive selling price pressure in the United States and Canada basic wound care markets.

Wound closure fasteners line gross profit in the third quarter 2004 versus 2003 increased \$45,386, or 14%, to \$372,212 from \$326,826. This increase is attributable to increased sales of suture strips and the addition of the Shur Strip line of suture strips acquired from KCC in January 2004.

Skin care line gross profit in the third quarter 2004 versus 2003 decreased \$4,657, or 4%, to \$127,937 from \$132,594. The decrease is attributable to increases in fixed overhead expenses resulting from the relocation to the new U.S. distribution center of the customer service and distribution functions (which functions previously absorbed a portion of the manufacturing facility's overhead) and higher freight expense to customers, partially offset by revaluation of finished goods inventory to more accurately reflect labor and overhead in product costs and a claim for business interruption damages incurred while the roof of the Company's leased manufacturing facility was being replaced which served to offset the cost of manufacturing inefficiencies incurred as a result thereof.

Operating expenses decreased \$56,553, or 4%, to \$1,412,809 in the third quarter 2004 from \$1,469,362 in the third quarter 2003. Warehousing expenses increased \$56,198, or 30%, primarily associated with the new U.S. distribution facility that opened in March 2004 and higher Canadian operating expenses associated with the increased level of activity related to the KCC and U.S. private label growth initiatives and increased rent and utility costs. In addition, marketing expenses increased \$24,950, or 76%, in the third quarter 2004 versus 2003 as a result of compensation expense related to the hiring of a marketing director in the first quarter 2004. Sales expenses decreased \$26,861, or 6%, in the third quarter 2004 versus 2003. This decrease is primarily attributable to lower commission and travel expenses and the elimination in June 2003 of the remaining Derma Canada U.S. sales operation. General and administrative expenses decreased \$110,840, or 14%, in the third quarter 2004 versus 2003 principally related to the reversal of \$123,600 in employee termination costs accrued in the first quarter 2004 related to the settlement of this matter, partially offset by the hiring of an information technology director and spending associated with upgrading the Company's computer infrastructure.

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Interest expense, net increased \$16,492 to \$61,242 in the third quarter 2004 from \$44,750 in the third quarter 2003. This increase is primarily attributable to the amortization of higher U.S. line of credit fees, incremental interest incurred on U.S. line of credit borrowings and capital leases initiated in 2004, partially offset by lower interest expense incurred by the Company's Canadian subsidiary as a result of lower 2004 interest rates on its line of credit.

Other income, net decreased \$7,665 to \$10,252 in the third quarter 2004 from \$17,917 in the third quarter 2003. This decrease is primarily attributable to the non-recurrence in 2004 of sales of slow-moving inventory and lower royalty income, partially offset by higher exchange gains and lower temporary storage and demurrage container costs.

Given available net operating loss carryforwards, no provision for income taxes was made in the third quarter 2004 and 2003. A benefit has not been recorded as the realization of the net operating losses is not assured.

The Company incurred a \$243,355 loss, or \$0.03 loss per share (basic and diluted), in the third quarter 2004 compared to net loss of \$95,737, or \$0.01 loss per share (basic and diluted), in the third quarter 2003.

Nine months Ended September 30, 2004 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2003

Results of Operations

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The following table highlights the 2004 and 2003 operating results:

	Quarter Ended September 30,		Variance
	2004	2003	
Net sales	\$14,913,257	\$13,065,047	\$ 1,848,210
Cost of sales	10,830,809	8,451,050	2,379,759
Gross profit	4,082,448	4,613,997	(531,549)
Gross profit percentage	27%	35%	
Operating expenses	5,371,942	4,470,354	901,588
Interest expense, net	159,388	215,236	(55,848)
Other expense (income), net	101,238	(65,293)	166,531
Total expenses	5,632,568	4,620,297	1,012,271
Loss before income taxes	(1,550,120)	(6,300)	(1,543,820)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
Net loss	\$(1,550,120)	\$ (6,300)	\$ (1,543,820)

Net sales increased \$1,848,210, or 14%, to \$14,913,257 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$13,065,047 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The increase is attributable to a 17% and 18% increase in wound care and wound closure fasteners sales, respectively, partially offset by a 6% decrease in skin care sales. Favorable exchange associated with a 7% strengthening of the Canadian dollar also contributed.

