

Common Shares

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

Not Applicable

(Title of Class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report. 21,228,724

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934.

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 20F contains forward-looking information (as defined in the *Securities Act* (Ontario)) and forward-looking statements (as defined in the United States *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*) which are prospective and reflect management's expectations regarding our business, operations, financial performance and business prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "plan", "estimate", "expect" and "intend" and statements that an event or result "may", "will", "should", "could" or "might" occur or be achieved and other similar expressions together with the negative of such expressions. These forward-looking statements reflect management's current beliefs and expectations and are based on information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, any of which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking statements. More detailed information about these risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors is provided under the section entitled "Risk Factors". Investors should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update or alter such forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Unless otherwise stated, all dollar amounts used in this Form 20F are in Canadian funds.

PART I

ITEM 1 - IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Please refer to Item 6 of this Part I.

ITEM 2 - OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3 - KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2004 includes only the operations of LMS Medical Systems Inc. (“LMS”) commencing November 1, 2003 as well as the selected financial data for the years ended on March 31, 2006, March 31, 2005 and October 31, 2003.

The selected financial data of LMS as at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the five-month period ended March 31, 2004 and year ended October 31, 2003 were extracted from the audited consolidated financial statements of LMS. The information contained in the selected financial data is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed audited consolidated financial statements of LMS and related notes included in “Item 17 - Financial Statements”, and should be read in conjunction with such financial statements and with the information appearing in “Item 5 – Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”.

Reference is made to Note 16 of the audited consolidated financial statements of LMS included herein for a discussion of the material measurement differences between Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and United States generally accepted accounting principles, and their effect on our financial statements.

Dividends

No cash dividends have been declared, nor are any intended to be declared, in the foreseeable future. We are not subject to legal restrictions respecting the payment of dividends except that they may not be paid to render us insolvent or if we are insolvent. Our dividend policy will be based on our cash resources and needs and we anticipate that, in the foreseeable future, all available cash will be required to further our marketing and distribution initiatives and research and development activities.

Under Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (in Canadian dollars):

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004	October 31, 2003
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Assets	500,308	550,167	502,196	343,973	315,289
Total Assets	5,993,764	7,301,200	14,768,368	4,040,164	1,810,777
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	2,593,377	4,749,762	12,703,900	2,409,527	(633,636)
Capital Stock	54,706,512	47,665,694	47,616,028	21,755,681	20,768,740
Common Shares issued and outstanding	21,228,724	16,523,449	16,503,177	9,157,434	8,490,861

Consolidated Statement of Operations Data	Year ended March 31, 2007	Year ended March 31, 2006	Year ended March 31, 2005	5 months ended March 31, 2004	Year ended October 31, 2003
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	2,851,265	1,582,504	1,060,297	42,019	130,168
Operating loss	(9,431,003)	(9,636,415)	(9,463,878)	(2,201,397)	(5,009,176)
Net Loss for the Period Basic and Diluted	(9,312,111)	(9,406,172)	(9,236,533)	(2,272,139)	(5,279,480)
Loss per Share	(0.50)	(0.57)	(0.60)	(0.29)	(1.64)

Under United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (in Canadian dollars):

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004	October 31, 2003
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Assets	500,308	541,015	471,448	291,629	253,946
Total Assets	5,993,764	7,292,048	14,737,620	4,545,519	1,789,174
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)	2,593,377	4,785,610	12,673,152	(2,885,118)	(655,239)
Capital Stock	55,480,952	49,127,542	49,077,876	24,640,853	23,653,912

Consolidated Statement of Operations Data	Year ended March 31, 2007	Year ended March 31, 2006	Year ended March 31, 2005	5 months ended March 31, 2004	Year ended October 31, 2003
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	2,851,265	1,582,504	1,060,297	42,019	130,168
Operating loss	(9,421,851)	(9,614,819)	(9,442,282)	(2,194,223)	(4,988,400)
Net Loss for the Period Basic and Diluted	(9,302,959)	(9,384,576)	(9,214,937)	(2,463,313)	(5,440,598)
Loss per Share	(0.50)	(0.57)	(0.60)	(0.29)	(2.67)

Exchange Rates

The following table sets forth: (i) the average for the financial period-end indicated and (ii) the high and low for each month during the previous six months, of the noon buying rates for US dollars per Canadian dollars in the City of New York for cable transfers as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Such rates are the inverse of rates quoted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for Canadian dollars per US\$1.00.

	March 31, 2007	March 31, 2006	March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004	October 31, 2003	
Average (1)	0.8785	0.8376	0.7818	0.7543	0.6954	
	April 2007	March 2007	February 2007	January 2007	December 2006	November 2006
High	0.9035	0.8673	0.8631	0.8586	0.8760	0.8869
Low	0.8633	0.8467	0.8437	0.8457	0.8582	0.8715

(1) The average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month during the applicable year.

As of April 30, 2007, the exchange rate to convert one Canadian dollar into one US dollar was \$0.9035.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

An investment in our Common Shares is speculative. In addition to risks described elsewhere in this Form 20F, each of, and the cumulative effect of, all of the following risks should be considered:

We have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects.

Some of our existing and potential competitors have longer operating histories, whereas we have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects. Our operating subsidiary, LMS, was incorporated in 1993 and has been in a net loss position for its entire operating history. Although we have started to generate revenues through the commercial sale of our CALM products, there is no assurance that we will have earnings or significant improvement in our cash flow from operations in the future. As such, our business is essentially dependent on our success in developing and successfully selling our products and services. There is no significant historical basis to assess how we, as a company whose business involves new and rapidly developing technologies, will respond to competitive, economic and technological challenges. If we fail to meet any of these challenges, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and profitability.

We have not yet achieved profitability and there is no guarantee that we will be able to achieve profitability in the future. We have never paid cash dividends on any class of our shares and we do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. Our business and prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in new and rapidly evolving markets such as healthcare. Such risks include the evolving and unpredictable nature of our business, our ability to anticipate and adapt to a developing market, acceptance by consumers of our products, how we progress with our research and development, the expense and viability of bringing our new products to market, our ability to bear the cost of filing, maintaining and enforcing our patent claims and other intellectual property rights, our ability to continue scientific progress in our research and development programs, the progress in our pre-clinical and clinical evaluations of our products, the effect of competing technological and market developments and our ability to identify, attract and retain qualified personnel.

To achieve profitability, we must generate and sustain substantially increased revenues and control future expense levels. We forecast our future expense levels based on our operating plans and on estimates of

our future revenues. We may find it necessary to accelerate expenditures relating to our sales and marketing efforts or otherwise increase our financial commitment to the development of our products and services. If our revenues grow at a slower rate than we anticipate, or if our spending levels exceed our expectations or cannot be adjusted to reflect slower revenue growth, we may not achieve or sustain profitability. If we fail to become profitable or to manage our growth, the value of our Common Shares could be significantly reduced.

Our future earnings and cash flow from operations are dependent on our ability to further develop and sell our products and our operational expenses. We expect that we will continue to have high levels of operating expenses since we will make significant up-front expenditures to develop our technology. We anticipate that the operating losses for our Company may continue until such time as our Company consistently generates sufficient revenues to support operations.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to keep our products current and compatible with evolving technologies and standards.

Rapid technological advances or the adoption of new standards could impair our ability to deliver our products to health service providers in a timely manner, and as a result, our revenues would suffer.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to keep our products current and compatible with evolving technologies and standards. Unexpected changes in technology or standards could disrupt the development of our products and prevent us from meeting deadlines for the delivery of our products. If we are unable to keep pace with technological advancements and adapt our products to new standards in a timely manner, we may lose customers, and our revenues would suffer.

The occurrence of any defects, errors or failures in our products could result in delays in installation and/or loss of customers.

If we fail to introduce new features and functionality in our products or if our new products are unsuccessful, our growth prospects will be limited.

The market for our products is rapidly evolving. As is typical for new and rapidly evolving industries, demand and market acceptance for recently introduced services and products are subject to a high level of uncertainty.

If we fail to introduce new features and functionality in our products or if our new products are unsuccessful, our growth prospects will be limited.

Demand for our products is dependent on a number of social, political and economic factors that are beyond the control of our Company.

Demand for our products is dependent on a number of social, political and economic factors that are beyond the control of our Company. The healthcare technology industry is likely to continue to change as the public, government, medical practitioners, insurance companies, the pharmaceutical industries and third party payors focus on ways to expand medical coverage while controlling the growth in healthcare costs. While our Company believes that demand for our products will continue to grow, there is no assurance that such demand will exist or that our products will be purchased to satisfy that demand.

There are significant risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered in establishing new products in the evolving healthcare technology industry, which is heavily regulated and characterized by an increasing number of market entrants, intense competition and a high failure rate.

Certain of our existing products, such as CALM ANNi™, are still in the development stage. There are significant risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered in establishing new products in the evolving healthcare technology industry, which is heavily regulated and characterized by an increasing number of market entrants, intense competition and a high failure rate. Further, there is a significant risk in the early stage of product development that the product will fail to operate as intended. There are no assurances that development of our new products will be completed in time or within budget. Although our Company is confident that the production of its existing development stage products is feasible, significant challenges could be encountered in shifting from development stage to commercial production and there can be no assurances that our development stage products will be commercially viable.

Regulatory approvals may not be obtained or may be withdrawn.

The sale and advertising of healthcare technology in Canada is governed by the *Food and Drug Act (Canada)*, which is administered by the Therapeutic Products Division of the Health Protection Branch of Health Canada. The FDA governs the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of healthcare technology products in the United States. Manufacturers of such devices must submit evidence of device safety and efficacy to the Therapeutic Products Division of the Health Protection Branch of Health Canada for licensing and must provide the FDA with proof of safety and efficacy in human clinical trials. The process of obtaining such regulatory approvals can be expensive, uncertain and lengthy. Although our Company has obtained clearance from the Therapeutic Products Division of the Health Protection Branch of Health Canada and the FDA for CALM CIS, CALM Curve and CALM Patterns™, there can be no assurance that the Therapeutic Products Division of the Health Protection Branch of Health Canada or the FDA will license or clear for marketing new products developed by our Company (including CALM ANNi). Once obtained, product approvals can be withdrawn for failure to comply with regulatory requirements, the occurrence of unforeseen problems following initial marketing or other reasons. Failure to receive, or delays in receipt of, such approvals, including the need for extensive clinical trials or additional data as a prerequisite to approval, or a limitation on the intended use of our Company's products, or the restriction, suspension or revocation of any approvals obtained or any failure to comply with approvals obtained could have a material adverse effect on our Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and profitability.

Our ability to compete effectively is dependent in large part upon the maintenance and protection of our intellectual property.

Because much of our potential success and value lies in our ownership and use of intellectual property, our inability or failure to protect our intellectual property may negatively affect our business and the value of our Common Shares could be significantly reduced.

Our ability to compete effectively is dependent in large part upon the maintenance and protection of our intellectual property. We currently intend to apply for patents and trademark registrations, however it is possible that such registrations may not be granted. We also rely on trade secret and copyright law, as well as confidentiality procedures, to establish and protect our rights to our technology. It may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our proprietary technology without authorization. Policing unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult. The steps that we take may not prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property, and the agreements we enter into may not be enforceable. In addition, effective intellectual property protection may be unavailable or limited in some jurisdictions outside Canada and the United States. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce or protect our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. That litigation could cause us to incur substantial costs and divert resources away from our daily business, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and profitability.

Given that the patent applications for our technology involve complex legal, scientific and factual questions, there can be no assurance that patent applications relating to our technology will result in patents being issued, or that, if issued, the patents will provide a competitive advantage or will afford protection against competitors with similar technology, or will not be challenged successfully or circumvented by competitors.

We may be subject to damaging and disruptive intellectual property litigation. Although we are not aware that any of our products or services infringe any published patents or registered trademarks, and although we have not been served notice of any potential infringement, we may be subject to infringement claims in the future. Because patent applications are kept confidential for a period of time after filing, applications may have been filed that, if issued as patents, could relate to our products or services.

Parties making claims of infringement may be able to obtain injunctive or other equitable relief that could effectively block our ability to provide our products and services in Canada, the United States and other jurisdictions and could cause us to pay substantial damages. In the event of a successful claim of infringement, we and our customers may need to obtain one or more licenses from third parties, which may not be available at a reasonable cost, if at all. The defense of any lawsuit could result in time-consuming and expensive litigation, regardless of the merits of such claims, as well as resulting damages, license fees, royalty payments and restrictions on our ability to provide our products or services, any of which could harm our business.

Legislative and regulatory proposals in Canada, the United States, and other jurisdictions may lead to laws or regulations concerning various aspects of the healthcare technology industry.

Legislative and regulatory proposals in Canada, the United States, and other jurisdictions may lead to laws or regulations concerning various aspects of the healthcare technology industry, including, but not limited to, government and private spending on healthcare, insurance coverage and funding of the health care system in general. The adoption of new laws or the application of existing laws may decrease growth in the demand for healthcare products, which could decrease the demand for our products and services, increase our cost of doing business or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and profitability.

Competition in the healthcare technology market is ever present and will likely intensify over time.

Competition in the healthcare technology market is ever present and will likely intensify over time. We cannot predict whether we will obtain or maintain a significant market share or pricing levels that we need to become and remain profitable. By using the same standards upon which our products are based, a competitor with sufficient resources could design and market a similar product that competes directly with our products. This could have a significant effect on our ability to expand the range of our product offerings over time.

Our products compete with other healthcare technology produced by our competitors. Competition from healthcare technology companies and healthcare technology subsidiaries of healthcare and pharmaceutical companies is intense and is expected to increase.

As described in Section B under business operation, our CALM suite of products consists of Decision Support Systems and Clinical Information Systems. We believe that there are no direct competitors with respect to our Decision Support Tools, but this is no indication that this may not change. However, as more fully disclosed in the competition section, existing competition does exist in the market of Clinical Information Systems.

With respect to Clinical Information Systems, our existing and potential competitors have longer operating histories, including GE Medical Systems, Phillips Medical Systems, Hill-Rom Company, Inc. and SpaceLabs Medical (see “Item 4 - Information on our Company - B. Business Overview”), larger customer bases, greater brand name recognition and significantly greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we have. There are numerous existing competitive products on the market, with respect to Clinical Information Systems. GE Medical Systems offers the QS Perinatal Clinical Information System that includes central surveillance, archival and charting functionality. Their solution is web enabled. Their Central Information System is also complemented by a product suite of fetal monitors. Philips offers a Central Information System called OB TraceVue. This perinatal information management system provides surveillance, alerting, documentation and data storage. OB TraceVue is also complemented by a product suite of fetal monitors. Hill-Rom Company, Inc. offers a Central Information System called WatchChild. This perinatal information management system provides surveillance, alerting, documentation and data storage. SpaceLabs, newly acquired by OSI Systems, offers the BirthNet solution. This perinatal information management system provides surveillance, alerting, documentation and data storage. BirthNet is also complemented by a product suite of fetal monitors. If we are unable to continuously improve our products and if we cannot generate effective responses to our competitors' products, pricing strategies, advertising campaigns, strategic partnerships and other initiatives, sales of our products and our profit margins may suffer, and we may not become profitable.

The sale and use of our products, and the conduct of our clinical studies involving human subjects, may entail risks of product liability and subject us to litigation.

The sale and use of our products, and the conduct of our clinical studies involving human subjects, may entail risks of product liability and subject us to litigation. Such liability or litigation might result from claims made directly by our customers or by regulatory agencies. Obstetrics is currently one of the most frequently litigated areas of medicine in both Canada and the United States. The costs of caring for children with birth related brain injury are significant and incidences of birth related brain injury often lead to litigation. Litigation in connection with birth related brain injury can result in the award of significant monetary damages to the plaintiffs. Aside from the potential imposition of damages against healthcare professionals, merely defending birth related brain injury litigation can often be costly. As a result, the premiums payable to obtain product liability insurance for our products will likely increase significantly over time and there may even come a time when we are no longer able to obtain appropriate levels of product liability insurance. An inability to obtain insurance on economically feasible terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims could inhibit or prevent the commercialization of products developed by us. The obligation to pay any product liability claim or recall a product may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and profitability. Claims against our Company, regardless of the merit or potential outcome, may also have a material adverse effect on our ability to obtain physician endorsement of our products or expand our business.

If we fail to hire and retain needed management and other personnel, the implementation of our business plan could slow or our growth could halt.

To manage our potential growth, we must continue to implement and improve our operational and financial systems and must expand, train and manage our managers and employee base. Moreover, our existing senior management must be able to adhere to and comply with a myriad of rules and regulations pertaining to operating as a public company. Most of our senior management has not had any previous experience managing a growing public company.

If we fail to hire and retain needed management and other personnel, the implementation of our business plan could slow or our growth could halt. Competition for highly skilled technical, sales, marketing and support personnel is intense because there are a limited number of people available with the necessary

technical skills, knowledge of the industry and understanding of the market. As our business grows, we may need to hire additional technical support, sales and marketing personnel. Any failure to attract, assimilate, train or retain qualified management personnel to fulfill our current or future needs could negatively affect our business plan and profitability. The unanticipated departure of any key member of management could have a material adverse effect on us.

If we fail to develop and maintain relationships with industry participants, our business could suffer.

If we fail to develop and maintain relationships with industry participants, our business could suffer. In particular, if our relationship with any of our distribution and marketing partners fails or is not as successful as anticipated there may be a material adverse effect upon our business, results of operations, financial condition and profitability.

A significant portion of our revenues, and year-end receivables, is generated through a limited number of distributors. Should this level not be maintained, it would take an extensive period of time to replace and could negatively affect our revenues and business.

In 2007, 73% of our revenues [2006 - 55%] were generated through one distributor and this distributor also accounted for 94% of our trade accounts receivable [2006 - 64%]. Should this level not be maintained, it would take extensive period of time to replace and could negatively affect our revenues and business.

If our customers fail to meet their obligations, our business could suffer.

Our business could be adversely affected by the deterioration in the creditworthiness of any of our customers and the ability of our customers to meet their obligations. The credit quality of our customers may be affected by various factors, such as an economic downturn, lack of liquidity, or an unexpected political event. If any of these events occurs, our business could suffer and there may be a material adverse effect upon our business, results of operations, financial condition and profitability.

There can be no assurance that the holders or purchasers of our Common Shares will be able to resell their Common Shares at prices equal to or greater than their cost.

The market price of our Common Shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to quarterly variations in our operating results, announcements of technological innovations through new services or products by us or our competitors, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts or other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, the stock markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of equity securities of many companies whose businesses are dependent on technology and that often have been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our Common Shares. There can be no assurance that the holders or purchasers of our Common Shares will be able to resell their Common Shares at prices equal to or greater than their cost.

We may need to raise additional capital, which may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

As we continue to expand our sales efforts, and as we increase our marketing and research and development activities, we may need to raise additional capital, which may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If we cannot raise necessary additional capital on acceptable terms, we may not be able to increase sales, develop or enhance our products and services, take advantage of future

opportunities or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements, any of which could cause our business to suffer.

Our international operations are subject to certain other risks common to international operations.

Our international operations are subject to certain other risks common to international operations, including without limitation, government regulations, import restrictions, and, in certain jurisdictions, reduced protection for our intellectual property rights. Government regulation in various jurisdictions may also restrict the willingness or ability of health service providers to purchase our products.

Exchange rate fluctuations are beyond our control and there can be no assurance that such fluctuations will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and profitability.

Currency exchange rates are subject to fluctuation. We sell our products in the currency of each marketplace and as such any increase in value of the Canadian dollar relative to these currencies may impact our competitive advantage. We are currently exposed to market-rate risk only to the extent of a fluctuation in the foreign exchange rates between the Canadian and United States dollars. Fluctuations could affect the portion of our Company's expenses and sales, which are incurred in United States dollars. The majority of our Company's expenses and sales denominated in United States dollars are derived from the United States market. Exchange rate fluctuations are beyond our control and there can be no assurance that such fluctuations will not have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and profitability.

We expect that international sales will account for an increasing portion of our revenues. Any negative change in foreign denominated revenues would have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and profitability. Additionally, we may be materially and adversely affected by increases in customs and duty rates, exchange or price controls, repatriation restrictions, or other restrictions on foreign currencies.

Some of our directors and officers may have conflicts of interest.

Some of our directors and officers may have conflicts of interest as to management resources, ownership and interests between our Company and their own professional or corporate business(es) in which they may be involved. Benoit La Salle, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, and Yves Grou, our CFO, are also directors of Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. We enter into transactions in the normal course of business with Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. Our officers are appointed by our Board of Directors and may be changed at any time.

Our products are subject to United States federal and state and Canadian federal and provincial environmental and health and safety laws and regulations.

Our products are subject to United States federal and state and Canadian federal and provincial environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. Compliance with these laws has not, to date, had any material effect upon our capital expenditures, our net income or our competitive position. Environmental health and safety laws and regulations and their interpretation, however, have changed in recent years and may continue to do so in the future.

Our Common Shares are considered “Penny Stock”

Our Common Shares are “penny stock” as defined by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, which might affect the trading market for our Common Shares. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than US\$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ National Market. The United States Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer’s account. The bid and compensation information must be given to the customer orally, or in writing, before or with the customer’s confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from such rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that is subject to the penny stock rules, such as our Common Shares which are considered “penny stock”, and therefore make it more difficult to sell those shares.

We commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on April 22, 2004 and on the American Stock Exchange on February 15, 2005.

The discontinuance of commercial agreements currently in place would negatively impact our revenues.

We have multiple agreements in place that are important to growing our revenues and promoting our products. The discontinuance of these agreements would negatively impact our revenues and delay further market penetration. In addition, in our product installations, we use third party software which is subject to a license and royalties. Absence of this agreement would delay our installations until a suitable replacement is found.

No history of paying dividends.

Since our incorporation, we have not paid any cash dividends on our Common Shares and we do not expect to pay such dividends in the foreseeable future as all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of our business. We will need to achieve profitability prior to any dividends being declared, which may never happen.

Investors may not be able to secure foreign enforcement of civil liabilities against our management.

The enforcement by investors of civil liabilities under the federal securities laws of the United States may be adversely affected by the fact that we are organized under the laws of Canada, that some of our officers and directors are residents of a foreign country and that all, or a substantial portion, of our assets and such person’s assets are located outside of the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for holders of our Common Shares to effect service of process on such persons within the United States or to realize in the United States upon judgments rendered against them.

We may be classified as a “passive foreign investment company” for US income tax purposes, which could have significant and adverse tax consequences to US holders.

We do not believe we should be considered as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) in 2006 and 2007 taxable years. We also believe that we should not be classified as a PFIC in 2008 taxable year. Due to the nature of calculations related to the PFIC classification, it may be possible that this classification may change in the subsequent years. Classification as a PFIC could have significant and adverse tax consequences for US holders of our Common Shares. It may be possible for US holders to mitigate these consequences by making a so-called “qualified electing fund” election. US investors should read carefully the discussion of PFICs under “Item 10 – Additional Information – E. Taxation” in this annual report and consult their tax advisers.

Loss of the AMEX stock exchange listing may limit LMS' ability to complete financings in the United States..

LMS is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange [“TSX”] and the American Stock Exchange [“AMEX”]. Towards the end of 2007, LMS did not meet certain AMEX minimum listing requirements relating to its shareholder equity and was notified by AMEX of this default. As allowed under the rules of AMEX, we presented a plan which would bring its listing requirements within the allowable listing requirement within 18 months from February 2007. This plan was accepted by the AMEX. As at March 31, 2007, we believe that we should be able to successfully implement this plan and thereby become in compliance with AMEX listing requirements. However, no assurance of guarantee can be given that AMEX will continue to list our securities.

ITEM 4 - INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

The full corporate name of our company is LMS Medical Systems Inc. Our principal executive office is 181 Bay Street, Suite 2500, P.O. Box 747, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T7; telephone: (416) 307-4040.

We were incorporated on January 14, 2003 under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* as Trophy Capital Inc. On February 16, 2004, our articles were amended to remove private company restrictions limiting share transfers and were also amended to change the number of directors from a minimum of 1 and maximum of 11 directors to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 11 directors. By articles of amendment dated March 31, 2004, we changed our name from Trophy Capital Inc. to LMS Medical Systems Inc. and our issued and outstanding Common Shares were consolidated on a 20 for 1 basis.

Acquisition of LMS – Reverse Takeover Transaction

Prior to March 31, 2004, we were known as Trophy Capital Inc. From our inception until March 31, 2004, our principal business was to identify and evaluate opportunities for the acquisition of an interest in assets or businesses and, once identified and evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition or participation in such assets or businesses. We completed our initial public offering by way of a prospectus dated January 7, 2004 pursuant to which we sold 333,333 Common Shares at a price of \$3.00 per share, raising gross proceeds of \$1,000,000. On February 16, 2004, we issued a press release announcing our intention to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares and convertible debentures of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. and our Common Shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. Pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, the trading of our Common Shares was halted until February 26, 2004.

On April 1, 2004, we acquired approximately 3.4 million issued and outstanding shares of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. (“LMS Ltd.”) and \$5.8 million principal amount of unsecured convertible debentures of LMS Ltd. by issuing Common Shares to the holders of issued and outstanding shares of LMS Ltd. and to the holders of issued and outstanding unsecured convertible debentures of LMS Ltd. on the basis of 2.70727 of our Common Shares for each LMS Ltd. share tendered and 300 of our Common Shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of LMS Ltd. unsecured convertible debentures tendered (in each case after giving effect to the share consolidation discussed below). In addition, we issued replacement options and warrants to holders of options and warrants of LMS Ltd. who surrendered such securities to us.

After the completion of the reverse takeover transaction, we held more than 99.98% of the issued and outstanding shares of LMS Ltd. and all of the unsecured convertible debentures of LMS Ltd. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of an agreement dated October 7, 2004, we acquired the 0.02 percent of the issued and outstanding shares of LMS Ltd. that we did not own. LMS Medical Systems Ltd., which was incorporated in 1993, is now our wholly-owned subsidiary.

On March 31, 2004, at a meeting held prior to the closing of the purchase of the LMS Ltd. shares and LMS Ltd. unsecured convertible debentures, our shareholders approved the consolidation of our Common Shares on a 20 for 1 basis and approved changing our name from Trophy Capital Inc. to LMS Medical Systems Inc.

At the time of the reverse takeover transaction, we were a non-operating public enterprise with nominal net non-monetary assets. The reverse takeover transaction is a capital transaction in substance for LMS Ltd. and is viewed, for accounting purposes, as the issuance of equity by LMS Ltd. to the extent of the net monetary assets which were available to us at the time of the reverse takeover transaction. Our annual audited consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, gives effect to the reverse takeover transaction. In addition, following the reverse takeover transaction, historical financial information, present for comparative purposes, by our Company is that of LMS Ltd. The historical shareholder’s equity of our Company prior to the reverse takeover transaction was retroactively restated for the number of shares received in the reverse takeover transaction. Earnings per share calculations also give effect to the reverse takeover transaction for all periods presented. In connection with the reverse takeover transaction described above, we changed our year-end to March 31 effective in 2004.

History of the Business

Since inception, LMS has been in the business of developing and commercializing a series of leading edge software-based products employed as decision support tools for obstetricians. LMS’s proprietary software tools: CALM Clinical Information Systems (“CIS”) and CALM risk management and clinical decision support tools including: CALM Shoulder Screen, CALM Curve and CALM Patterns address the critical unmet medical needs in labor and delivery settings. Based on advanced medical research focusing on the labor & delivery cycle, LMS’s unique technology provides obstetric teams and hospitals with state-of-the-art clinical decision support tools, assisting them in achieving clinical and cost effective interventions, while minimizing the risk to the patients. Our core technology, CALM (CALM is a registered trademark of LMS Medical Systems), emanated from the research at the McGill University Faculty of Medicine, in Montréal, Canada, with Dr. Emily Hamilton, our VP Medical Research, as the principal investigator.

With a robust pipeline of products, LMS has been focusing its efforts in 2007 on the expansion of its sales and distribution network and growth of its revenues which was demonstrated with record revenues in 2007 and a substantial increase in the contract backlog.

This development has consisted of a number of software iterations, extensive testing in hospital environments, clinical studies in both the United States and Canada with 11,000 patients and regulatory review and clearance by governing authorities in Canada, the United States and the European Union.

Obstetrical (“OB”) and perinatal care has experienced three generations of information technology solutions. The first was the introduction in the mid 1970s of monitoring systems (fetal monitors installed in birthing rooms) to capture and display fetal heart tracings.

Central Monitoring/Central Information Systems represent the second generation of information technology solutions in this area of care. Central Monitoring/Central Information Systems provide for central surveillance of activities in the birthing rooms within the labor and delivery unit. These systems also focus on administrative patient records as well as care protocol data capture and archiving. These systems have been widely implemented in hospitals over the last 15 years.

Clinical decision support tools, or OB guidance tools, such as CALM, represent the third generation of medical-based information technology solutions. As hospitals and clinicians strive to improve patient safety and system reliability in one of their greatest areas of risk, OB, we believe that we will have an opportunity to experience significant growth, both in terms of integrated prenatal care information systems and with stand alone applications that can be deployed quickly in both small and large organizations.

The decision support suite is therefore a new generation of tools being introduced in obstetrics. In 2001, we concluded our clinical trials performed on the CALM Curve, the first tool of our decision support suite. The trials demonstrated that the use of the CALM Curve resulted in a reduction of the overall cesarean section rate, with no adverse outcomes.

In 2002, we embarked on the pre-marketing of CALM in the North American market at select sites. We established our own sales team that could interact directly with hospitals on a number of different levels, including the information technology department, the risk management department and the obstetrics department, in order to build a reference base for our products in the marketplace.

In 2003, we expanded our product offering by adding remote decision assistance to our product suite. Remote decision assistance effectively allows outlying hospitals to consult in real time with specialists at large delivery facilities throughout the delivery process using the internet.

In 2004, we entered into a distribution and marketing agreement with McKesson Information Systems, a U.S. based distributor. This distributor is responsible for the sale and distribution of our current products in the United States. Currently, we are in the process of interfacing LMS software with McKesson Information Systems’ solutions.

In 2005, we completed financings of common shares raising total gross proceeds of \$20.1 million, and listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchanges. We entered into an agreement with AON Risk Services to assist hospitals in improving their risk management profile in obstetrics and enhanced our existing sales channels by expanding our distribution contract with McKesson to cover the United States. We also received clearance from the U.S. FDA to market CALM Patterns. Lastly, we established a Risk and Patient Safety Advisory Board, which will provide guidance on how to achieve widespread adoption of our risk management tools.

In 2006, we realized record revenues of \$1.6 million and we completed CALM 3.0 CIS, for large-scale health facilities. We received approval to place the CE mark on CALM Patterns and we completed the development of CALM Shoulder Screen and added CALM Shoulder Screen and CALM Patterns to our

distribution agreement with McKesson. We also received FDA clearance for a web based standalone CALM Curve product. Lastly, we raised \$2.5 million in additional equity financing.

Our significant accomplishments and developments for LMS during the past year are set out below:

Financial and corporate:

- Achieved record revenues of \$2.85 million, an increase of 80% over 2006.
- Tripled the order backlog to \$4.40 million from \$1.40 million at the end of 2006.
- Realized a 134% increase in the total new contracts of \$5.85 million, including recorded revenues and new backlog, compared to \$2.50 million in 2006.
- Sustained the value of identified sales opportunities being pursued at \$25 million, while increasing the order backlog.
- Recurring technical support and other revenues increased by 70%, from \$707,000 in 2006 to \$1.2 million in 2007, as a result of an increasing client base.
- Completed private placements generating \$6.68 million in gross cash proceeds.
- Mr. Michael Maher joined our board of directors. Mr. Maher has over 40 years of Wall Street investment banking experience, having most recently served as Managing Director of Merrill Lynch.

Product reach and acceptance:

- Tripled the number of new client installations to 27 from 9 in 2006, bringing the total installed base to 56 client sites.
- Completed a first hospital group win, having been selected by IASIS Healthcare LLC, to install CALM CIS at 12 facilities providing obstetrical services in five US states.
- CALM Shoulder Screen, a product introduced in late fiscal 2006, has been received positively within hospitals, clinics and the malpractice insurance environment:
 - University of Maryland Medical Center – Baltimore, the OB/GYN Practice Group of the Montreal Jewish General Hospital, the Medical Center of Arlington, Texas, and others, selected CALM Shoulder Screen as a decision support tool used to increase patient safety.
 - University of Minnesota Physicians, an organization providing administrative and medical malpractice insurance to physicians, selected CALM Shoulder Screen, leveraging innovative approaches for obstetrical risk prevention and reduction for physicians and insurers.
- Internal review of client satisfaction has also been positive including the quality of LMS software, operations and clinical support.

Product development:

- CALM Clinical Information Systems version 3.03 was released as planned, further increasing the software's robustness and functionality. CALM 3.03 is a building block supporting extensive interfacing capabilities, benefiting both the Clinical Information System and Risk Management tools.
- Fulfilled the programming phase of the interoperability components for the private label OB solution under development with McKesson. Completion of the software bridge enables a seamless flow of administrative and clinical information between the LMS system and hospital information management systems. Quality assurance on the application is currently being carried out, with early field implementation being followed immediately by release to the marketplace.

Over the last year, we have invested approximately \$147,000 [2006 – \$124,000] in capital assets. 100% of our capital expenditures in this period consisted of computer hardware and software. The majority of such assets were bought and used in Canada. At the date hereof, we have no material commitments for any capital assets. In addition, over the last year we have also invested approximately \$66,000 in

intellectual property, consisting of patents described under section entitled “Intellectual Property” under Item 4 – Information on the Company – B. Business Overview.

B. Business Overview

Plan of Operation

General Overview of CALM

CALM is a suite of mathematical tools embedded in software. CALM is used by healthcare professionals as they care for women giving birth. CALM is classified as a decision support tool because it is available to provide analysis at the time when clinical decisions are made and therefore it has the potential to help prevent an adverse outcome. CALM brings a level of consistency and precision to evaluating the progress of labor and the tolerance of a baby to the stress of labor with the goal of limiting unnecessary medical interventions. For instance, it may be used to provide a health care professional with the necessary information so that such health professionals will refrain from performing a cesarean section where one is not warranted. CALM also performs a number of other functions including electronic display and archiving of fetal monitor records, documentation, web based connectivity for secure remote viewing and consultation. Finally, it includes a database of pertinent perinatal data for analysis and research.

Our Products

- CALM is a point of care software system designed to provide obstetricians and nurses with:
 - (i) guidance with respect to their decisions;
 - (ii) an information management system;
 - (iii) a tool to assist them with patient monitoring;
 - (iv) access to obstetrical medical records; and
 - (v) access to a maternal fetal outcomes database to support both quality assurance initiatives and research interests;
- CALM has been clinically tested in 7 hospitals in Canada and the United States;

Regulatory Status

The suite of CALM software modules is subject to regulatory approvals. All of the CALM software modules described in the section below entitled “CALM Modules” have received regulatory clearance for marketing in the three markets set out below. Because CALM Shoulder Screen is not a medical device, no regulatory approvals are required to market this product.

European Union

In the European Union, CALM CIS is regulated by the European Commission. In February 2004, we received our European Union Certificate of Full Quality Assurance which authorizes us to place the CE Mark on the CALM, CALM Curve, and CALM Patterns software and to market the software in European Union member states.

Canada

In Canada, CALM is regulated by Health Canada. Our licence number 15844 for the CALM software was most recently amended in October 2006 to include the latest CALM version, CALM 3.05. In July 2004, we received a new licence (number 65229) for CALM Patterns, a new software module related to the existing product. Another new license (72260), for a stand-alone version of CALM Curve, was issued in August 2006. We received the ISO 13485:1996 certification required by Canadian regulations in October 2003, and the certification was updated to ISO 13485:2003 in March 2006.

United States

In the United States, CALM is regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”). We received clearance from the FDA to market the CALM system in August 1998. In February 2005, we received FDA clearance to market CALM Patterns in the United States, and in April 2006, we received clearance to market the CALM Curve as a stand-alone product.

CALM Modules

Regulatory clearance has been obtained to market the latest version of CALM in the United States, Canada and the European Union. Depending upon the customer’s preferences, this version includes the following individual modules either alone, or in combination:

Decision Support Tools Components:

- Fetal heart rate pattern labelling (*CALM Patterns*)
- Labor progress monitoring (*CALM Curve*)
- Shoulder Dystocia risk assessment (*CALM Shoulder Screen*)

Clinical Information System Components:

- Central fetal surveillance and alerts
- Maternal-fetal charting
- Aggregate reporting
- Archiving
- Remote access

Technological Platform of CALM

The technology platform of CALM runs on Microsoft Windows 2003 operating system on the servers and Windows XP on client workstations. The CALM software architecture is based on fully object oriented paradigm and distributed components developed in C++ and C#. CALM incorporates and makes use of advanced software technologies such as object oriented databases, thin-clients, .Net framework and XML to drive modern requirements of the healthcare market.

Clinical Information System components

Fetal Surveillance and Alerts enable the monitoring of patients from a central location, the patient’s bedside, other workstations as well as remotely from the physician’s home or physician office. Fetal surveillance provides individual patient tracings, including a 54 minute compressed view and a 9 minute full screen view, along with a multi patient tracing view.

Automated Fetal Alerts are site-configured based on the hospital’s protocols. They provide patient-specific fetal alerts for high, low and no data parameters and have an on/off mute feature.

Maternal-fetal charting includes

- Patient Admission
- Nursing Admission Assessment
- Intrapartum Flowsheet
- Labor Progress Flowsheet
- Delivery Summary
- Newborn Delivery Assessment.

Aggregate reporting enables the analysis of aggregate patient and hospital data. It allows the transformation of patient data into powerful reports for quality and performance

Long-term storage of patient's chart – i.e., tracings, documentation, etc. – is done in a hierarchical fashion. Patient records are stored and retrieved as multiple pregnancies with multiple visits within each pregnancy. Two options are offered, optical platter or hard drive, for patient record long-term storage and retrieval.

Remote access allows access to the hospital-based CALM system from a remote location.