Wound care sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 increased \$1,531,889, or 17%, to \$10,798,118 from \$9,266,229. For the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003, basic wound care sales increased 8% to \$7,699,707 from \$7,141,486 while advanced wound care sales increased 46% to \$3,098,411 from \$2,124,743. The basic wound care sales increase is attributable to a 43% increase in United States basic wound care product sales along with a 3% increase in Canadian market basic wound care sales. The Canadian market basic wound care increase is attributable to a 7% stronger Canadian versus U.S. dollar exchange rate. Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, Canadian market sales decreased 5%. The decrease in Canadian market basic wound care sales on a local currency basis for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 is attributable to the non-recurrence in 2004 of the one-time SARS epidemic related sales of face masks and the almost complete loss of the Canadian private label business in 2004, partially offset by a 4% sales growth to hospitals and dealers in 2004. The 46% increase in sales of the advanced wound care products is attributable to the January 2004

acquisition of KCC's advanced wound care products, sales growth of both the U.S. private label and Silverlon advanced wound care products. During the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003, advanced wound care sales growth was partially offset by a \$772,076, or 36%, sales decline for Dermagran advanced wound care products attributable to a successful 2003 year-end sales promotion incentive and 2004 lower sales volume and pricing pressures.

Wound closure fasteners product line sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 increased \$403,910, or 18%, to \$2,624,198 from \$2,220,288 as a result of increased sales of Percu Stay catheter fasteners to one customer in anticipation of the expiration of the Company's sourcing agreement for this product and the addition of the Shur Strip line of suture strips acquired from KCC in January 2004.

Skin care product line sales decreased \$87,589, or 6%, to \$1,490,941 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$1,578,530 for the nine months ended September 30, 2003 due to competitive pressures. While 2004 sales were lower versus the first nine months of 2003, skin care sales in both the second and third quarters of 2004 exceeded the comparable 2003 quarter as a result of the addition of several new customers.

Gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 decreased \$531,549, or 12%, to \$4,082,448 from \$4,613,997. Overall gross profit percentages were 27% and 35% in the first nine months of 2004 and 2003, respectively. The decrease in 2004 versus 2003 gross profit dollars and percentage principally reflects the significantly lower sales of the high margin Dermagran products coupled with an unfavorable sales mix shift to growth of the Company's lower margin products. One-time start-up related costs associated with bringing the manufacture of the U.S. private label growth initiative products and products purchased from KCC on line in the Company's Toronto, Canada facility also contributed.

Wound care product line gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 decreased \$649,862, or 21%, to \$2,443,510 from \$3,093,372. For the first nine months of 2004 versus 2003, the basic and advanced wound care product lines both experienced declines in gross profit. The decline in the wound care product line gross profit is primarily attributable to the 36% sales decline of the Company's highest margin Dermagran product line incident to the above discussed work down of the higher customer inventory levels at year-end 2003, together with continuing 2004 decreases in sales volume and pricing pressures and a \$60,000 write-off of obsolete inventory in the first quarter 2004. In addition, the Company incurred higher than anticipated manufacturing costs at its Canada manufacturing facility which adversely impacted 2004 gross profits. These higher manufacturing costs were attributable to labor and material inefficiencies, one-time start up costs and unfavorable overhead absorption principally related to startup of the KCC and U.S. private label product growth initiatives. In addition, manufacturing overhead absorption was adversely impacted by the offloading of products that were previously packaged in the Company's Canadian facility to China. Gross profits in the first nine months of 2004 versus 2003 were also adversely impacted by selling price pressure in the United States and Canada basic wound care markets.

Wound closure fasteners product line gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 increased \$237,892, or 22%, to \$1,313,593 from \$1,075,701. This increase is primarily attributable to higher sales of catheter fasteners and the addition of the Shur Strip line of suture strips acquired from KCC in January 2004.

Skin care product line gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 decreased \$119,579, or 27%, to \$325,345 from \$444,924. The decrease is attributable to increases in overhead expenses resulting from relocation to the new U.S. distribution center of the customer service and distribution functions (which functions previously absorbed a portion of the manufacturing facility's overhead), lower production volume and higher freight costs.

Operating expenses increased \$901,588, or 20%, to \$5,371,942 in the first nine months of 2004 from \$4,470,354 in the first nine months of 2003. Warehouse expenses increased \$291,094, or 56%, in 2004 versus 2003 as a result of a one-time \$61,334 expense to close the Old Forge, Pennsylvania distribution center effective March 31, 2004 and higher operating costs at the new U.S. Distribution Center. Canadian distribution expenses were higher in 2004 versus 2003 due to unfavorable exchange and a higher level of activity related to the KCC and U.S. private label growth initiatives necessitating additional warehouse personnel and higher operating costs. Marketing expenses increased \$128,639, or 93%, in 2004 versus 2003 as a result of hiring a marketing director along with

higher trade show, promotional activities and spending associated with the U.S. private label wound care product line. Sales expenses increased \$13,267, or 1%, in 2004 versus 2003 primarily resulting from higher sampling and U.S. private label administrative fees, largely offset by lower commissions and savings from the closure of the Derma Canada U.S. sales facility in 2003. General and administrative expenses increased \$468,588, or 19%, in the first nine

months of 2004 versus 2003. This increase is primarily attributable to the settlement costs associated with the termination of an executive, hiring of an information technology director, upgrades to the Company's computer equipment and infrastructure, higher bad debt expenses and higher expenses associated with amortization of the KCC intangible asset, professional services, insurance, travel and compensation, partially offset by lower regulatory costs. Comparing 2004 versus 2003, net of settlement and avoidance, the Company incurred a \$95,000 expense related to the terminated executive.

Interest expense, net decreased \$55,848 to \$159,388 in the first nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$215,236 in the first nine months ended September 30, 2003. This decrease is primarily attributable to the February 2003 termination of the Company's existing United States line of credit facility resulting in the write-off of \$66,342 of deferred financing costs.

Other expense increased \$166,531 to \$101,238 expense for the first nine months ended September 30, 2004 from \$65,293 income for the nine months ended September 30, 2003. The increase is primarily attributable to the incurrence in 2004 of a loss on disposal of property and equipment and the non-recurrence in 2004 of one-time net income items experienced in 2003.

Given available net operating loss carryforwards, no provision for income taxes has been made in the first nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003. A benefit has not been recorded as the realization of the net operating losses is not assured.

The Company incurred a \$1,550,120 loss, or \$0.17 loss per share (basic and diluted), in the first nine months ended September 30, 2004 compared to a net loss of \$6,300, or \$0.00 per share (basic and diluted), in the first nine months ended September 30, 2003.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2004 and December 31, 2003 the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$51,131 and \$439,837, respectively. The \$388,706 decrease in cash and cash equivalents resulted from net cash used in operating activities of \$916,341 and net cash used in investing activities of \$2,342,673, partially offset by net cash provided by financing activities of \$2,873,939.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$916,341. The net use of cash stems from the net loss experienced in the first nine months of the year, offset by non-cash charges and cash generated from the net change in operating assets and liabilities. A \$1,052,987 increase in inventory to support planned growth initiatives, offset by a reduction in accounts receivable and increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, were the primary factors behind the net positive change in operating assets and liabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities relates to \$376,797 cash paid to acquire the Kimberly-Clark Corporation wound care business in January 2004, restricted short-term investments set aside to collateralize the Kimberly-Clark note payable and \$961,866 for purchases of equipment and leasehold improvements. The majority of the equipment and leasehold improvement expenditure relates to the subsequent transfer and installation of the Kimberly-Clark equipment in the Company's manufacturing facility in Toronto, Canada. The balance principally relates to equipment purchases to improve manufacturing efficiency and expenditures associated with opening the new U.S. Distribution Center.

Net cash provided by financing activities consisted of net proceeds of \$1,961,798 from the sale of common stock in the first quarter, coupled with increased line of credit borrowings of \$1,122,704, partially offset by deferred financing costs related to annual bank fees associated with the Company's line of credit agreements and outstanding letters of credit and normally scheduled debt repayment.

Working capital decreased \$2,195,943 at September 30, 2004 to \$2,641,025 from \$4,836,968 at December 31, 2003. The decrease in cash and increased line of credit borrowings associated with the Company's year-to-date net operating loss, together with cash paid for the Kimberly-Clark Corporation wound care business and capital expenditures related to the Kimberly-Clark Corporation equipment transfer, are the primary reasons for the decline. The \$1,566,000 seller financed Kimberly-Clark Corporation note payable due on or before December 31, 2004, offset by the increase in restricted short-term investments of \$1,004,010 which has been set aside to pay this note, also contributed.

The Company renewed its revolving credit facility agreement with its Canadian lender to fund its day-to-day Canadian operations on December 31, 2003. Maximum potential advances under the agreement at September 30, 2004 were \$1,743,800. Advances outstanding against the credit facility were \$1,704,106 at September 30, 2004, leaving an additional \$39,694 available for borrowing.

A first quarter charge of \$450,000 related to an employee termination resulted in the Canadian operation being out of compliance with certain of its loan covenants. The Canadian bank agreed to waive the covenant violations at March 31, 2004 and adjust the monthly covenants prospectively in anticipation of the above described equity investment the Company is making in its Canadian operation relative to the Kimberly-Clark Corporation equipment transfer. The covenants have been reset and the Company anticipates that it will be able to comply with the adjusted covenants until year-end. Certain of the bank's income based covenants are measured for compliance annually. Given its year-to-date net operating loss, the Company expects to be out of compliance with these covenants at year-end. The Canadian lender is aware of this situation and both parties are working to amend the covenants by year-end with a view to maintaining the Company's compliance with same.