Decision Support Tools Components

CALM relies on various techniques including mathematical models, digital signal processing techniques and artificial neural networks. The following describes the major decision support tools, which comprise CALM:

CALM Curve is a mathematical model of normal labor progress. A mathematical model is a method that quantifies how a number of interrelated and changing factors affect a process. It is useful because it will give consistent results over a wide range of possible combinations of factors. The CALM Curve analyses are displayed graphically and by percentile ranking to quantify labor progress. The computer shows a graphical display of how a mother's dilatation patterns compare to the mean and to defined upper and lower limits of a reference population and updates this information as conditions for that mother change.

CALM Patterns identifies and labels fetal heart rate patterns. It is based on digital signal processing techniques and artificial neural networks. Digital signal processing techniques are methods to find patterns in complex and noisy signals. For example, fetal heart rate tracings contain interference from mothers' movements. It also reflects the cumulative effects of several physiological processes that are happening simultaneously. The digital signal processing techniques can separate superimposed patterns within the signal. It is difficult for the human eye or the inexperienced person to see the patterns which digital signal processing can identify.

CALM Shoulder Screen is a software tool to assess the risk of shoulder dystocia with permanent injury, a condition that occurs in about 0.4 to 3 vaginal births per 1000. The CALM Shoulder Screen algorithm is based on anthropometric maternal and fetal characteristics. Depending upon preferred thresholds, its detection rates are between 30% and 68%. This product is available via a web interface.

CALM ANNi (Artificial Neural Network intelligence) uses neural network and other mathematical techniques to recognize certain forms in the fetal heart rate recordings and to estimate risk of brain injury during birth based on the tracings. Artificial neural networks are a type of computer/mathematical technique used to determine the association of patterns with outcomes. Identifying people by computer recognition of handwritten signatures, retinal scans or reading digital x-rays are examples of neural network applications. Artificial neural networks are

particularly useful in analyzing biological processes because there is significant variation from case to case and relationships between patterns and outcomes are not as simple as they might be in a pure chemical reaction. Development of CALM ANNi is scheduled to continue in the coming years. **However, there can be no assurance that development will be successful, or even if development is successful, that we will receive regulatory approval for CALM ANNi.**

Health Issues that CALM Addresses

CALM addresses a number of medical conditions. The following outlines the significance of certain medical problems addressed by CALM and the demonstrated or potential impact of CALM on such medical problems.

Management of Labor and Cesarean Section

In 2005, the total cesarean rate of 30.2% was the highest reported in the United States since 1989, when this data first became available to National Vital Statistics through birth certificates. Although a cesarean section may be appropriate in certain circumstances, there are a number of risks associated with cesarean surgery. The possible risks to the mother include infection, increased blood loss, decreased bowel function, respiratory complications, longer hospital stay and recovery time, reactions to anesthesia and risk of additional surgeries. The possible risks to the child include premature birth, breathing problems and fetal injury.

The most frequent indication for cesarean is so-called slow progress. To date this complex diagnosis relies solely on the judgment of the physician. There is variation in judgment, and therefore in the cesarean rates, from physician to physician, even when the characteristics of the mothers are very similar. The CALM Curve compares a mother's labor progress to a reference population, making adjustments for several factors as they change during her labor. This analysis is shown graphically and her labor is ranked with percentiles. This adds precision and consistency to the evaluation of labor, removing much of the subjectivity and inconsistency compared to traditional methods.

CALM Curve was tested in a clinical trial involving more than 11,000 first time mothers in seven Canadian and United States hospitals. When CALM Curve was introduced, cesarean rates fell from 19.54% to 17.04% at 6 months after introduction and to 16.62% at 12 months after introduction. This decrease occurred in settings where cesarean section rates were stable or rising. No other technologies or obvious changes coincided with these observations.

Uterine Rupture

Uterine rupture is a catastrophic complication that can occur during labor when there was a previous cesarean section. According to a study titled "*Dystocia among women with symptomatic uterine rupture*", published in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 2001 by E.F. Hamilton, E. Bujold, H. McNamara, R. Gauthier and R.W. Platt, approximately 0.2% to 1.5% of women will experience uterine rupture after a prior cesarean section. The study also found that one of the most serious potential complications is intrapartum uterine rupture, with a reported incidence ranging from 0.2 to 1.5% in these women. Other associated complications include hysterectomy, fetal death and permanent fetal injury.

In a retrospective analysis using CALM Curve, 42% of cases of uterine rupture were identified as characteristic of abnormal labor. This diagnosis was apparent on average 5 hours before the event, providing time for health care professionals to intervene so as to avoid this complication.

Birth Related Brain Injury

According to a study titled “*The continuing fall of hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy in term infants*”, published in the British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in 2000 by Smith J, Well L, Dodd K, and a study titled “*Intrapartum risk factors for newborn encephalopathy: the Western Australia case-control study*”, published in the British Medical Journal in 1998 by Badaw N, Kurinczuk JJ, Keogh JM, Alessandri LM, O’Sullivan F, Burton PR, Pemberton PJ, Stanley, FJ, birth related brain injury occurs in approximately 1.2 to 1.9 babies per 1,000 live births.

The costs of caring for children with birth related brain injuries are significant and incidences of birth related brain injury often lead to litigation. Litigation related to birth related brain injury can result in the award of significant monetary damages to the plaintiffs. Aside from the potential imposition of damages against healthcare professionals, merely defending birth related brain injury litigation can often be costly to a health care professional. In response to litigation, many obstetricians reduce or cease to provide obstetrical care.

Suboptimal care is often a factor in cases of birth related brain injury. The most common problems were failure to recognize abnormal fetal heart rate patterns (in 25% to 35% of cases) and delays or failure to communicate these findings (in 21% to 27% of cases). In a review of successful claims by the Florida Neurologic Injury Compensation Association, a persistently abnormal non-reassuring fetal heart rate recording was seen in all cases. The single leading clinical diagnosis, accounting for 14% of cases in this series, was uterine rupture with attempted VBAC (Vaginal Birth after Cesarean). In another review of 290 malpractice cases, non-compliance with the standard of care regarding the monitoring of fetuses occurred in 30%.

CALM Patterns, which has been cleared by the FDA and licensed by Health Canada, will identify, measure and label fetal heart rate patterns.

CALM ANNi, which is currently in product development, is being designed to analyze fetal heart rate patterns at regular intervals and classify the tracing into one of three groups representing increasing risk of brain injury. The actual impact of these technologies has not been measured in the field. Work in progress on these tools has been presented at a number of peer scientific meetings such as (i) the 24th Annual Clinical Meeting of the Society for Maternal–Fetal Medicine, February 2004; (ii) the Annual Clinical Meeting of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada, June 2001; and (iii) International Symposium on Fetal Surveillance, Birmingham, United Kingdom, 2001.

Shoulder Dystocia

Shoulder dystocia with neonatal injury occurs in about 0.4 to 3 vaginal births per 1000, with short mothers, maternal obesity and large babies being the principal risk factors. The average fetal weight of babies experiencing shoulder dystocia with injury is around 4000g. Existing guidelines recommend consideration of elective cesarean when estimated fetal weight is greater than 5000g, or over 4500g in the presence of maternal diabetes.

CALM Shoulder Screen is a software tool to assess the risk of shoulder dystocia with permanent injury at or before the onset of labor. Depending upon selected thresholds, its detection rates are between 40% and 60%. CALM Shoulder Screen uses easily available measures and greatly improves detection rates with a relatively small increase in the rate of caesareans. It also enables clinical teams to communicate risk effectively to patients when recommending a course of action.

Summary

We are a healthcare technology company focused on obstetrics. Obstetrics is currently one of the most frequently litigated areas of medicine in both Canada and the United States.

Our software development team is based in Montréal, Quebec, Canada. The team designs, develops, tests and arranges delivery of our products to our customers. CALM is installed on site at hospital locations by our installation and support group. We also provide for customer training on site with the assistance of in-house training resources. At March 31, 2007 we had 56 employees located in Canada and the United States. The majority of our hospital installations are based in the USA.

We have entered into an agreement with AON to assist hospitals in improving their risk management profile in obstetrics. This initiative provides a platform for healthcare facilities, their physicians, nurses, risk managers and insurers to work together in support of better outcomes, improved safety and reduced risk. AON works with health care facilities across the United States to help them maximize their “return on risk” by analyzing their risk profiles, providing front-end tools and delivering process-driven products that support better access and affordability of insurance for institutions and practitioners alike. Given the often-direct correlation between the quality of medicine in an organization and the cost of risk, providers can no longer afford to treat the two as unrelated.

We are seeking to establish our proprietary software as the standard of practice in the industry. We intend to do this through the marketing efforts of our sales staff in Canada and the United States. In addition, we intend to enter into distribution and marketing arrangements with third party distributors and marketers in new markets.

We are focusing on the growth of our installed hospital base for our CIS through internal sales and marketing efforts. We are expanding the pipeline of our sales opportunities by marketing our decision support tools and CIS to the insurance and risk management industry and different channels of distribution.

Our decision support systems are available for distribution, as add-on features, to other parties interested in offering these new tools as part of their client offering within their clinical information systems or as stand alone products. As such, we have as of today entered into agreements, with AON Risk Services and McKesson Information Systems.

LMS and Aon work together to expand their customer base to assist hospitals in improving their risk management profile in obstetrics.

The agreement with McKesson covers the United States. McKesson is responsible for direct sales of CALM to its own customers in this territory. McKesson is a leading provider of supply, information and care management products and services designed to reduce costs and improve quality across healthcare. We are completing the interface of CALM software with the McKesson systems. The interface process is expected to be completed in fiscal 2008. This interfaced product will give hospitals the opportunity to benefit from the flow of patient, clinical and financial data across the enterprise. We will continue to build on the strength of our existing relationship with our distributor McKesson by marketing to their broad client base of over 1000 hospitals.

Obstetrics has become one of the most litigated areas in healthcare. A comprehensive approach involving hospital administrators, clinicians, risk managers and insurers is needed to address this issue and improve patient safety and clinical outcomes. While each of these stakeholders plays a specific role in the obstetrical spectrum, all must work together in order to build effective risk reduction strategies.

To this end, we have established a Risk and Patient Safety Advisory Board that will provide guidance on how to achieve widespread adoption of our risk management tools. This will include strategies to mobilize hospital teams to implement proactive risk reduction programs and to develop value propositions that address the concerns of the various stakeholders.

All jurisdictions in North America are seeking the capability to reduce healthcare costs without compromising patient care. Our products are potentially appealing to obstetrical personnel, hospital information technology departments (which are currently moving to hospital wide integrated systems) and industry risk managers.

We have developed and built our suite of products in house, using software development professionals and programmers, all of whom are available in the Montréal area. On site installation and training is done by our personnel and thereafter maintained at a 24 hour call/service center based in Montréal.

The healthcare technology industry is somewhat protected from economic cycles. We believe that the main driver of our growth will not be economic cycles, but will be whether or not the public, healthcare professionals and third party payors will support our technology.

We require, and have received, regulatory clearance to market the previously described modules of CALM, CALM Curve and CALM Patterns in the United States, Canada and the European Union. Development of CALM ANNi is scheduled to take place in the coming years, after which it will be submitted to the FDA for regulatory review. However, there can be no assurance that development will be successful or even if development is successful, that we will receive regulatory approval for CALM ANNi. Because CALM Shoulder Screen is not a medical device, no regulatory approvals are required to market this product.

Marketing Initiatives

The following summarizes our marketing initiatives with respect to our CALM products:

- our CALM products are marketed to customers who intersect the obstetrical industry (hospital labor and delivery units and physician practices represent the main users of current CALM products but the impact of the tools extends to include hospital administrations, individual physicians, the insurance industry, the court system and of course, patients);
- our CALM products are marketed to hospitals and insurers across North America;

We have 2 types of products:

- a Clinical Information System: this is the basic information and charting system used in hospitals to maintain patient data; this is a well established market which is in a replacement phase;
- OB Guidance tools (or Decision Support Tools) which we believe are unique: CALM Curve, CALM Shoulder Screen and CALM Patterns. Through internal research and analysis with our customers, we are establishing that these tools can impact the landscape of the obstetrics market – to improve patient safety and reduce clinical risk and the financial burden of preventable errors;

Marketing and sales activities have been performed in the following ways:

- in April 2005, we entered into a non-exclusive referral agreement with AON, through their Return on Risk initiative. Through AON and their financial relationships with hospitals, we are marketing our decision support tools to impact hospitals that have had preventable errors in obstetrics and who are looking to improve their financial picture as well as their safety record.
- in 2004, we entered into a distribution and marketing agreement. The relationship with our distributor offers clients a unique chance to alter their workflow into a seamless interface;

- offering interoperability and eliminating the “island of information” which obstetrics has traditionally been in hospitals;
- Our decision support systems are available for distribution in the United States, as add-on features, to distributors interested in offering these new tools as part of their client offering within the clinical information systems or as stand alone products.
 - we intend to expand on existing and establish new distribution and marketing arrangements in additional markets; and
 - by our direct sales team with the objective of building a reference base of customers and users;
- In 2006, we have begun marketing to insurers who carry the majority of the financial burden of shoulder dystocia. Most insurers are currently seeking risk reduction methods.

Strategies for development

A sustained increase in our presence in the North American marketplace is expected to continue. We are focusing on the growth of our installed hospital base of our CIS through internal sales and marketing efforts. We are expanding the pipeline of our sales opportunities, by marketing our decision support tools to the insurance and risk management industry and through our collaboration with AON. Our decision support systems are available for distribution, as add-on features, to other parties interested in offering these new tools as part of their client offering within the clinical information systems or as stand alone products. We will continue to build on the strength of our existing relationship with our distributor McKesson by marketing to their broad client base of over 1000 hospitals.

Our key objectives for fiscal 2008 are to:

- Grow revenues and backlog in a manner, consistent with the last two quarters of 2007;
- Generate revenues from our private label OB solutions developed for McKesson, our distributor;
- Commercialization of CALM Patterns in the United States and Canada;
- Continue to develop activities with risk managers and insurance companies to raise their awareness of the role that our decision support tools can play in addressing medical/legal concerns in obstetrics;
- Expand the pipeline of additional new products and business alliances, in order to open new market opportunities and extend the reach of our existing line of software and decision support tools.

Potential Products in Development Stage

We conduct most of our own core research. However, we participate with university-based research teams in programs of clinical validation. The stage of major products under development and their regulatory status is described below.

CALM Patterns

CALM Patterns is software that detects labels and measures fetal heart rate patterns. We have received regulatory clearance to market CALM Patterns from the FDA and Health Canada. In 2006, CALM Patterns also received a European CE Mark clearance. We expect to release CALM Patterns into the marketplace in fiscal 2008.

CALM ANNi

CALM ANNi is software that periodically assesses the baby’s risk of increasing levels of metabolic acidosis and hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy during labor which leads to brain damage. Research and development is expected to be completed by year end. The FDA regulatory classification for CALM

ANNi has not yet been established. A classification other than that established for CALM Curve and CALM Patterns could materially increase the length of the FDA regulatory process.

Main Competitors' Current CIS Products

GE Medical Systems

GE Medical Systems offers the QS Prenatal Clinical Information System that includes central surveillance, archival and charting functionality. Their solution is web enabled. Their Central Information System is also complemented by a product suite of fetal monitors.

Phillips Medical Systems

Philips offers a Central Information System called OB TraceVue. This perinatal information management system provides surveillance, alerting, documentation and data storage. OB TraceVue is also complemented by a product suite of fetal monitors.

Hill-Rom Company, Inc.

Hill-Rom offers a Central Information System called WatchChild. This perinatal information management system provides surveillance, alerting, documentation and data storage.

Clinical Computer Systems

Clinical Computer Systems (Private Company) markets its OBIX™ Perinatal Data System, offering the same central functions as WatchChild.

Competitive Strategy and Position

Market Segment

CALM has been designed to address the needs of international obstetrical markets. While limited localization and/or translation efforts could be required, the clinical foundations of the products are generic to worldwide geographies.

Market Trends

Demand for high quality healthcare delivered in a cost-effective manner

Factors driving the demand for decision support tools in labor and delivery include the trends towards quality and convenience in healthcare combined with the growing pressure from healthcare payers and insurers to lower operating costs of the healthcare system.

Recognition of the central role of information technology in effecting change and improving quality

The Institute of Medicine (a part of the United States National Academy of Sciences, an organization which advises the US Federal Government on scientific matters) and other leading organizations and agencies in North America are currently expressing the need to improve quality of care. They also indicate that information technology lends itself appropriately in support of this initiative. Decision support technologies could be of particular interest in this regard.

Educated consumers are taking a more active role in managing decisions regarding their own healthcare

North-American mothers are often educated and demanding patients. These patients often require (or insist on) control of their healthcare decisions. They are also often computer literate and comfortable understanding the second opinion capacity of decision support tools.

Market Acceptance

We believe that we have validated the market acceptance of our products in several ways. For instance, we have successfully completed the conversion of a number of our clinical trial sites into commercial sites and have also made additional sales to new sites. Further, our distribution and marketing agreement with our U.S. based distributor and our agreement with AON provides evidence that the CALM technology has gained a measure of acceptance in the healthcare technology market.

Marketing Plans and Strategies

Obstetrical and perinatal care has experienced three generations of information technology solutions. The first was the introduction in the mid 1970s of monitoring systems (fetal monitors installed in birthing rooms) to capture and display fetal heart tracings. In North America, traditional monitoring systems represent a mature market.

Central Monitoring/Central Information Systems represent the second generation of information technology solutions in this area of care. Central Monitoring/Central Information Systems focus on administrative patient records as well as care protocol data capture and archiving. These systems have been widely implemented in hospitals over the last 15 years.

We believe that the pace of replacement of Central Monitoring/Central Information Systems is gaining momentum as hospitals are looking to integrate their departmental systems into hospital wide clinical applications, ranging from centralized electronic patient record management to clinical decision assist solutions such as CPOE applications (Computerized Physician Order Entry systems).

We believe that the benefits for hospitals to have fully interfaced systems where patient, clinical and financial data flow easily across the enterprise outweigh the cost of replacing standalone legacy departmental systems.

Clinical decision support tools related to obstetrics, such as: CALM Curve, CALM Patterns, CALM Shoulder Screen and CALM ANNi represent the third generation of medical-based information technology solutions developed for this specific area. We believe that we will have an opportunity to experience significant growth as hospital administrators, risk managers, labor and delivery units of hospitals and insurance companies realize the benefits of having this type of application integrated within their prenatal care information system.

We believe that our strategy provides us with a number of market opportunities.

- We believe that our decision support tools, by potentially improving an obstetrics unit's risk profile, may provide risk managers and insurers with a means of addressing medical/legal concerns related to obstetrics;
- CALM will be interfaced into existing and future distributor charting applications and the distributor intends to offer these applications to its customer base;
- We intend to introduce CALM Patterns as a risk management tool;
- We have designed CALM decision support tools to be compatible with leading Central Information Systems offerings from Phillips (Agilent), GE Medical and Hill-Rom. The

- CALM Curve interface to the GE Medical OB departmental system is commercially available;
- Our decision support systems are available for distribution in the United States, as add-on features, to distributors interested in offering these new tools as part of their client offering within the clinical information systems or as stand alone products.
 - We will offer CALM CIS on a stand alone directly to customers and interfaced, with other hospital wide information systems;
 - We believe that our Clinical Information Systems will enable us to create a presence in international markets. We believe that we are currently the only manufacturer offering extensive real time decision support to this market;
 - New products and business alliances are being pursued to open additional market opportunities and extend the reach of our existing line of software and risk management tools.

Our pricing strategy includes a combination of acquisition fees and licensing fees for the clinical assistance tools. In addition, maintenance fees provide for software enhancements after first year warranty provisions expire. Our software tools are priced in a way to reflect the size of hospitals as measured by the number of deliveries they perform every year.

Our central display and archival system represents a one time sales opportunity, together with annual follow-on fees covering maintenance and upgrades. We intend to offer the decision assistance tools for CALM product suite offerings such as Curve, Patterns, Shoulder Screen and ANNi on a per delivery basis. Calculating the deliveries for all North American hospitals, where there were in excess of 4 million births last year, using the full CALM product suite would represent a total addressable market opportunity of \$800 million per annum in North America. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to sell our products to this potential market.

Revenue by geographic area based on the location of our customers is as follows for the periods ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	2007	2006	2005
		\$	\$
Canada	422,516	165,528	296,629
U.S.A	2,248,749	1,416,976	763,668
Total	<u>2,281,265</u>	<u>1,582,504</u>	<u>1,060,297</u>

Financing Activities

We will require additional financing to grow and expand our operations and plan to raise funds from time to time. Funding requirements may vary depending on a number of factors including the progress of our research and development program, the establishment of collaborations, the development of the international sector, and penetration rates in the North America and Europe. We believe we have sufficient resources to fund operations through fiscal 2008. However, in light of the inherent uncertainties associated with the regulatory approval process and our ability to secure sales and additional distribution agreements, further financing may be required to support our operations in the future.

Intellectual Property

To the extent that our products are protected by intellectual property law in the jurisdictions where its products are sold, LMS is dependent on effective patent protections. We use external patent counsel for all work related to our intellectual property.

Our proprietary systems are currently protected by numerous publicly disclosed patents or patent applications in Canada, the United States and the European Union. These patents commence expiring in June 2020.

Our patents are directed to methods and systems for monitoring obstetrics patients including the monitoring of labor progression and the monitoring of the condition of the foetus during labor.

Our patents issued and publicly available pending patent applications are summarized in the table below:

Name	Country	Filed	Number	Status	Expiry
Method and apparatus for evaluating labor progress during childbirth	Canada	June 2000	2,311,029	Issued March 2006	June 2020
Method and apparatus for evaluating labor progress during childbirth	United States	June 2000	6,423,016	Issued July 2002	June 2020
Method and apparatus for evaluating labor progress during childbirth	European Union	June 2001	01947064.0	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for monitoring the condition of a fetus	Canada	April 2002	2,379,733	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for monitoring the condition of a fetus	United States	April 2002	7,113,819	Issued September 2006	April 2022
Method and apparatus for monitoring the condition of a fetus	European Union	March 2003	03709501.5	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for displaying a heart rate signal	Canada	May 2002	2,384,516	Pending	Not Applicable

Name	Country	Filed	Number	Status	Expiry
Method and apparatus for displaying a heart rate signal	United States	May 2002	6,907,284	Issued June 2005	May 2022
Method and apparatus for displaying a heart rate signal	European Union	April 2003	1,505,903	Issued December 2005	April 2023
Method and apparatus for identifying heart rate feature events	Canada	October 2003	2,447,861	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for identifying heart rate feature events	United States	October 2003	10/698,232	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for monitoring an obstetrics patient	United States	June 2003	10/600,990	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for monitoring an obstetrics patient	Canada	June 2004	2,523,829	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for evaluating variations between health care service providers	United States	August 2004	10/557,439	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and system for predicting likelihood of shoulder dystocia	Canada	Nov 2004	2,488,692	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and system for predicting likelihood of shoulder dystocia	United States	Nov 2004	10/999,715	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and system for predicting likelihood of shoulder dystocia	Europe	July 2005	05106762.7	Pending	Not Applicable

Name	Country	Filed	Number	Status	Expiry
Method and apparatus for providing information related to labor progress of an obstetrics patient	United States	Jan 2006	11/330,942	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and apparatus for providing information related to labor progress of an obstetrics patient	PTC	March 2006	CA/2006/000417	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and Apparatus for Providing Labor Monitoring of an Obstetrics Patient	United States	May 2006	11/416,281	Pending	Not Applicable
Method and Apparatus for Providing Labor Monitoring of an Obstetrics Patient	Canada	May 2006	2,545,339	Pending	Not Applicable
Method, apparatus and interface for estimating a level of risk in shoulder dystocia	United States	October 2005	11/262,425	Pending	Not Applicable
Method, apparatus and interface for estimating a level of risk in shoulder dystocia	Canada	October 2005	2,524,932	Pending	Not Applicable

Much of the work, including some of the research methods, that is important to the success of our business is germane to the industry and may not be patentable. For this reason all employees, contracted researchers and consultants are bound by non-disclosure agreements.

Additionally, our internal policies require that confidentiality and non-competition agreements be executed with all distributors, manufacturers, strategic partners and employees.

Material Government Regulations

Some of our product approvals are governed by regulatory bodies such as the FDA and Health Canada, as disclosed elsewhere in this document.

C. Organizational Structure

The full corporate name of our company is LMS Medical Systems Inc. Our principal executive office is 181 Bay Street, Suite 2500, P.O. Box 747, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T7.

We were incorporated on January 14, 2003 under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* as Trophy Capital Inc. On February 16, 2004, our articles were amended to remove private company restrictions limiting share transfers and were also amended to change the number of directors from a minimum of 1 and maximum of 11 directors to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 11 directors. By articles of amendment dated March 31, 2004, we changed our name from Trophy Capital Inc. to LMS Medical Systems Inc., our issued and outstanding Common Shares were consolidated on a 20 for 1 basis.

We have one wholly-owned subsidiary, LMS Medical Systems (Canada) Ltd., and one indirect subsidiary, LMS Medical Systems (USA), Inc. LMS Medical Systems (USA), Inc. was incorporated under the laws of Delaware and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LMS Medical Systems (Canada) Ltd. LMS Medical Systems (Canada) Ltd. was incorporated under the laws of Canada.

On April 1, 2004, LMS (formerly Trophy Capital Inc.) acquired substantially all shares and unsecured convertible debentures from the shareholders and the debenture holders of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. As a result, LMS became the legal parent company of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. All options and warrants issued by LMS Medical Systems Ltd. were transferred to LMS. Following the reverse takeover transaction with Trophy Capital Inc., historical financial information presented for comparative purposes by the legal parent company is that of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. In connection with the reverse takeover transaction described above, we changed our year-end to March 31 effective in 2004.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

Office Space

We lease approximately 9,300 square feet of office space in Montréal, Québec, Canada. In 2003, we renewed our lease for a term of five years, commencing on March 1, 2003 and terminating on February 28, 2008. We have initiated discussions with our current landlord and other parties in order to renew the terms of our lease for our main premises. Given the current market conditions, we expect to be able to renew our lease on same or better terms in the coming months.

ITEM 5 – OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

LMS' Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The management discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) which follows, is provided to assist readers in their assessment and understanding of the consolidated results of operations, the financial position and changes in cash flows of LMS Medical Systems Inc. (“LMS” or “the Company”) for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the annual audited consolidated financial statements and the notes to the financial statements of LMS as at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Material differences between Canadian and United States generally accepted accounting principles, applicable to LMS, are set forth in Note 16 to the annual audited consolidated financial statements.

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Our MD&A contains forward-looking statements which reflect our Company’s current expectations regarding future events. The forward-looking statements in this annual report, which includes this MD&A describe our expectations on June 12, 2007. The forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “estimate”, “expect” and “intend” and statements that an event or result “may”, “will”, “should”, “could” or “might” occur or be achieved and other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainties, including the difficulty in predicting product approvals, acceptance of and demands for new products, the impact of the products and pricing strategies of competitors, delays in developing and launching new products, the regulatory environment, fluctuations in operating results and other risks, any of which could cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Many risks are inherent in the industry; others are more specific to our Company. Investors should consult the “Risk Factors” section of the Company’s form 20-F as well as our Company’s ongoing quarterly filings and annual reports for additional information on risks and uncertainties relating to these forward-looking statements. Investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update or alter any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, further events or otherwise.

As at June 12, 2007, there were 21,228,724 common shares outstanding, and 1,599,606 options, 234,567 deferred share units and 1,173,022 warrants outstanding to purchase common shares. These figures exclude shares issuable under non-cash Bonus and DSU plans [note 8 of the consolidated financial statements].

All dollar figures in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. “We”, “us”, “our”, “our Company” or “LMS” means LMS Medical Systems Inc. and our subsidiaries unless otherwise indicated. CALM is a registered trademark of LMS Medical Systems Inc.

Overview

Since inception, we have been in the business of developing and commercializing a series of leading edge software-based products employed as decision support tools for obstetricians. Our proprietary software tools: CALM Clinical Information System (“CIS”) and CALM Risk management and clinical decision support tools including: CALM Shoulder Screen, CALM Curve and CALM Patterns address the critical unmet medical needs in labor and delivery settings. Based on advanced medical research focusing on the labor & delivery cycle, LMS’ unique technology provides obstetrical teams and hospitals with state-of-the-art clinical decision support tools, assisting them in achieving clinical and cost effective interventions,

while minimizing risks to the patients. Our core technology, CALM, emanated from the research at the McGill University Faculty of Medicine, in Montreal, Canada, with Dr. Emily Hamilton, our VP Medical Research, as the principal investigator.

With a robust pipeline of products, LMS has been focusing its efforts in 2007 on the expansion of its sales and distribution network and growth of its revenues. During the past year, LMS has achieved the following significant accomplishments:

Financial and corporate:

- Achieved record revenues of \$2.85 million, an increase of 80% over 2006.
- Tripled the order backlog to \$4.40 million from \$1.40 million at the end of 2006.
- Realized a 134% increase in the total new contracts of \$5.85 million, including recorded revenues and new backlog, compared to \$2.50 million in 2006.
- Sustained the value of identified sales opportunities being pursued at \$25 million, while increasing the order backlog.
- Recurring technical support and other revenues increased by 70%, from \$707,000 in 2006 to \$1.2 million in 2007, as a result of an increasing client base.
- Completed private placements generating \$6.68 million in gross cash proceeds.
- Mr. Michael Maher joined our board of directors. Mr. Maher has over 40 years of Wall Street investment banking experience, having most recently served as Managing Director of Merrill Lynch.

Product reach and acceptance:

- Tripled the number of new client installations to 27 from 9 in 2006, bringing the total installed base to 56 client sites.
- Completed a first hospital group win, having been selected by IASIS Healthcare LLC, to install CALM CIS at 12 facilities providing obstetrical services in five US states.
- CALM Shoulder Screen, a product introduced in late fiscal 2006, has been received positively within hospitals, clinics and the malpractice insurance environment:
 - University of Maryland Medical Center – Baltimore, the OB/GYN Practice Group of the Montreal Jewish General Hospital, the Medical Center of Arlington, Texas, and others, selected CALM Shoulder Screen as a decision support tool used to increase patient safety.
 - University of Minnesota Physicians, an organization providing administrative and medical malpractice insurance to physicians, selected CALM Shoulder Screen, leveraging innovative approaches for obstetrical risk prevention and reduction for physicians and insurers.
- Internal review of client satisfaction has also been positive including the quality of LMS software, operations and clinical support.

Product development:

- CALM Clinical Information Systems version 3.03 was released as planned, further increasing the software's robustness and functionality. CALM 3.03 is a building block supporting extensive interfacing capabilities, benefiting both the Clinical Information System and Risk Management tools.
- Fulfilled the programming phase of the interoperability components for the private label OB solution under development with McKesson. Completion of the software bridge enables a seamless flow of administrative and clinical information between the LMS system and hospital information management systems. Quality assurance on the application is currently being carried out, with early field implementation being followed immediately by release to the marketplace.

Strategies for development

A sustained increase in our presence in the North American marketplace is expected to continue. We are focusing on the growth of our installed hospital base of our CIS through internal sales and marketing efforts. We are expanding the pipeline of our sales opportunities, by marketing our decision support tools to the insurance and risk management industry and through our collaboration with AON. Our decision support systems are available for distribution, as add-on features, to other parties interested in offering these new tools as part of their client offering within the clinical information systems or as stand alone products. We will continue to build on the strength of our existing relationship with our distributor McKesson by marketing to their broad client base of over 1000 hospitals.

Our key objectives for fiscal 2008 are to:

- Grow revenues and backlog in a manner, consistent with the last two quarters of 2007;
- Generate revenues from our private label OB solutions developed for McKesson, our distributor;
- Commercialization of CALM Patterns in the United States and Canada;
- Continue to develop activities with risk managers and insurance companies to raise their awareness of the role that our decision support tools can play in addressing medical/legal concerns in obstetrics;
- Expand the pipeline of additional new products and business alliances, in order to open new market opportunities and extend the reach of our existing line of software and decision support tools.

Our operating results are primarily a function of the following factors:

- Customer demand for our products and related revenues;
- Costs associated with sales and marketing efforts; and
- Expenses related to product development (which are driven by the time frame required to complete a project and staffing requirements).

Selected annual and fourth quarter financial information

	Three-Months Ended March 31, 2007 \$	Three-Months Ended March 31, 2006 \$	2007 \$	2006 \$	2005 \$
Revenue					
Software licenses	898,642	59,930	1,586,078	866,718	756,918
Hardware	61,365	—	61,365	8,579	115,775
Technical support services, consulting and other	477,722	202,135	1,203,822	707,207	187,604
	1,437,729	262,065	2,851,265	1,582,504	1,060,297
Operating Expenses					
Research and development expenses	1,053,405	1,150,460	4,067,453	3,940,132	3,838,661
Investment tax credits	(28,986)	(157,273)	(123,986)	(327,227)	(521,396)
Net research and development	1,024,419	993,187	3,943,467	3,612,905	3,317,265
Royalties and other direct costs	242,723	51,502	441,640	243,290	211,220
Administrative	683,132	714,256	2,798,352	2,776,919	2,354,400
Selling, marketing and product management	819,465	724,503	3,021,290	2,479,488	2,352,388
Customer support	224,887	234,811	926,358	952,248	748,515
Quality assurance	50,718	65,712	194,727	215,789	197,009
Stock option expense	135,829	186,821	560,889	735,070	485,000
Special charges	—	—	—	—	762,512
Amortization of capital assets and patents	122,843	72,091	380,420	246,947	182,415
Government grant	—	—	—	(107,787)	—
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	10,928	63,836	15,125	64,050	(86,549)
Total operating expenses	3,314,944	3,106,719	12,282,268	11,218,919	10,524,175
Operating loss	(1,877,215)	(2,844,654)	(9,431,003)	(9,636,415)	(9,463,878)
Net financial income	(17,648)	(50,313)	(118,892)	(230,243)	(227,345)
Net loss	(1,859,567)	(2,794,341)	(9,312,111)	(9,406,172)	(9,236,533)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.09)	(0.17)	(0.50)	(0.57)	(0.60)
Cash flow related to:					
Operating activities	(1,794,101)	(1,250,507)	(7,926,879)	(6,009,720)	(8,287,001)
Investing activities	963,213	(74,700)	(213,066)	8,693,256	(9,300,566)
Financing activities	2,264,159	(13,004)	6,017,738	(46,323)	19,000,433

	March 31, 2007 \$	March 31, 2006 \$	March 31, 2005
Balance sheet data			
Cash and short term investments (see liquidity section for additional information)	3,383,995	5,481,202	11,857,572
Total assets	5,993,764	7,301,200	14,768,368
Total long-term debt (including current portion)	71,774	85,816	83,663
Total shareholders' equity	2,593,377	4,794,762	12,703,900

Selected quarterly financial information (000s)

	2007				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Revenue	631	276	506	1,438	2,851
Operating Loss	2,594	2,397	2,563	1,877	9,431
Net Loss	2,550	2,361	2,541	1,860	9,312
Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.50)

	2006				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Revenue	268	551	502	262	1,583
Operating Loss	2,527	2,184	2,080	2,845	9,636
Net Loss	2,462	2,133	2,017	2,794	9,406
Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.17)	(0.57)

Results of operations

For the 3 months ended March 31, 2007 compared to the 3 months ended March 31, 2006

Summary

The increase in revenues of \$1.18 million was offset somewhat by higher direct costs and royalties of \$191,000 and increased sales and marketing expenses of \$95,000. Our net loss for the three-months ended March 31, 2007 decreased to \$1.86 million from \$2.79 million in 2006. Investment tax credits were lower by \$128,000, as a result of lower eligible expenses, and \$67,000 in excess prior year claims which were recorded in the comparative period of 2006. Research and development expenses decreases of \$97,000 and other expenses, accounted for the balance of the decrease in expenses.

Revenue

As a result of a substantial number of software installations being completed during the quarter, revenue for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 increased five fold to \$1.43 million from \$262,000 in 2006. The quarter included an installation of a group of hospitals consisting of 11 client sites. In addition, revenues from technical support, maintenance and other services increased 136% to \$478,000 for the three-months ended March 31, 2007 from \$202,000 for the same period in 2006. The cumulative effect of additional installations in 2007 and an overall increased client base lead this increase in revenues.

Royalties and Other Direct Costs

The expense for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 increased to \$242,000 compared to \$52,000 in 2006. This increase was due to a number of installations completed during the quarter and related costs. These expenses include royalties, purchases of hardware and other direct costs related to achieving revenue.

Research and Development expenses

Research and development expenses, before investment tax credits, were \$1.05 million for the three month period ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$1.15 million for the same period in 2006. The lower overall spending decreases were primarily from staffing and consulting expenses.

Investment tax credits, which are accounted for as a reduction of research and development expenses, totalled \$29,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$157,000 for the same period in 2006. The final quarter of 2006 included \$67,000 related to excess investment tax credits received over the estimates for prior periods, with the remaining decrease explained by the lower amounts of R&D projects that are eligible for investment tax credits, as our products are commercialized.

Administrative

Administrative expenses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 at \$683,000 were comparable to \$714,000 for the same period in 2006.

Selling, Marketing and Product Management

As a result of increased sales activity, selling, marketing and product management expenses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 were \$819,000 compared to \$725,000 for the same period in 2006.

Customer Support

Expenses for this department for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 of \$224,000 was in line with \$235,000 in 2006.

Quality Assurance

Expenses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 were \$51,000 compared to \$66,000 for the same period in 2006. Prior year quarter included a higher non-cash bonus.

Stock Option Expense

We accounted for \$136,000 in stock option expense during the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$187,000 for the same period in 2006. The fair value of the options granted in 2005 and 2006, was greater than in 2007, resulting in a higher quarterly expense. The stock option expense is amortized over three years, resulting in approximately 60%, 30% and 10% of the stock option expense being recorded in the first, second and third year, respectively, from the date of grant. The overall balance remaining to be amortised over the vesting period has now diminished.

Foreign Exchange

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2007, LMS incurred a foreign exchange expense of \$11,000 compared to \$64,000 for the same period in 2006 resulting from variation in the US currency rate against the Canadian dollar and the expansion of our activities in the United States.