On January 30, 2004, the Company entered into a modified one-year line of credit agreement with its U.S. lender. The maximum principal amount of the line is \$4,000,000. Estimated maximum potential advances under the agreement are equal to the lesser of (a) \$4,000,000, or (b) the sum of (i) 80% of eligible receivables (as defined), (ii) 50% of eligible inventory (as defined), (iii) an amount equal to the immediate liquidation value of funds deposited with the U.S. lender in a restricted account as security for any letters of credit extended by the lender on the Company's behalf up to \$1,000,000, less the aggregate of any outstanding letters of credits issued by the lender. All other items and conditions of the agreement remained unchanged. In connection with entering into the modified line of credit agreement, the Company deposited cash in the amount of \$1,000,000 in a restricted account with the U.S. lender and the U.S. lender issued an irrevocable standby letter of credit on the Company's behalf for the benefit of Kimberly-Clark Corporation in the amount of \$1,566,000 expiring January 31, 2005. Total letters of credit outstanding at September 30, 2004 were \$1,766,000 for both the U.S. and Canada.

Maximum potential advances (after deducting \$766,000 representing the difference between the letters of credit outstanding and the restricted short-term investments on deposit with the lender) under the U.S. line of credit agreement at September 30, 2004 were \$1,102,100. Advances outstanding against the credit facility were \$832,310 at September 30, 2004, leaving an additional \$269,790 available for borrowing. Advances are utilized to fund the U.S. operations' day-to-day working capital requirements and the Company's strategic growth initiatives in the U.S and Canada. The restricted short-term investments of \$1,004,010, together with cash on hand or available line borrowing capacity, will be utilized to pay the \$1,566,000 Kimberly-Clark Corporation promissory note due December 31, 2004.

Year to date operating losses resulted in the Company being out of compliance with certain of its U.S. line of credit covenants at March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2004. The Company intends to secure alternative financing for its U.S. obligations prior to the January 31, 2005 maturity of the U.S. line of credit. The U.S. lender has agreed to waive the Company's prior and current covenant violations and to maintain the line of credit until maturity thereof. The Company has incurred waiver fees of \$7,500 and has agreed to an increase in the rate of interest payable under the line. All other terms of the line of credit agreement remain in full force and effect. The Company anticipates that it

will be able to comply with the U.S. lender's interim requirements and maintain its existing borrowing capacity until such time as it secures alternative financing. If the Company is unsuccessful in obtaining acceptable financing prior to January 31, 2005, it will attempt to negotiate an extension with its current lender or accept financing on unfavorable terms.

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On January 9, 2004, the Company purchased the Kimberly-Clark Corporation wound care business for total consideration of \$1,942,797. The consideration consisted of cash of \$376,797 and a seller financed, non-interest bearing promissory note due on or before December 31, 2004 of \$1,566,000. The cash outlay consisted of \$300,100 paid at closing and \$76,697 for acquisition related costs. The equipment purchased was installed in a newly renovated area in the Company's manufacturing facility in Toronto, Canada that was completed in August 2004. The cost to transfer, install and validate the equipment was \$837,000.

On February 25, 2004, the Company closed a private offering of 2,057,145 shares of its common stock at a price of \$1.05 per share. Offering proceeds were used to fund the acquisition of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation wound care business and for general working capital purposes. Offering proceeds of \$1,961,798, net of offering expenses of \$198,202, have been received.

On September 24, 2004 the Company settled litigation brought against it and its wholly owned Canadian subsidiary by a former executive relative to the executive's termination of employment. Pursuant to the settlement, the Company will pay the sum of \$269,500 over a period of seven months and extend the expiration date of previously granted options to purchase 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.50 per share from May 9, 2004 to September 30, 2006. The settlement costs together with estimated other costs associated with the termination aggregating \$326,400 were charged against the termination reserve of \$450,000 established in March 2004, resulting in a gain of \$123,600. The initial payment against the cash settlement of \$115,400 was made on September 24, 2004. The balance of \$154,100 is payable monthly beginning in October 2004 at \$23,100 per month for six months with the final payment of \$15,500 due April 2005.

In the first nine months of 2004, the Company entered into capital and operating leases of \$292,000 with terms ranging from three to five years for equipment at the new U.S. distribution center that opened in March 2004 and upgrades to the Company-wide telecommunications and information technology equipment.