Operating Loss and Net Loss

After considering the above expenses, our operating loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 was \$1.87 million compared to \$2.84 million for the same period in 2006, which was primarily due to the substantial increase in revenues of \$1.18 million.

We generated net interest, from short-term investments of \$18,000 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 compared to \$50,000 in the same period of 2006, as a result of lower liquidities in 2007.

As a result, our net loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 totalled \$\$1.86 million (\$0.09 per share) compared with \$2.79 million (\$0.17 per share) for the same period in 2006.

***For the year ended March 31, 2007 compared
to the year ended March 31, 2006***

Summary

Our net loss for the year 2007 decreased to \$9.31 million from \$9.41 million in 2006. Increases in revenues of \$1.26 million were offset by higher direct costs, royalties, sales and marketing expenses of \$740,000. Increases in other expenses and a reduction in investment tax credits of \$203,000 accounted for the balance of the change.

Revenue

Our revenue for 2007 increased 80% to \$2.85 million from \$1.58 million in 2006. Software license sales increased to \$1.59 million from \$867,000 in 2006. Hardware revenue was \$61,000 compared to \$9,000 in 2006. Technical support, maintenance services and consulting revenues increased to \$1.20 million from \$707,000 in 2006.

Software revenues increased as a result of 27 new client installations, compared to 9 in 2006, bringing the current client installed base to 56, compared to 29 in 2006. The increase in technical support revenue is a function of our increasing client install base. With our core expertise in the clinical and labor management of obstetrical hospital systems, we are also expanding our services and consulting offerings, having realized \$100,000 of revenues from these sources in 2007. We record distributor revenues net of distributor royalties. Approximately 85% [2006 - 89%] of our revenues are generated in the United States, with a balance generated from Canadian operations, which is a distribution we expect to continue. In addition, 73% [2006 - 55%] of our revenues are generated through a distributor.

Royalties and Other Direct Costs

Royalties and other direct costs totalled \$442,000 in 2007 compared to \$243,000 in 2006. This increase was due to a greater number of installations completed during 2007 and related costs. These expenses include royalties, purchases of hardware and other direct costs related to achieving revenue.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses, before investment tax credits, were \$4.07 million compared to \$3.94 million in 2006. The overall expenses for the year increased slightly as a result of higher non-cash bonus of \$98,000 and other items.

Investment tax credits, which are accounted for as a reduction of research and development expenses, totalled \$124,000 in 2007 compared to \$327,000 in 2006. Fiscal 2006 included \$67,000 related to excess investment tax credits received over the estimates for prior periods, with the remaining decrease explained by the lower amounts of R&D projects that are eligible for investment tax credits, as our products are commercialized. All research and development costs are expensed as incurred for all periods presented.

Administrative

Administrative expenses include compensation for the corporate, financial and administrative management of LMS, director compensation, general operating expenses, rent, insurance, audit and legal fees, as well as expenses directly related to being a publicly listed company. Overall administrative expenses were in line with prior year at \$2.80 million for 2007 compared to \$2.78 million in 2006.

Selling, Marketing and Product Management

As a result of increased sales activity, selling, marketing and product management expenses were \$3.02 million in 2007 compared to \$2.48 million in 2006. These increases were due to new employees in product and clinical management and increased expenses supporting these activities as well as increased commissions. Product management and clinical specialists focus on current and future product and

service integration. Sales travel and other expenses increased somewhat, as they related to increased sales activities. Marketing expenses increased in 2007 as a result of new product introductions and related activities.

Customer Support

Expenses for this department were in line with the prior year at \$926,000 in 2007 compared to \$952,000 in 2006.

Quality Assurance

Expenses for this department decreased slightly to \$195,000 in 2007 from \$216,000, as a result of fewer regulatory activities in 2007.

Stock option expense

We accounted for \$561,000 in stock option expense in 2007 compared to \$735,000 in 2006. The fair value of the options granted in 2005 and 2006, was greater than in 2007, resulting in a higher annual expense in those years. The stock option expense is amortized over three years, resulting in approximately 60%, 30% and 10% of the stock option expense being recorded in the first, second and third year, respectively, from the date of grant. The overall balance remaining to be amortised over the vesting period has now diminished, and based on grants made to date, LMS will be recognizing \$247,000 in total or \$200,000 in 2008, \$42,000 in 2009 and the balance thereafter.

Government Grants

In 2006, we recorded \$108,000 related to a government grant which was received during the period, compared to nil in 2007.

Foreign Exchange

In 2006, we incurred a foreign exchange loss of \$64,000 compared to a loss of \$15,000 in 2007. This is due to the negative impact of the continued weakness of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar, our reporting currency.

Operating Loss and Net Loss

After considering the above expenses, our operating loss for 2007 was \$9.43 million compared to \$9.64 million in 2006.

Net financial income totalled \$119,000 in 2007 compared to \$230,000 for 2006. The financial income represents primarily interest on excess cash balances, less interest relating to our long-term lease obligations.

As a result, net loss for 2007 was \$9.31 million (\$0.50 per share) compared to \$9.41 million (\$0.57 per share) for 2006.

For the year ended March 31, 2006 compared to the year ended March 31, 2005

Revenue

Our revenue for 2006 increased by \$522,000 or 49% to \$1.58 million compared to \$1.06 million in 2005. Software license sales increased to \$867,000 in 2006 compared to \$757,000 in 2005. Hardware revenue was \$9,000 compared to \$116,000 in 2005 and technical support revenue was \$707,000 compared to \$188,000 in 2005. Hardware sales during the current period were lower than the prior year. Hardware sales are only completed at the request of the customer and typically have a commensurate amount of associated costs. LMS records distributor revenues net of distributor royalties. The increase in technical support revenue is a function of our continually increasing install base of client hospitals. As a majority of

our revenues are generated in the United States, the revenues continue to be negatively impacted by the weakness of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar, our reporting currency.

Royalties and Other Direct Costs

Our expenses for royalties and other direct costs totalled \$243,000 in 2006 compared to \$211,000 in 2005. The amounts in 2005 are explained predominantly by the cost of hardware in the amount of \$113,000 related to single hardware sale. Royalties on software sales, which accounted for \$85,000 in 2006 compare to \$56,000 in 2005, other direct costs related to achieving revenue accounted for the balance of the increase. The royalty payments relate to third party software used in installations of our software products.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses, before investment tax credits, amounted to \$3.94 million in 2006 and were in line with the \$3.84 million incurred in 2005. Overall decreases in expenses, subsequent to the release of CALM 3.0, in mid 2006, were offset by higher non-cash bonus expense recorded in 2006 of approximately \$100,000, higher professional fees related to intellectual property work of \$57,000 and other items.

Investment tax credits, which are accounted for as a reduction of research and development expenses, totalled \$327,000 in 2006 compared to \$521,000 in 2005. In 2005, \$255,000 of excess investment tax credits, over the estimates made in prior periods, was received and recorded compared to \$67,000 in this regard in 2006. All research, development and clinical trial costs are expensed as incurred for all periods presented.

Administrative

Administrative expenses for 2006 were \$2.78 million compared to \$2.35 million for the same period in 2005. The increase relates primarily to non-cash expenses including \$185,000 of non-cash bonus and \$150,000 of incremental director deferred share unit compensation. Other increases in expenses related to public company expenses and increased travel and investor relations activities.

Selling, Marketing and Product Management

As a result of increased sales activity, selling, marketing and product management expenses were \$2.48 million in 2006 compared to \$2.35 million. The increase is also due to an incremental non-cash bonus of \$68,000 recorded in 2006 as well as additional employees in product development and related recruitment activities.

Customer Support

The total expenses for this department were \$952,000 in 2006 compared to \$749,000 in 2005. The increase is a result of an increased number of employees and related expenses required to support an increased installed base of clients. An incremental non-cash bonus expense of \$62,000 was also recorded in 2006.

Quality Assurance

The total expense for this department increased slightly to \$216,000 in 2006 from \$197,000 in 2005. The increase is primarily due to an incremental non-cash bonus expense of \$18,000.

Special charges

In 2005, we incurred charges related to professional fees, listing fees and other expenses incurred in connection with the listing of our common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange which occurred on April 22, 2004 and on the American Stock Exchange which occurred on February 15, 2005. These charges have been recorded on a separate line item on the consolidated statement of operations under Special Charges and represent an amount of \$763,000 in 2005, compared to none in 2006.

Stock option expense

We incurred \$735,000 in stock option expense in 2006 compared to \$485,000 in 2005. The 2006 expense reflects the expense of options granted in 2005 and 2006, resulting in a higher overall expense in 2006. As well, the 2005 expense reflects only half a year of option expense, as the options were granted in September 2004. LMS records stock option expense for all stock option awards subsequent to November 1, 2003, when we adopted the transitional provisions of section 3870 Stock Based Compensation. The stock option expense is amortized over three years, resulting in approximately 60%, 30% and 10% of the stock option expense being recorded in the first, second and third year, respectively, from the date of grant. Pro forma expense for stock options granted prior to November 1, 2003 is presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Government Grants

In 2006, we recorded \$108,000 related to a government grant which was received during the period, compared to nil in 2005.

Foreign Exchange

In 2006, we incurred a foreign exchange loss of \$64,000 compared to a gain of \$87,000 recorded in 2005. This is due to the negative impact of the continued weakness of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar, our reporting currency.

Operating Loss and Net Loss

After considering the above expenses, our operating loss for 2006 was \$9.64 million compared to \$9.46 million for the same period in 2005.

Net financial income totalled \$230,000 for 2006 compared to \$227,000 in 2005. The financial income represents primarily interest on excess cash balances, less interest relating to our long-term lease obligations.

As a result, our net loss for 2006 totalled \$9.41 million (\$0.57 per share) compared with \$9.24 million (\$0.60 per share) for 2005.

Cash flows

Summary of operating position

	3 months ended March 31, 2007	3 months ended March 31, 2006	2007	2006	2005
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows related to operating activities					
Operating before net change in non-cash items	(1,709,270)	(2,340,715)	(7,953,206)	(7,774,816.)	(8,456,493)
Net changes in non-cash operating working capital items	(84,831)	1,090,208	26,327	1,765,096	169,492
Cash flows related to Operating activities	(1,794,101)	(1,250,507)	(7,926,879)	(6,009,720)	(8,287,001)

For the three-months ended March 31, 2007 compared to three-months ended March 31, 2006

Cash flows used in operations for the three-months ended March 31, 2007 totaled \$1.79 million compared to \$1.25 million used in 2006. The overall operating loss in the fourth quarter 2007 was \$935,000 lower than 2006, and the variation related to non-cash working capital items accounted for most of the difference in the operating cash flows. The fourth quarter of 2006 included aggregate increases in cash flows from the collection of investment tax credits, accounts receivable and prepaid expenses of \$733,000.

Cash flows related to investing activities were an inflow of \$963,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2007, compared to an outflow of \$75,000 for the same period in 2006. The difference relates mainly to the maturity of short-term investments of \$1.0 million in 2007. The remainder of the cash flows used in the period relates to \$56,000 [2006 - \$25,000] of additions to capital assets and patents.

Cash flows related to financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2007 were an inflow of \$2.26 million compared to an outflow of \$13,000 in 2006. The main difference is accounted for by the \$2.27 million net cash proceeds from a private placement during the final quarter of 2007, offset by payments on long-term lease obligations in 2007 and 2006.

For the year ended March 31, 2007 compared to the year ended March 31, 2006

Cash flows used in operations totaled \$7.93 million for 2007 compared to \$6.01 million in 2006. The cash flow used in operations before non-cash working capital assets was comparable at \$7.95 million in 2007 and \$7.77 million in 2006. The majority of the variation in the non-cash items, is explained by the collection of receivables and prepaids in 2006 of \$1.32 million (primarily investment tax credits) compared to a use of cash in 2007 of \$819,000, primarily from the increase in year end receivables related to increased revenues. Liability related working capital balances were comparable, except for the \$387,000 increase in 2007 payables related to the Bonus and Deferred Share Unit plans, which are expected to be settled in shares, but have been recorded as accounts payable until required shareholder approvals are obtained [see note 8 of the consolidated financial statements].

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$213,000 in 2007 compared to an inflow of \$8.69 million in 2006. The difference relates mainly to the maturity in 2006 of short-term investments of \$8.96 million. The remainder of the cash flows used in the period relates to \$213,000, [2006 - \$220,000] of additions to capital assets and patents.

During 2007, we generated \$6.02 million from financing activities compared to the \$46,000 used in 2006. In 2007, we completed private equity financings raising net proceeds of \$6.06 million. In 2007, we repaid \$42,000 in obligations due under capital lease obligations, compared to \$46,000 in 2006.

For the year ended March 31, 2006 compared to the year ended March 31, 2005

Cash flows used in operations totaled \$6.0 million for 2006 compared to \$8.29 million for 2005. The difference relates to an increase in our net loss of \$170,000, offset by an increase in stock based compensation of \$787,000 and an increase in cash from non cash working capital items of \$1.60 million. The non cash working capital increased as a result of decreases in accounts receivable of \$176,000 and research and development tax credits receivable of \$923,000, a reduction in prepaid expenses of \$221,000 and an increase in accounts payable and deferred revenues and deposits from distributors of \$446,000.

Cash flows provided by investing activities totaled \$8.69 million for 2006 compared to cash used of \$9.30 million for 2005. The difference relates mainly to the purchase in 2005 and maturity in 2006 of short-term investments of \$8.96 million. The remainder of the cash flows used in the period relates to \$124,000, [2005 - \$300,000] of additions to property, plant and equipment and \$97,000 [2005 - \$74,000] related to capitalized costs related to patent acquisitions.

During 2006, we used \$46,000 in financing activities related to repayment of obligations under capital leases, compared to inflows of \$19.0 million in 2005. In 2005, we completed an equity financing whereby we raised gross proceeds of \$12.0 million. Options and warrants were also exercised raising an additional \$154,000 and \$6.95 million respectively. Share issue costs for these transactions were \$866,000. Furthermore, in completing the reverse takeover transaction, we raised \$958,000 for which we paid fees of \$149,000. In 2005 we also repaid obligations under capital leases for an amount of \$45,000.

Future outlook

Our focus in 2008 will be on continuing to increase sales and expanding our customer base. We anticipate that the revenue and backlog growth will continue due to following factors:

- Our growing presence in the marketplace is the result of sales efforts with several hospital groups, the continued success of which should drive further additional revenue opportunities.
- Increases in revenues related to the CALM Clinical Information System and our risk management tools are anticipated pending the release of interoperability components for a private branded product developed in conjunction with McKesson where commercial availability of this product is scheduled for this summer.
- As a result of increased system sales and our growing client base, revenues from maintenance and technical support service agreements are also expected to increase commensurate with the growth of our installed base.
- Additional revenues are expected from the commercial release of CALM Patterns this year.
- New products and business alliances are being pursued to develop additional market opportunities thereby extending the reach of our existing line of software and risk management tools.

Based on our current operating plan, we expect our research and development expenses to remain stable as we focus on a timely interface of our systems with a distributor, continuing the development of our CALM suite of products, and releasing CALM Patterns.

Royalties and other direct costs are expected to increase commensurate with the increase in sales, and also as a function of sales mix. Hardware costs are typically a higher percentage of the related hardware revenue than other direct costs. We do not intend to sell hardware unless required by customers.

Selling, marketing and product management expenses are expected to rise, due to increased commission expenses related to additional software sales and the addition of product management clinical specialists focusing on product and service integration and development.

Administrative expenses are expected to remain in line with the levels of expense experienced in 2007. Customer support expenses are expected to remain stable.

Our spending on capital assets and patents is not expected to increase significantly over the coming year.

Based on the current operating plan, the anticipated revenue increases should more than compensate for the expected slight increase in total expenses. We believe we will have sufficient resources to fund operations for the next twelve months.

In light of the inherent uncertainties associated with our ability to secure sales, to invest in new projects, to expand and accelerate our product sales in the United States and in other markets and to enter into additional business relationships, further financing may be required to support our operations in the future.

To date, we have financed our operations, technology development, patent filings and capital expenditures primarily through issuance of shares and issuances of convertible notes by way of private placements, with the receipt of investment tax credits earned on eligible expenditures, by loans and promissory notes from financial institutions and by capital leases. Since our inception, we have raised gross proceeds in excess of \$54.71 million from equity-based financings.

We may require additional financing to expand our operations and intend to raise funds from time to time. Funding requirements may vary depending on a number of factors, including the progress of our research and development program, the establishment of collaborations and the market acceptance of our products in North America and internationally.

When additional funds are required, potential sources of financing include strategic relationships and public or private sales of our Common Shares. We do not have any committed sources of financing at this time and it is uncertain whether additional funding will be available when the need arises on terms that will be acceptable to us. If funds are raised by issuing additional Common Shares, or other securities convertible into our Common Shares, the ownership interests of our existing shareholders will be diluted. If we are unable to obtain financing when required, we will not be able to carry out our business plan, including marketing and distribution initiatives. We would have to significantly limit our operations and business, and our financial condition and results of operations would be materially harmed.

Liquidity and capital resources

We may require additional financing to grow and expand our operations and plan to raise funds from time to time. Funding requirements may vary depending on a number of factors including the progress of our research and development program, the establishment of collaborations, the development of the international sector, and penetration rates in the North America.

For financial statement purposes, our accounts receivable exclude \$513,000 [2006 – \$282,000] which has been invoiced, but for which the related revenues are not earned. As such, in addition to being excluded from accounts receivable, the amount is excluded from the deferred revenue balance. Also, under our contract with a distributor, we are entitled to receive amounts for contracts contained in our backlog. As at March 31, 2007, this amount, which does not qualify as a receivable under generally accepted accounting principles, amounted to \$1.44 million. These amounts, totalling \$1.95 million represent additional future liquidity for LMS, as the deferred revenue liability related to these items is a non-cash

item, which will be settled by delivery of our software products and services, in the normal course of operations

From time to time, we may invest, excess cash, in liquid, high-grade investment securities of Canadian Chartered banks or Canadian Government T-bills, with varying terms to maturity, taking into account operating, capital and cash-flow requirements. Any deviations from these types of investments need to be specifically authorized by the Board of Directors of LMS.

Long-term debt and other cash obligations

As at March 31, 2007 we had no debt other than obligations under capital leases, which totalled \$71,000 (including interest) and are repayable over the next 5 years. Our other operating obligations originate from our operating leases. Our total contractual cash obligations are as follows:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Capital Leases	44,000	37,000	3,000	-	-	84,000
Operating Leases	213,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	2,000	242,000
Total	257,000	47,000	13,000	7,000	2,000	326,000

Under a lease agreement, for our premises, we are required to issue a letter of credit for an amount of \$25,000 secured by an investment of an equivalent amount. The letter of credit will be reduced gradually to \$12,500 in February 2008. In addition, under an agreement with a bank, a \$50,000 investment is held as a security.

We lease approximately 9,300 square feet of office space in Montréal, Québec, Canada. In 2003, we renewed our lease for a term of five years, commencing on March 1, 2003 and terminating on February 28, 2008. We have initiated discussions with our current landlord and other parties in order to renew the terms of our lease for our main premises. Given the current market conditions, we expect to be able to renew our lease on same or better terms in the coming months.

Other agreements

Prior to 2006, we entered into a license agreement with a third party in connection with databases to be used within our software products. The license agreement is renewable every year and provides non-transferable, non-exclusive licenses until June 2007 and is subject to royalties on revenues derived from the product of the third party.

Under a research agreement entered into in 2006, we are committed to payments for research expenses of \$42,000 in fiscal 2008.

Distribution agreements

We are seeking to establish our proprietary software as the standard of practice in the industry. We intend to do this through the marketing efforts of our sales staff in Canada and the United States. In addition, we intend to enter into distribution and marketing arrangements with third party distributors and marketers in new markets.

We are focusing on the growth of our installed hospital base for our CIS through internal sales and marketing efforts. We are expanding the pipeline of our sales opportunities by marketing our decision support tools and CIS to the insurance and risk management industry and different channels of distribution.

Our decision support systems are available for distribution, as add-on features, to other parties interested in offering these new tools as part of their client offering within their clinical information systems or as

stand alone products. As such, we have as of today entered into agreements, with AON Risk Services and McKesson Information Systems, LLC.

LMS and AON work together to expand their customer base to assist hospitals in improving their risk management profile in obstetrics.

The agreement with McKesson covers the United States. McKesson is responsible for direct sales of CALM to its own customers in this territory. McKesson is a leading provider of supply, information and care management products and services designed to reduce costs and improve quality across healthcare. We are completing the interface of CALM software with the McKesson systems. The interface process is expected to be completed in fiscal 2008. This interfaced product will give hospitals the opportunity to benefit from the flow of patient, clinical and financial data across the enterprise. We will continue to build on the strength of our existing relationship with our distributor McKesson by marketing to their broad client base of over 1000 hospitals.

In connection with this agreement, the distributor agreed to acquire licenses and advanced a cash consideration of US\$500,000 [\$649,000]. During 2007, the conditions for revenue recognition for a portion of the balance were met, with the remaining balance of US \$333,333 [\$432,288] included in deferred revenues and deposits from distributors on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2007.

Shareholders' Equity

To date, we have financed our operations, technology development, patent filings and capital expenditures primarily through issuance of shares, warrants and issuances of convertible notes by way of private placements, with the receipt of investment tax credits earned on eligible expenditures, by loans and promissory notes from financial institutions and by capital leases. Since our inception, we have raised gross proceeds in excess of \$54.7 million from equity-based financings.

At March 31, 2007 the total Capital Stock of the Company was \$54.71 million compared to \$47.67 million in 2006. In fiscal 2007, Capital Stock increased \$6.56 million as a result of private placement financings and \$484,000 in shares issued under the non-cash bonus plan. Contributed Surplus increased as a result of the expiry of warrants of \$13,000 (with a corresponding decrease in warrants balance) and an amount of \$561,000 related to stock based compensation that was recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. We also recorded non-cash expenses of \$201,000 related to the director's Deferred Share Unit plan and \$675,000 related to the share bonus plan [see note 8 of the consolidated financial statements], which have been included as an expenses in the statement of operations.

Bonus plan

In fiscal 2005, we established a Bonus Plan [the "Bonus Plan"] that provides for annual awards to eligible executives and employees based on achievement of corporate and individual performance objectives. The fair value of these awards is paid in common shares, the number of which is based upon dividing the total award by the five day average year-end closing market price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. At the 2005 annual and special meeting of shareholders, the Bonus Plan was approved. At the 2006 annual general meeting the maximum number of shares issuable under this plan was increased from 250,000 to 500,000. Details related to the expenses recorded under the non-cash bonus for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are disclosed in the note 8 [iv] of the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred Share Unit plan

In fiscal 2005, we established a Deferred Share Unit plan [the "DSU Plan"] that provides for the payment of director's quarterly compensation with deferred share units. Each deferred share unit is a right granted by LMS to an eligible director to receive one common share upon termination of service. The number of deferred share units to be granted under the DSU Plan is determined by dividing the quarterly director compensation by the five day average quarter end closing market price of the common shares on the

Toronto Stock Exchange. At the 2005 annual and special meeting of shareholders, the DSU Plan was approved. At the 2006 annual general meeting the maximum number of deferred share units issuable under this plan was increased from 125,000 to 250,000. We have the option to remit either cash or common shares to settle the deferred share units. Details related to the expenses recorded under the non-cash DSU for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are disclosed in the note 8 [v] of the consolidated financial statements.

Stock exchange listing requirements

We are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ["TSX"] and the American Stock Exchange ["AMEX"]. Towards the end of 2007, we did not meet certain AMEX minimum listing requirements relating to our shareholder equity and were notified by AMEX of this default. As allowed under the rules of AMEX, we presented a plan which would bring our listing requirements within the allowable listing requirement within 18 months from February 2007. This plan was accepted by the AMEX. As at March 31, 2007, we believe that we should be able to successfully implement this plan and thereby become in compliance with AMEX listing requirements. However, no assurance of guarantee can be given that AMEX will continue to list our securities. Loss of the AMEX stock exchange listing may limit our ability to complete financings in the United States.

Related party transactions

We enter into transactions in the normal course of business with a related company. These transactions are measured at the exchange amount. The related party transactions management fees expense amounted to \$192,300, \$191,532 and \$184,167 for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. Balances due in connection with these transactions are included within accounts payable and amount to \$32,050 as at March 31, 2007 and nil as at March 31, 2006.

Reverse takeover transaction

On April 1, 2004, LMS [formerly Trophy Capital Inc.] acquired substantially all shares and unsecured convertible debentures from the shareholders and the debenture holders of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. in exchange for 2.70727 common shares of LMS for each share of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. acquired and 300 shares of LMS for each \$1,000 of principal amount of the \$5.8 million unsecured convertible debentures. As a result, LMS became the legal parent company of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. All options and warrants issued by LMS Medical Systems Ltd. were transferred to LMS. The number and the exercise price of warrants and options outstanding as at March 31, 2004 were also adjusted to reflect the exchange ratio of 2.70727.

Following the reverse takeover transaction, historical financial information presented for comparative purposes by the legal parent company is that of LMS Medical Systems Ltd. The historic shareholder's equity of LMS has been retroactively restated for the number of shares received in the reverse takeover transaction. Earnings per share calculations of LMS also give effect to the reverse takeover transaction for all periods presented.

Dividends

We do not anticipate paying dividends in the next fiscal year.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. As further described in note 16 of the consolidated financial statements, these accounting principles differ in certain respects from those that would have been followed had these financial statements been prepared in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles and the related rules and regulations adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The preparation of financial statements by management in accordance with generally

accepted accounting principles requires the selection of accounting policies from existing acceptable alternatives. Our critical accounting policies and estimates include the following:

Revenue recognition

Revenue consists primarily of revenue from the sales of software licenses, hardware and technical support services. LMS recognizes revenue in accordance with the provision of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position [SOP] No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition.

We recognize revenue from software licenses and hardware when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery, installation and client's acceptance have occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collection is probable.

Revenue from technical support services, which is generally paid in advance, is deferred and recognized ratably over the period for which the technical support service is provided. Other service and consulting revenues are recognized as services are provided.

Revenue on arrangements that includes multiple elements such as hardware, software licenses and technical support services is allocated to each element based on vendor specific objective evidence [VSOE] of the fair value of each element. Allocated revenue for each element is recognized when revenue recognition criteria have been met for each element. VSOE is determined based on the price charged when each element is sold separately. If VSOE cannot be determined, and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met, revenues from multiple element managements are recognized ratably over the period for which the technical support service is provided.

Research and development expenses and Investment Tax Credits

Research expenses are charged against income in the year of expenditure. Development expenses are charged against income in the period of expenditure unless a development project meets the criteria under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for deferral and amortization.

Amounts received or receivable resulting from government assistance programs, including grants and investment tax credits for research and development, are reflected as reductions of the cost of assets or expenses to which they relate at the time eligible expenses are incurred, provided that there is reasonable assurance that the benefits will be realized. The risks of change to estimates for investment tax credits receivable relate to the acceptance of LMS research and development investment tax claims by government authorities. The claims, which contain several research and development projects, are made on an annual basis and may take in excess of one year to be finalized and completed. In reviewing the claim, the government authorities take into consideration two primary factors in assessing the eligibility of the investment tax credit claim: [1] the technical aspects of the projects claimed must meet the specific scientific criteria and [2] the claim must contain only the eligible expenses related to projects described in the tax filings. The risk of change to the estimate relates to the fact that certain projects or expenses involve judgment and could be disallowed because of one or both of the factors identified above. Any favorable or unfavorable adjustment that may result following assessment by government authorities is recorded to income in the subsequent period when such assessment is performed.

As at March 31, 2007, our investment tax credit receivables recorded amount to \$124,000 relating to our current year claim. To date, substantially all of our investment tax credits claimed filed and assessed by the government authorities have been accepted favourably as submitted.

Stock-based compensation plan

As a result of amendments made in October 2003 to the provisions of the CICA Handbook Section 3870, effective November 1, 2003, we changed our method of accounting for employee stock-based compensation and decided to adopt the fair value based method of accounting for all our stock-based

compensation. We adopted these changes using the prospective application transitional alternative in accordance with the transitional provisions of CICA Handbook Section 3870. Accordingly, the fair value based method is applied to awards granted, modified or settled on or after November 1, 2003. Prior to the adoption of the fair value based method, LMS, as permitted by Section 3870, had chosen to continue the existing policy of recording no compensation cost on the grant of stock options to employees.

When stock options are exercised, capital stock is credited by the consideration paid together with the related portion previously credited to contributed surplus when compensation costs were charged against income. The prospective method omits the effects of awards granted, modified or settled before November 1, 2003.

We provide pro forma disclosure of the compensation costs based on the fair value method for awards granted prior to November 1, 2003 under the employee stock option plan.

Stock-based compensation expense and pro forma disclosure of the stock-based compensation expense for all options granted under our stock option plans is determined using the fair value method computed with the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The related expense is recognized over the vesting period of such options, allowing for forfeitures, estimated by management.

Income taxes

LMS follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using substantively enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect in the periods in which the assets or liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. Changes in these balances are included in net earnings of the period in which they arise.

Impairment of long-lived assets

When events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or group of assets held for use, including capital assets and patents, may not be recoverable, an impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of those assets exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows related to them. The impairment loss is included in the statement of operations and the carrying value of the asset or group of assets is reduced to its fair value as determined by the sum of the discounted future cash flows related to those assets. The impairment loss is presented within amortization expense of the related assets.

Recent accounting pronouncements under Canadian GAAP

Effective April 1, 2007, we will adopt the new provisions of the CICA handbook on accounting for financial instruments, including sections 3855 “Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement”, 3865 “Hedges” and 1530 “Comprehensive income”. The new provisions will affect the accounting for financial instruments and hedges and will introduce a new consolidated statement of comprehensive income and a new component of accumulated other comprehensive income within shareholders’ equity.

The standards require that all the financial assets and liabilities be classified as available for sale, held for trading, held to maturity or loans and receivables.

For assets classified as available for sale, the unrealized changes in market value will be reflected in other comprehensive income until the financial asset is disposed of, or has become impaired. Unrealized net gains related to assets designated as available for sale as at April 1, 2007, will be accounted for as an adjustment in accumulated other comprehensive income.

For assets classified as held for trading, the unrealized gains and losses are recognized in income. Unrealized net gains related to assets and liabilities designated as held for trading as at April 1, 2007, will be accounted for as an adjustment to retained earnings

For investments to be classified as loans and receivables or as held to maturity, the assets will continue to be carried at amortized cost.

The impact of adopting these new provisions is not expected to be significant on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Recent accounting pronouncements under U.S. GAAP

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 [FIN 48], "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes", which clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes recognized in accordance with SFAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". The interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2006. We will adopt this interpretation on April 1, 2007, and are currently assessing the impact of the adoption on the consolidated financial statements.

In September, 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No 157, "Fair Value Measurements", which establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and is applicable to other accounting pronouncements in which fair value is considered to be the relevant measurement attribute. SFAS 157 also expands disclosures about fair value measurement. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after November 15, 2007. We will adopt this statement on April 1, 2008 and are currently assessing the impact of the adoption on the consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure controls and procedures

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining the LMS's disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete and reliable. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of the Company have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that they are adequate and effective as at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, based on such evaluation.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements at March 31, 2007.

Foreign operations and foreign currency transactions

Large portion of our revenues and some of our expenses are generated in the United States. From April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2007 the Canadian dollar has appreciated against the US dollar by approximately 5.5%. The continued weakness of the US dollar has a negative effect on our revenues, offset somewhat by the expenses generated in the United States.

Risk factors

For a more detailed discussion of risk factors that could materially affect our results of operations and financial condition, please refer to our Form 20F.

Other MD&A requirements

All relevant information related to our Company is filed, in Canada, electronically at www.sedar.com and in the United States of America at www.sec.gov.

ITEM 6 - DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

Directors and Senior Management

The members of our Board of Directors and our senior management, including a brief biography of each are as follows:

Benoit La Salle, CA – Chairman since March 31, 2004

Mr. La Salle, a chartered accountant and member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Order of Chartered Administrators of Quebec, holds a Commerce degree from McGill University and a Masters of Business Administration from IMEDE, Switzerland. In 1980, along with Yves Grou, our CFO, he founded Grou La Salle & Associés, Chartered Accountants. Mr. La Salle is currently CEO of Semafo Inc. and serves on the boards of public companies such as 20-20 Technologies Inc.; and ART Advanced Research Technologies, Inc., among others.

Diane Côté – Director since March 31, 2004

Diane Côté is our President, Chief Executive Officer and one of our Directors. Ms. Côté is responsible for developing strategic and operating plans for our future growth and profitability. Ms. Côté joined LMS in October 2001 after 10 years as Vice President for Business Development and a Partner at Innovitech, a management consulting firm based in Montreal, where she was actively involved in strategic planning and business development with a special focus on the positioning of innovative technologies. From 1975 to 1992, she worked at IBM where she held numerous positions, gaining solid IT, marketing, and corporate experience. Ms. Côté is a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Association of Health Technologies Industry (AITS). She is also a member of the council of the Canadian Health Industries Partnership (CHIP). She graduated from the University of Montreal with a Bachelor degree in Translation.

Elaine Beaudoin, CA - Director since March 31, 2004

Élaine Beaudoin. A chartered accountant and a member of the Québec Order of Chartered Accountants and the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, as well, Madame Beaudoin was Chief Executive Officer of Unifix, Inc., a Québec-based manufacturer of concrete panels, from 1989 to 1998. She serves on the board of several institutions and private and public companies, including the Canam Group, Inc.; Hebdo Litho, Inc.; and Lower Canada College.

Terrance H. Gregg – Director since April 29, 2004

Mr. Gregg was the President of Medtronic MiniMed, a world leader in diabetes management systems, and was instrumental in Medtronic's \$3.4 billion acquisition of MiniMed, Inc. in 2001. He became President and Chief Operating Officer of MiniMed, Inc. in 1996. He also served in executive positions with Smith & Nephew plc, a diversified healthcare product company, and Allergan, Inc., a leading ophthalmic device and pharmaceutical company. Mr. Gregg currently serves as Chairman of the Health Advisory Board of the School of Policy, Planning and Development, at the University of Southern California, and as a member of the Board of the Southern California Biomedical Council. Additionally, he is on the boards of Amylin Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; Ocular Sciences, Inc.; and Specialty Laboratories. He is also President and CEO of Vasogen Inc.

Harry G. Hohn – Director since May 11, 2004

Harry Hohn spent four decades at New York Life Insurance Company having retired as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the company in 1997. During his tenure, New York Life grew to \$120 billion in assets and \$25 billion in revenue. Born in New York City, Mr. Hohn holds a Bachelor of Science degree from New York University, a Master of Laws degree from New York University Graduate School of Law, and a Doctor of Law degree from Fordham University School of Law, where he was editor of the *Fordham Law Review*. Mr. Hohn has served, amongst others, as Chairman of the Board of the American Council of Life Insurance, the Life Insurance Council of New York, the National AIDS Foundation and The Foundation for Independent Higher Education and the International Center for the Disabled.

Michael Maher – Director since October 2, 2006

Mr. Maher has forty years of Wall Street investment banking experience having most recently served as a Managing Director of Merrill Lynch. Prior, Mr. Maher served as a senior Vice-President of Lehman Bros. and as Managing Director and a member of the Board of Directors of Morgan Grenfeld, C.J. Lawrence. His two decades at Morgan Grenfeld, C.J. Lawrence culminated in assisting in its merger and integration into Deutsche Bank. Mr. Maher serves on the board of The Gregorian University Foundation, the largest University in Rome. He also serves as Vice Chairman of a New Jersey based symphony.

Dr. Arthur T. Porter – Director since January 16, 2006

Dr. Porter is Director General and CEO of the McGill University Health Centre (MUHC) in Montréal, Canada, one of the most comprehensive academic health centers in North America. From 1999 to 2004, Dr. Porter held the position of CEO of the Detroit Medical Center, a US\$1.6 billion health system in one of the United States' largest urban areas. In addition, Dr. Porter is on the Editorial Board of 13 scientific journals and has to his credit numerous scholarly works in peer-reviewed journals, chapters in books and in proceedings of conferences. Dr. Porter is, amongst others, a member of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Munder Funds, as well as a board member of Adherex, a publicly traded biotechnology company. Dr. Porter's extensive international health background includes medical practice in radiation oncology, business and academic leadership positions in Canada, Europe, Africa and the United States.

Each of the Company's directors holds office until the next meeting of shareholders or until his or her successor is duly elected, unless prior thereto the director resigns or the director's office becomes vacant by reason of death or other cause.

Yves Grou, CA

Yves Grou is our full-time Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. Mr. Grou is responsible for all financial matters including budget, revenue projections and management, investor advisory, cost control and procedures, legal compliance, audit, pricing and other related functions. Mr. Grou brings corporate financial expertise with new economy public and venture capital funded companies. Mr. Grou joined LMS in 2001 as CFO. Prior to 2001, Mr. Grou was a partner at Grou, La Salle & Associates, Chartered Accountants which he co-founded in 1980. As part of his practice, he acted as CFO for several public and private companies. Prior to 1980, he held the position of senior staff accountant with Ernst & Young. Mr. Grou graduated from McGill University with a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1976 and received his Chartered Accountant designation in 1977.

Emily Hamilton, MDCM, FRCSC

Emily Hamilton, – Founder, Vice President Medical Research. Dr. Hamilton is an Obstetrician Gynecologist with over 2 decades of experience as a practicing obstetrician. Dr. Hamilton designed and led the research project that conceived CALM. In 1975, she obtained her medical degree from McGill and was awarded the Wood's Gold medal for academic achievement, and the Forsythe Prize for excellence in surgery. She joined the McGill Faculty in 1980. From 1988 to 1996, Dr. Hamilton was the Director of the

McGill Residency training program for Obstetrics and Gynecology. She has held various other academic positions with McGill University including Acting University Chair in 1994, Director of Maternal Fetal Medicine from 1995-97, and is currently an Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University.