Prospectively, the Company seeks to increase sales and gross margin contribution and return to profitability by increasing the sale of contracted private label products to distributors, fully integrating the Kimberly-Clark Corporation wound care products into the Company's product offering, continuing growth of the basic wound care product line in the U.S. and a renewed focus on organic growth of its core product lines in the U.S. and Canada. Product cost savings started to be realized in the third quarter as a result of recently negotiated lower basic wound care costs. These savings are expected to increase significantly in the fourth quarter 2004 and beyond as lower cost inventory moves into the distribution chain. Additional product cost savings will begin to be realized in the fourth quarter 2004 resulting from the in-house manufacture of a wide range of products using the equipment purchased from the Kimberly-Clark Corporation as well as the non-recurrence of one-time costs associated with bringing the manufacture of these products on line. Operating expenses, which have gradually increased since early 2003 in anticipation of planned sales growth, will be closely monitored. Steps will be taken to reduce operating expenses if the anticipated sales and margin growth are not realized.

Going forward, capital expenditure requirements will decrease given that the installation of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation equipment in Toronto, Canada has largely been completed. Plans are in place to prospectively reduce the level of inventory on hand as higher initial inventory levels associated with the Kimberly-Clark Corporation wound care business purchase and U.S. private label growth initiatives reach equilibrium and steps are taken to reduce the investment in inventory in other areas.

The Company believes that available funds from operations coupled with its available lines of credit will be sufficient to satisfy the Company's capital requirements for the foreseeable future. If need be, the Company expects that it can secure additional equity funding to improve liquidity.

The Common Stock of the Company is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol DSCI.OB. The Common Stock is also traded on the Boston and Pacific Stock Exchanges under the symbol DMS. The Company has paid no cash dividends in respect of its Common Stock and does not intend to pay cash dividends in the near future.

Additional Financial Information

Forward Looking Statements

Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Company's confidence, strategies, expectations about new or existing products, technologies, opportunities, market demand or acceptance of new or existing products are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These uncertainties include, but are not limited to, product demand and market acceptance risk, impact of competitive products and prices, product development, commercialization or technological delays or difficulties, and trade, legal, social, financial and economic risks.

Critical Accounting Policies

Estimates and assumptions are required in the determination of sales deductions for trade rebates, discounts and allowances. Significant estimates and assumptions are also required in determining the appropriateness of amortization periods for identifiable intangible assets, the potential impairment of goodwill and the valuation of inventory. Some of these judgments can be subjective and complex, and, consequently, actual results may differ from these estimates. For any individual estimate or assumption made by the Company, there may also be other reasonable estimates or assumptions. The Company believes, however, that given current facts and circumstances, it is unlikely that applying any such other reasonable judgment would cause a material adverse effect on the consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows for the periods represented in this section. The Company's most critical accounting policies are described below:

Revenue Recognition and Adjustments to Revenue

Revenue is recognized when product is shipped and title passes to the customer and collectability is assured. When the Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products, the Company simultaneously adjusts revenue for estimated trade rebates. A trade rebate represents the difference between invoice price to the wholesaler and the indirect customer's contract price. These rebates are estimated based on historical experience, estimated future trends, estimated customer inventory levels, current contract sales terms with customers and other competitive factors. If the assumptions used to calculate these rebates do not appropriately reflect future activity, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be impacted. The Company continually monitors the factors that influence these rebates and makes adjustments as necessary.

Goodwill

At September 30, 2004, the Company's skin care segment had \$1,110,967 of goodwill. The Company tests goodwill for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year or when impairment indicators are present. The process of evaluating the potential impairment of goodwill is highly subjective and requires significant judgments and assumptions in estimating future cash flows to determine the fair value of the reporting unit. These assumptions include future growth rates, discount factors, future tax rates and other factors. The Company's cash flow forecasts are based on assumptions that are consistent with the plans and estimates used to manage the underlying business. In addition, the Company makes certain judgments about allocating shared assets to the balance sheet for this segment. If the expected cash flows are not realized, impairment losses may be recorded in the future.

Inventory

The Company writes down the value of inventory by the estimate of the difference between the cost of the inventory and its net realizable value. The estimate takes into account projected sales of the inventory on hand and the age of the inventory in stock. If actual future demand or market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required. The provision for the write-down of inventory is recorded in cost of sales.

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Item 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2004. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective for gathering, analyzing and disclosing the information the Company is required to disclose in the reports it files under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

During the fiscal three months ended September 30, 2004, there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits. All exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-B and required hereunder, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Form 10-KSB on March 31, 2004, are incorporated herein by reference.

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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

DERMA SCIENCES, INC.

Dated: November 12, 2004

By: /s/ John E. Yetter
John E. Yetter, CPA
Chief Financial Officer