Bruno Bendavid

Mr. Bendavid has held several positions at LMS of increasing seniority, and is currently the VP of Product Development. He has occupied the roles of Vice-President, Technical Operations from 2003 to 2005, and of Development Manager from 2002 to 2003. He joined LMS as a software developer at the beginning of operations in 1997. Mr. Bendavid holds a Bachelor of Computer Science degree from Concordia University and brings proven leadership abilities to LMS through his extensive experience as an army officer from 1983 to 1988.

Business Management

Diane Côté - President, Chief Executive Officer and Director - Diane Côté directs our overall business management (see “Directors and Senior Management” under this item).

Yves Grou, CA - Chief Financial Officer and Secretary - Yves Grou participates in our financial management and accounting practices (see “Directors and Senior Management” under this item).

Scientific Management

Emily Hamilton, Vice-President, Medical Research - Emily Hamilton, MDCM, FRCSC, is responsible for designing and carrying out the research to develop the decision support tools and measure their efficacy (see “Directors and Senior Management” under this item).

None of the Company’s directors or officers has a familial relationship with any other director or officer of the Company.

None of the Company’s directors or officers was selected as a director or officer of the Company pursuant to any arrangement or understanding with major shareholders, customers or suppliers.

B. Compensation

No compensation of any kind was paid to our officers during the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, except as set out below:

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary \$	Bonus ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ \$	Securities Under Option ⁽⁴⁾ #	All Other Compensation (\$)
Diane Côté President and Chief Executive Officer	2007	225,000	149,985 ⁽²⁾	55,000	NIL
	2006	212,520	105,197 ⁽¹⁾	NIL	NIL
	2005	192,500	NIL	210,982	NIL
Yves Grou Chief Financial Officer ⁽³⁾	2007	192,300	64,094 ⁽²⁾	28,000	NIL
	2006	191,532	47,404 ⁽¹⁾	NIL	NIL
	2005	184,167	NIL	200,000	NIL
Emily Hamilton Vice-President, Medical Research	2007	166,980	55,654 ⁽²⁾	28,000	NIL
	2006	166,980	49,593 ⁽¹⁾	NIL	NIL
	2005	156,250	NIL	66,188	NIL
Bruno Bendavid Vice-President, Product Development	2007	160,000	53,328 ⁽²⁾	28,000	NIL
	2006	151,666	40,000 ⁽¹⁾	50,000	NIL
	2005	140,000	NIL	19,777	NIL

⁽¹⁾ The bonuses were declared under the bonus plan approved for the fiscal 2006 year ending March 31, 2006. Under the bonus plan, the bonus is paid by issuing LMS common shares. The shares were issued subsequent to year-end at \$2.06 per share. Diane Côté, Yves Grou, Emily Hamilton and Bruno Bendavid received: 51,067, 23,012, 24,074 and 19,417, respectively, for the period ended March 31, 2006.

⁽²⁾ The bonuses were declared under the bonus plan approved for the fiscal 2007 year ending March 31, 2007. Under the bonus plan, the bonus is paid by issuing LMS common shares. For the year ending March 31, 2007, LMS has recorded total bonus expense in the amount of \$323,061, relating to the above executives. As at March 31 2007, shares reserved, available and approved by the shareholders under the Bonus Plan were less than the amount that would be required to settle the bonus to management (and other employees). As a result of this shortfall, only pro-rata portion of the \$323,061 or \$154,620, representing 129,933 common shares was recorded above as part of 2007 Bonus and these shares are expected to be issued subsequent to year-end at \$1.19 per share. Diane Côté, Yves Grou, Emily Hamilton and Bruno Bendavid would receive: 60,623, 25,778, 22,384, and 21,448 common shares, respectively, for the period ended March 31, 2007. The remaining balance of \$168,441 was recorded as a payable. At the upcoming annual shareholder meeting, LMS expects to increase the number of shares issuable under the Bonus Plan and settle the remaining by issuing common shares at the price determined after the approval by the shareholders.

⁽³⁾ This amount represents consulting fees paid to Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. which is a related party.

⁽⁴⁾ Options exercisable at price ranging from \$2.06 to \$4.28.

Diane Côté

Diane Côté, our President and Chief Executive Officer, is employed pursuant to a written employment contract entered into as of October 9, 2001. The contract provides for a base compensation of \$180,000 (currently \$225,000).

Yves Grou

Yves Grou, our Chief Financial Officer, is compensated through management fees paid to Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. We paid management fees to Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. of \$192,300, \$191,532 and \$184,167 for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Benoit La Salle, a member of our Board of Directors, is also a director of Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc.

Emily Hamilton

Emily Hamilton, our Vice-President, Medical Research, is employed pursuant to a written employment contract entered into on September 9, 1996. The contract provides for a base compensation of \$115,000 (currently \$166,980).

Bruno Bendavid

Bruno Bendavid, Vice-President, Operations and Development, has been employed with the Company since its inception and in his current position since September 2006. His base salary is \$160,000.

The above executives are employed pursuant to written agreements. The agreements provide for a base compensation (as indicated). At the discretion of the board of directors of LMS, a performance bonus payable upon the achievement of specified corporate objectives. In addition, executives are eligible to participate in any incentive program that LMS may establish from time to time, such as the Stock Option plan and DSU plan. The agreements contain non-competition, customer non-solicitation and employee non-solicitation covenants which continue following termination of employment with LMS for 12 months in the case of non-competition, 18 months in the case of customer non-solicitation and 12 months in the case of employee non-solicitation. The agreement also contains confidentiality provisions that continue indefinitely with respect to trade secrets and for five years following termination of employment with respect to other confidential information. The agreements can be terminated by LMS for cause at any time and with a 90 days notice.

In case of change of control, the executive can elect to receive the termination package within the first 60 days. Following the 60 days, in the 18 month period after a change of control, if their employment is terminated without cause or executive resigns further to an unwanted transfer or a significant reduction in compensation or responsibilities, executive will be entitled to receive severance compensation.

Executive will be entitled to receive severance based on their base compensation plus their average annual bonus for the previous two years, calculated for a period of 24 to 30 (CEO) months. In the event of such termination or resignation after a change of control, all stock options already granted to executive will vest immediately and executive will have 12 months from the time of termination or resignation to exercise such stock options. The severance compensation will also include the estimated value of the stock options that would have been granted to executive had their employment not been terminated.

Our bonus plan is described under “C. Board Practice - Report on Executive Compensation - Annual Bonus” and our stock option plan is described under “C. Board Practice - Report on Executive Compensation - Stock Options” and “B. Compensation – 2004 Stock Option Plan”.

We do not provide any cash compensation for our directors who are also officers for their services as directors but our directors are entitled to participate in our stock option plan.

No pension, retirement fund and other similar benefits have been set aside for our officers and directors.

No compensation of any kind was paid to our directors during the year ended March 31, 2007, except as set out below:

Summary Compensation Table

Name	Year	Deferred Share Unit Compensation ⁽⁶⁾ \$	Deferred Share Units ⁽¹⁾ #	Value of DSU units at March 31, 2007 ⁽²⁾ \$	Securities Under Option ⁽⁵⁾ #
Benoit La Salle Director and Chairman of the Board	2007	87,143	54,607	64,982	25,000
	2006	96,500	44,375	52,806	25,000
	2005	17,413	6,424	7,645	25,000
Elaine Beaudoin Director	2007	39,872	25,580	30,440	30,000
	2006	30,499	14,068	16,741	10,000
	2005	5,337	1,969	2,343	25,000
Terrance H. Gregg Director	2007	32,495	20,433	24,315	10,000
	2006	32,500	14,854	17,676	10,000
	2005	6,213	2,292	2,727	25,000
Harry G. Hohn Director	2007	27,495	17,271	20,552	10,000
	2006	27,500	12,547	14,931	10,000
	2005	5,337	1,969	2,343	25,000
Michael Maher ⁽⁴⁾ Director	2007	11,999	8,732	10,391	NIL
	2006	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	2005	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Dr. Arthur T. Porter ⁽³⁾ Director	2007	23,496	14,742	17,543	25,000
	2006	5,626	2,731	3,249	NIL
	2005	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(1) These units are issued on a quarterly basis, determined by dividing the deferred share unit compensation by the five-day average price of shares at each quarter end. Upon termination of service, deferred share compensation is payable to a director, at the discretion of LMS, in cash or common shares.

(2) Based upon the closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange of \$1.19 per share

(3) Dr. Porter joined the board of directors in January 2006.

(4) Michael Maher joined the board of directors in October 2006.

(5) Options exercisable at price ranging from \$2.06 to \$4.00.

(6) For the year ending March 31, 2007, LMS has recorded total director compensation expense \$222,500. As at March 31 2007, shares reserved, available and approved by the shareholders under the DSU Plan were 142,370 whereas the would be required amount of shares required to settle the DSU compensation was 148,920. Because of this shortfall, only a portion of the \$222,500, or \$213,500, representing 141,365 common shares was recorded above. At the upcoming annual shareholder meeting, LMS expects to increase the number of shares issuable under the DSU Plan and settle the remaining \$9,000 balance by issuing commons shares at the price determined after the approval by the shareholders.

Stock Option Plan

The objectives of our compensation policies and programs are to recruit and retain directors and employees of a high caliber by offering compensation that is competitive with that offered for comparable positions in other healthcare technology companies across North America, and to align directors and employees' interests with the long-term interest of our shareholders and our intermediate and long-term objectives. The Stock Option Plan is an integral part of achieving these objectives as it provides our directors and employees and our subsidiaries, as well as other persons who provide ongoing consulting services to us and to our subsidiaries, with the opportunity to participate in our growth and development.

Prior to April 1, 2004, LMS Medical Systems Ltd. had an employee stock option plan in place for the benefit of employees and directors whereby non-voting Class B common shares can be issued. The maximum number of non-voting Class B common shares issuable under the plan was not exceed 15% of the outstanding shares of LMS Medical Systems Ltd.

Following the reverse takeover transaction described in note 1, all options were transferred and holders received 2.70727 options [491,927 in total] at an average exercise price of \$4.44 from the legal parent company, LMS, for each option of LMS Medical Systems Ltd.

At the time of the reverse takeover transaction, LMS created a stock option plan for employees, directors and certain external consultants, which was subject to shareholders' approval. This plan was put in place to replace the stock option plan that existed in LMS Medical Systems Ltd. prior to the reverse takeover transaction. Pursuant to the terms of the new plan, the board of directors is authorized to grant to directors, officers, and employees of LMS and its subsidiaries, as well as to other persons who provide ongoing management or consulting services to LMS or its subsidiaries, options to acquire common shares of LMS at such prices as may be fixed at the time of the grant, provided however that the option exercise price shall not be less than the closing sale price of LMS's common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the last trading day prior to the grant of the option.

Options granted under the new plan are non-assignable and non-transferable, have a maximum term of 10 years and generally vest over three years. The new plan was approved at the shareholders' annual and special meeting held on September 15, 2004. At the annual and special meeting, the shareholders have also fixed the maximum number of options that can be granted under the new stock option plan at 2,149,942.

As of March 31, 2007, there was a total of 1,599,606 stock options outstanding.

At the next annual and special meeting of the Company's shareholders, to be held on August 9, 2007, the shareholders will be asked to approve a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Stock Option plan to increase the maximum number of common shares issuable under the DSU Plan from 2,149,942 to 3,183,942.

Deferred Share Unit Plan

In fiscal 2005, we established a Deferred Share Unit plan [the "DSU Plan"] that provides for the payment of director's quarterly compensation with deferred share units. Each deferred share unit is a right granted by LMS to an eligible director to receive one common share upon termination of service. The number of deferred share units to be granted under the DSU Plan is determined by dividing the quarterly director compensation by the five day average quarter end closing market price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. At the 2005 annual and special meeting of shareholders, the DSU Plan was approved. At the 2006 annual general meeting the maximum number of deferred share units issuable under this plan was increased from 125,000 to 250,000. We have the option to remit either cash or common shares to settle the deferred share units. Details related to the expenses recorded under the non-cash DSU for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are disclosed in the note 8 [v] of the consolidated financial statements.

At the next annual and special meeting of the Company's shareholders, to be held on August 9, 2007, the shareholders will be asked to approve a resolution authorizing an amendment to the DSU Plan to increase the maximum number of common shares issuable under the DSU Plan from 250,000 to 400,000 and to give the Company the option to remit either cash or common shares to the holders of deferred share units to settle the payment thereof.

Share Bonus Plan

In fiscal 2005, we established a Bonus Plan [the “Bonus Plan”] that provides for annual awards to eligible executives and employees based on achievement of corporate and individual performance objectives. The fair value of these awards is paid in common shares, the number of which is based upon dividing the total award by the five day average year-end closing market price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. At the 2005 annual and special meeting of shareholders, the Bonus Plan was approved. At the 2006 annual general meeting the maximum number of shares issuable under this plan was increased from 250,000 to 500,000. Details related to the expenses recorded under the non-cash bonus for 2007, 2006 and 2005 are disclosed in the note 8 [iv] of the consolidated financial statements.

Under the terms of the Share Bonus Plan, eligible officers and key employees of the Company and any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries will receive annual awards of common shares in the capital of the Company (the “Shares”) based on the achievement of corporate and individual performance objectives established at the beginning of a fiscal year.

The maximum number of Shares issuable to any one person under the Share Bonus Plan shall be 5% of the Shares outstanding at the time of the issuance, on a non-diluted basis, less the aggregate number of Shares reserved for issuance to such person under any other option to purchase Shares from treasury.

The maximum number of Shares which may be reserved for issuance to insiders (as defined in the *Securities Act* (Ontario)) under the Share Bonus Plan and/or any other previously established and/or proposed share compensation arrangements shall be 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company immediately prior to the share issuance in question, excluding common shares issued pursuant to other share compensation arrangements over the preceding one-year period (“Outstanding Issue”). The maximum number of Shares issuable to any one insider under the Share Bonus Plan and/or any other previously established or proposed share compensation arrangement within a one-year period shall be 5% of the Outstanding Issue. The target bonus for each eligible participant will be a percentage of the participant’s earned annual salary, and will be communicated to the participant directly and confidentially by his or her department manager. The target bonus will be calculated based on the following three factors: (a) individual performance, (b) corporate results and (c) departmental performance. The award of the target bonus will be based on a specific formula for each factor.

The bonus calculation will be based on earned annual salary as at March 31 of the applicable fiscal year, excluding bonuses and special remuneration. Where an eligible participant joins the Company during the fiscal year, or if there is a change in an eligible participant’s salary during the fiscal year, the bonus award will be pro-rated.

Until the Company’s EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) becomes positive, all earned bonuses will be paid in Shares, based upon the price of the Shares on the TSX on the date the bonus is calculated. The Shares will be issued at the time they are earned.

If an eligible participant terminates his or her employment with the Company for reasons other than disability or retirement (or upon the death of the eligible participant), such participant (or the participant’s estate) will not be eligible for a bonus award in the fiscal year of termination, unless the Committee decides otherwise, upon the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer.

The Committee may amend the Share Bonus Plan at any time, or discontinue it at the beginning of any fiscal year. Depending on the nature of the amendment, shareholder approval may be required.

At the next annual and special meeting of the Company's shareholders, to be held on August 9, 2007, the shareholders will be asked to approve a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Share Bonus Plan to increase the number of common shares issuable under the Share Bonus Plan from 500,000 to 1,300,000.

As at June 13, 2007, 498,498 common shares representing 2.4% of the number of common shares of the Company currently outstanding have been issued under the Share Bonus Plan. Estimated 317,647 common shares (1.5% of common shares currently outstanding) related to the payment of the 2007 bonus are expected to be issued, if the shareholder approval authorising the increase in the number of shares is obtained, shortly after August 9, 2007.

C. Board Practices

Each of our directors will hold office until the next annual meeting of our shareholders in 2007 or until his successor is duly elected, unless prior thereto the director resigns or the director's office becomes vacant by death or other cause. None of our directors has a service contract with the Company providing benefits upon termination of their employment as a director.

Charter

The text of our Audit Committee charter is attached as Exhibit 15.1 to this Form 20F.

Composition of the Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee is comprised of Elaine Beaudoin, Benoit La Salle and Dr. Arthur T. Porter

Relevant Education and Experience of Audit Committee Members

Elaine Beaudoin, CA, Chair of the Audit Committee

Elaine Beaudoin. A chartered accountant and a member of the Québec Order of Chartered Accountants and the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, as well, Madame Beaudoin was Chief Executive Officer of Unifix, Inc., a Québec-based manufacturer of concrete panels, from 1989 to 1998. She serves on the board of several institutions and private and public companies, including the Canam Group, Inc.; Hebdo Litho, Inc.; and Lower Canada College.

Benoit La Salle, CA

Mr. La Salle, a chartered accountant and member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Order of Chartered Administrators of Quebec, holds a Commerce degree from McGill University and a Masters of Business Administration from IMEDE, Switzerland. In 1980, along with Yves Grou, he founded Grou La Salle & Associés, Chartered Accountants. Mr. La Salle is currently CEO of Semafo Inc. and serves on the boards of public companies such as 20-20 Technologies Inc.; and ART Advanced Research Technologies, Inc., among others.

Dr. Arthur T. Porter

Dr. Porter is Director General and CEO of the McGill University Health Centre (MUHC) in Montréal, Canada, one of the most comprehensive academic health centers in North America. From 1999 to 2004, Dr. Porter held the position of CEO of the Detroit Medical Center, a US\$1.6 billion health system in one of the United States' largest urban areas. In addition, Dr. Porter is on the Editorial Board of 13 scientific

journals and has to his credit numerous scholarly works in peer-reviewed journals, chapters in books and in proceedings of conferences. Dr. Porter is, amongst others, a member of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Munder Funds, as well as a board member of Adherex, a publicly traded biotechnology company. Dr. Porter's extensive international health background includes medical practice in radiation oncology, business and academic leadership positions in Canada, Europe, Africa and the United States.

Composition of the Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee

Our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee is comprised of Terrance H. Gregg, Harry G. Hohn and Benoit La Salle. The Committee has its own charter and meets as often as is necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

Report on Executive Compensation

Our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee is charged with the responsibility of reviewing our compensation policies and practices, the compensation of officers (including our chief executive officer) and succession planning. As appropriate, recommendations regarding these issues are made to our Board of Directors.

The objectives of our compensation policies and programs for executive officers are to:

- (a) motivate and reward executive officers for the achievement of corporate and functional objectives;
- (b) recruit and retain executive officers of a high caliber by offering compensation that is competitive with that offered for comparable positions in other medical technology companies; and
- (c) align the interests of the executive officers with the long-term interests of our shareholders and our intermediate and long-term objectives.

Our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee endeavors to position its executive compensation near the mean of the range of compensation levels for comparable companies. The comparative companies have historically been other Canadian healthcare technology companies at a similar stage of development. Independent surveys are also used to provide compensation data for comparable knowledge, skills and expertise. Our compensation policies and programs for executive officers currently consist of base salary, annual incentive bonus and other customary employment benefits. The relative emphasis of the two main components of the annual compensation of executives is approximately 75% base salary and 25% annual bonus. Total compensation of our executive officers is reviewed on an annual basis.

Base Salary

In determining base salary for each executive officer, our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee considers the executive's experience and position. Our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee also utilizes industry compensation surveys provided by independent organizations and data from the comparative group described above. Salaries for executive officers also take into account the recommendations of our chief executive officer or, in the case of our chief executive officer, the recommendation of the chairman of our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee.

Annual Bonus

Prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, our Board of Directors approves annual corporate objectives, and these, along with personal performance objectives, are reviewed at the end of the year for the purpose of determining annual bonuses. Annual assessments of senior management also evaluate other performance measures, including the promotion of teamwork, leadership and the development of individuals responsible to the applicable officer. Our chief executive officer's annual bonus is to be weighted 100% on the achievement of corporate objectives, and the annual bonus of the other executive officers is weighted 66 2/3% on the achievement of corporate objectives and 33 1/3% on the achievement of individual objectives. Our corporate objectives for fiscal 2007 focused primarily on performance associated with the advancement of our clinical development programs, with other performance objectives being related to the development of our product pipeline and our intellectual property portfolio, our ability to operate within budget and certain other corporate priorities. The maximum bonus payable as a percentage of base salary to the Chief Executive Officer and to the other executive officers is 100%, with the individual's weighted average performance assessment being multiplied by the maximum bonus percentage and by the individual's base salary.

Stock Options

A portion of executive compensation is also directly aligned with growth in share value. In reviewing option grants, our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee considers the number of options already held by an individual. Stock options may be awarded to executive officers at the commencement of their employment, annually on meeting corporate and individual objectives and from time to time by our Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee based on regular assessments of the compensation levels of comparable companies. An executive officer may earn an annual option grant on a basis similar to that described above under "Annual Bonus," with similar weightings applied to the achievement of corporate objectives and individual objectives.

D. Employees

In addition to the individuals disclosed in "A. Directors and Senior Management" of this item, we have a staff of 27 research scientists, technicians and staff dedicated solely to our research and development and commercialization activities as well as a staff of 23 dedicated to our marketing, distribution and customer support efforts.

Fiscal year ended	Canada	United States	Total
March 31, 2007	48	8	56
March 31, 2006	48	9	57
March 31, 2005	43	9	52
March 31, 2004	33	7	40
October 31, 2003	32	6	38

E. Share Ownership

With respect to the persons referred to above in “B. Compensation” of this item, the following table discloses the number of Common Shares (each share possessing identical voting rights) held and the percentage of Common Shares outstanding held by those persons at May 31, 2007.

Name	Title	No. of Shares	Percent of Shares Outstanding
Benoit La Salle ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	Chairman of the Board	366,749	1.72%
Diane Côté ⁽⁴⁾	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director	148,961	less than 1%
Yves Grou ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	407,350	1.9%
Emily Hamilton ⁽⁴⁾	Vice-President, Medical Research	329,508	1.55%
Bruno Bendavid ⁽⁴⁾	Vice-President, Product Development and Operations	31,380	less than 1%
Harry G. Hohn ⁽⁵⁾	Director	105,000	less than 1%
Terrance H. Gregg ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Director	188,502	less than 1%
Dr. Arthur Porter ⁽⁵⁾	Director	-	Nil
Elaine Beaudoin ⁽⁵⁾	Director	7,100	less than 1%
Michael Maher ⁽⁵⁾	Director	125,714	less than 1%

- (1) Mr. LaSalle and Mr. Grou own together 316,749 Common Shares, held through PGL Capital Inc. in which they jointly have a 100% controlling interest.
- (2) Mr. Grou owns 85,601 common shares directly and 5,000 indirectly.
- (3) Held by Gregg Family Trust.
- (4) Excludes 129,933 shares issuable subsequent to June 12, 2007, relating to the 2007 Bonus Plan, which have been authorized, and the \$168,441 which is to be issued in common shares subsequent to shareholder approval. See Management Compensation Table.
- (5) Excludes 234,567 DSU Plan units issuable at May 31, 2007, and the balance of \$9,000 which is to be issued in DSU units subsequent to shareholder approval.

Incentive Stock Options

The following table discloses the stock options beneficially held by the aforementioned persons, at May 31, 2007. The stock options are for the purchase of our Common Shares.

Name of Person	Number of Shares Subject to Issuance	Exercise Price per Share (\$)	Expiry Date
Elaine Beaudoin	25,000	4.00	June 15, 2009
	10,000	2.45	September 14, 2010
	30,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Bruno Bendavid	19,777	4.28	June 15, 2009
	50,000	2.45	September 14, 2010
	28,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Diane Côte	210,982	4.28	June 15, 2009
	55,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Terrance H. Gregg	25,000	4.00	June 15, 2009
	10,000	2.45	September 14, 2010
	10,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Emily Hamilton	66,188	4.28	June 15, 2009
	28,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Harry G. Hohn	25,000	4.00	June 15, 2009
	10,000	2.45	September 14, 2010
	10,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Benoit La Salle	25,000	4.00	June 15, 2009
	25,000	2.45	September 14, 2010
	25,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Yves Grou	200,000	4.28	June 15, 2009
	28,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Dr. Arthur Porter	25,000	2.06	March 31, 2011
Michael Maher	NIL	NIL	NIL

ITEM 7 - MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

As of May 31, 2007 and based on public filings, no person or entity known by us owns more than 5% of our issued and outstanding Common Shares or, warrants to purchase our Common Shares and options to purchase our Common Shares.

As at May 31, 2007 there were 35 shareholders of record in the United States holding a total of 4,968,750 of our Common Shares representing 23.4% of our issued and outstanding Common Shares.

To the best of our knowledge, we are not owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by another company, by any foreign government or by any other natural or legal person severally or jointly.

As at May 31, 2007, the total number of our issued and outstanding Common Shares beneficially owned by our directors and officers as a group was 1,393,515 (or 6.6% of our Common Shares).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no arrangements, the operation of which at a subsequent date will result in a change in control.

B. Related Party Transactions

Other than as set out below and in Note 10 to the audited consolidated financial statements of LMS, our management is not aware of any material interest, direct or indirect, of any of our directors or officers, any person beneficially owning, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of our voting securities, or any associate or affiliate of any such person in any transaction within the last three years or in any proposed transaction which in either case has materially affected or will materially affect us or our subsidiaries.

LMS was acquired by our Company by way of a capital transaction. Pursuant to the terms of the transaction, we acquired 99.98% of the issued and outstanding shares of LMS in exchange, after giving effect to the 20 for 1 share consolidation, for 10,897,434 of our Common Shares, at a deemed price for regulatory purposes of \$4.00 per share for aggregate consideration of \$43,589,736. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of an agreement dated October 7, 2004, we acquired the 0.02 percent of the issued and outstanding shares of LMS that we did not own. LMS is now our wholly-owned subsidiary. In addition, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding warrants and options of LMS in exchange for warrants and options to purchase our Common Shares. The transaction was negotiated entirely at arm's length. As a result of the share exchange, control of our Company passed to the former shareholders of LMS. Under this capital transaction, we are considered to be a continuation of the operations formerly carried on by LMS.

We enter into transactions in the normal course of business with Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. LMS paid management fees to Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc., in consideration for Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. making the services of Yves Grou available to LMS in his capacity as its Chief Financial Officer, amounting to \$192,300, \$191,532 and \$184,167 for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Benoit La Salle, a member of our Board of Directors, is also a director of Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc. Yves Grou is a shareholder of Groupe Conseils Grou, La Salle Inc.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Financial Statements

- Exhibit 15.2 contains the consolidated financial statements of LMS Medical Systems Inc. (“LMS”), as at March 31, 2007 and 2006, and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Legal Proceedings

There are no legal or arbitration proceedings, including those relating to bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceedings and those involving any third party, which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on our financial position or profitability.

Dividend Policy

We have no present intention of paying dividends on our shares as we anticipate that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of our business. Our directors will determine if and when dividends should be declared and paid in the future based upon our financial position at the relevant time. All of our Common Shares are entitled to an equal share of any dividends declared and paid.

B. Significant Changes

Since March 31, 2007, the date of our most recent annual audited consolidated financial statements, no significant changes have occurred.

ITEM 9 - THE OFFERING AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

Our Common Shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. Prior to April 22, 2004, our Common Shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing prices and the aggregate volume of trading for our Common Shares on the TSX Venture Exchange prior to April 21, 2004 and on the Toronto Stock Exchange after April 22, 2004 in Canadian dollars and on the American Stock Exchange since our shares started trading on the American Stock Exchange in February 2005, in US dollars. The last reported sale price of our Common Shares on May 31, 2007 on the Toronto Stock Exchange was \$1.80.

Year	TSX Venture Exchange/Toronto Stock Exchange⁽³⁾			American Stock Exchange⁽⁵⁾		
	High	Low	Volume⁽⁴⁾	High	Low	Volume⁽⁴⁾
Fiscal 2004 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.30	0.29	196,670	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fiscal 2005	6.75	3.50	3,609,950	3.55	3.00	174,800
Fiscal 2006	3.94	1.65	2,503,000	3.18	1.40	649,500
Fiscal 2007	2.40	1.14	4,093,200	2.20	1.00	753,300

Quarter	TSX Venture Exchange/Toronto Stock Exchange⁽³⁾			American Stock Exchange		
	High	Low	Volume⁽⁴⁾	High	Low	Volume⁽⁴⁾
Q1 2005	6.75	4.00	1,184,650	N/A	N/A	N/A
Q2 2005	5.00	3.53	1,282,200	N/A	N/A	N/A
Q3 2005	4.90	3.80	679,600	N/A	N/A	N/A
Q4 2005	4.37	3.50	463,500	3.55	3.00	174,800
Q1 2006	3.94	2.60	540,700	3.18	2.12	205,800
Q2 2006	3.10	2.00	636,100	2.53	1.73	206,000
Q3 2006	1.97	1.65	812,700	1.80	1.40	166,600
Q4 2006	2.40	1.80	513,500	2.15	1.50	71,100
Q1 2007	2.40	1.90	819,700	2.20	1.58	99,400
Q2 2007	2.00	1.57	1,022,600	1.78	1.41	60,200
Q3 2007	2.10	1.14	1,125,200	1.88	1.00	280,800
Q4 2007	1.55	1.15	1,125,700	1.28	0.95	312,900

	TSX Venture Exchange/Toronto Stock Exchange⁽³⁾			American Stock Exchange		
	High	Low	Volume⁽⁴⁾	High	Low	Volume⁽⁴⁾
Nov-06	2.00	1.60	330,400	1.74	1.45	86,200
Dec-06	1.60	1.14	418,800	1.38	1.00	123,800
Jan-07	1.46	1.19	371,500	1.26	0.99	155,600
Feb-07	1.55	1.26	398,600	1.25	1.06	111,900
Mar-07	1.45	1.15	355,600	1.28	0.95	45,400
Apr-07	1.28	1.15	585,400	1.19	1.00	37,700

- (1) Commenced trading on February 26, 2004.
- (2) Prior to the consolidation of our Common Shares on a 20 to 1 basis on March 31, 2004.
- (3) Prior to April 22, 2004, our Common Shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.
- (4) Aggregate trading volume of our Common Shares for each period presented.
- (5) Commenced trading on February 15, 2005.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our Common Shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. Prior to April 22, 2004, our Common Shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. We completed our initial public offering (as a Capital Pool Company) by way of a prospectus dated January 7, 2004. Our Common Shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on February 16, 2004, the date that we announced our intention to acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of LMS. Our common shares were listed on the American Stock Exchange on February 15, 2005.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

For a summary of the Company's memorandum and articles of association, please see Item 10 – Additional Information on page 65 of the Company's 2005 annual report.

C. Material Contracts

The following are our material contracts to which we or any member of the group is a party, for the two years immediately preceding publication of this Form 20F.

1. 2004 Stock Option Plan;

2. Share Bonus Plan; and
3. Directors' Deferred Share Unit Plan;

Summary

The following is a summary of our material contracts other than those summarized elsewhere in this Form 20F. In connection with the capital transaction in substance and pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange we entered into three separate escrow arrangements with certain of our shareholders.

1. Prior to April 1, 2004, LMS Medical Systems Ltd. had an employee stock option plan in place for the benefit of employees and directors whereby non-voting Class B common shares can be issued. The maximum number of non-voting Class B common shares issuable under the plan shall not exceed 15% of the outstanding shares of LMS Medical Systems Ltd.

Following the reverse takeover transaction described in note 1, all options were transferred and holders received 2.70727 options [491,927 in total] at an average exercise price of \$4.44 from the legal parent company, LMS, for each option of LMS Medical Systems Ltd.

At the time of the reverse takeover transaction, LMS created a stock option plan for employees "(2004 Stock Option Plan)", directors and certain external consultants, which was subject to shareholders' approval. This plan was put in place to replace the stock option plan that existed in LMS Medical Systems Ltd. prior to the reverse takeover transaction. Pursuant to the terms of the new plan, the board of directors is authorized to grant to directors, officers, and employees of LMS and its subsidiaries, as well as to other persons who provide ongoing management or consulting services to LMS or its subsidiaries, options to acquire common shares of LMS at such prices as may be fixed at the time of the grant, provided however that the option exercise price shall not be less than the closing sale price of LMS's common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the last trading day prior to the grant of the option. Options granted under the new plan are non-assignable and non-transferable, and have a maximum term of 10 years. The new plan was approved at the shareholders' annual and special meeting held on September 15, 2004. At the annual and special meeting, the shareholders have also fixed the maximum number of options that can be granted under the new stock option plan at 2,149,942.

At the next annual and special meeting of the Company's shareholders, to be held on August 9, 2007, the shareholders will be asked to approve a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Stock Option plan to increase the maximum number of common shares issuable under the DSU Plan from 2,149,942 to 3,183,942.

2. In fiscal 2005, LMS established a Share Bonus Plan that provides for annual awards to eligible executives and employees based on achievement of corporate and individual performance objectives. The fair value of these awards is paid in common shares, the number of which is based upon dividing the total award by the five day average year-end closing market price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. At the 2005 annual and special meeting of shareholders, the Bonus Plan was approved. At the 2006 annual general meeting the maximum number of shares issuable under this plan was increased from 250,000 to 500,000.

Under the terms of the Share Bonus Plan, eligible officers and key employees of the Company and any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries will receive annual awards of common shares in the capital of the Company (the "Shares") based on the achievement of corporate and individual performance objectives established at the beginning of a fiscal year.

The maximum number of Shares issuable to any one person under the Share Bonus Plan shall be 5% of the Shares outstanding at the time of the issuance, on a non-diluted basis, less the aggregate number of Shares reserved for issuance to such person under any other option to purchase Shares from treasury.

At the next annual and special meeting of the Company's shareholders, to be held on August 9, 2007, the shareholders will be asked to approve a resolution authorizing an amendment to the Share Bonus Plan to increase the number of common shares issuable under the Share Bonus Plan from 500,000 to 1,300,000.

3. In fiscal 2005, LMS established a Deferred Share Unit plan (the "DSU Plan") that provides for the payment of director's quarterly compensation with deferred share units. Each deferred share unit is a right granted by LMS to an eligible director to receive one common share upon termination of service. The number of deferred share units to be granted under the DSU Plan is determined by dividing the quarterly director compensation by the five day average quarter end closing market price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange. At the 2005 annual and special meeting of shareholders, the DSU Plan was approved. At the 2006 annual general meeting the maximum number of deferred share units issuable under this plan was increased from 125,000 to 250,000. The Company has the option to remit either cash or common shares to settle the deferred share units.

At the next annual and special meeting of the Company's shareholders, to be held on August 9, 2007, the shareholders will be asked to approve a resolution authorizing an amendment to the DSU Plan to increase the maximum number of common shares issuable under the DSU Plan from 250,000 to 400,000.

D. Exchange Controls

There are no laws, governmental decrees or regulations in Canada that restrict the export or import of capital or which affect the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of our shares, other than withholding tax requirements (see "Item E. Taxation").

There are no limitations under the laws of Canada or in our constituting documents, with respect to the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold or vote Common Shares other than those imposed by the *Investment Canada Act*. The *Investment Canada Act* is a federal Canadian statute which regulates the acquisition of control of existing Canadian businesses and the establishment of new Canadian businesses by an individual, a government or entity that is a "non-Canadian" as that term is defined in the *Investment Canada Act*.

Management of our Company believes that it is not currently a "non-Canadian" for purposes of the *Investment Canada Act*. If our Company were to become a "non-Canadian" in the future, acquisitions of control of Canadian businesses by the Company would become subject to the *Investment Canada Act*. Generally, the direct acquisition by a "non-Canadian" of an existing Canadian business with gross assets of \$5,000,000 or more is reviewable under the *Investment Canada Act*, with a threshold of \$265 million for transactions closing in 2006, for "WTO investors" as defined under the *Investment Canada Act*. If our Company were to become a "non-Canadian" in the future, Management believes our Company would likely become a "non-Canadian" which is a "WTO investor". Generally, indirect acquisitions of existing Canadian businesses (with gross assets over certain threshold levels) are reviewable under the *Investment Canada Act*, except in situations involving "WTO investors" where indirect acquisitions are generally not reviewable. In transactions involving Canadian businesses engaged in the production of uranium, providing financial services, providing transportation services or which are cultural businesses, the benefit of the higher "WTO investor" thresholds do not apply.

Acquisitions of businesses related to Canada's cultural heritage or national identity (regardless of the value of assets involved) may also be reviewable under the *Investment Canada Act*. In addition, investments to establish new, unrelated businesses are not generally reviewable. An investment to establish a new business that is related to the non-Canadian's existing business in Canada is not notifiable under the *Investment Canada Act* unless such investment relates to Canada's cultural heritage or national identity.

Investments which are reviewable under the *Investment Canada Act* are reviewed by the Minister, designated as being responsible for the administration of the *Investment Canada Act*. Reviewable investments, generally, may not be implemented prior to the Minister's determining that the investment is likely to be of "net benefit to Canada" based on the criteria set out in the *Investment Canada Act*. Generally, investments by non-Canadians consisting of the acquisition of control of Canadian businesses which acquisitions are otherwise non-reviewable or the establishment of new Canadian businesses require that a notice be given under the *Investment Canada Act* in the prescribed form and manner.

Any proposed takeover of our Company by a "non-Canadian" would likely be subject only to the simple "notification" requirements of the *Investment Canada Act* as in all likelihood that non-Canadian would be a "WTO investor" for purposes of the *Investment Canada Act*. Generally, a "WTO investor" is an individual, other than a Canadian, who is a national of a country which is a member of the World Trade Organization. In the case of a person which is not an individual, a "WTO investor" is a person which, generally, is ultimately controlled by individuals, other than Canadians, who are nationals of a WTO member. Currently there are 150 countries which are members of the WTO, including virtually all countries of the Western world. The Company would have to have an asset base of at least \$5,000,000 before the "reviewable" transaction provisions of the *Investment Canada Act* became relevant for consideration by a third party non-Canadian acquirer, which is not a "WTO investor."

E. Taxation

Considerations for US Holders

CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations, as of the date hereof, generally applicable to the holding and disposition of our Common Shares by a holder, (a) who for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) (the "Canadian Tax Act") is, at all relevant times, not resident nor deemed to be resident in Canada, deals at arm's length and is not affiliated with us, holds the Common Shares as capital property and does not use or hold the Common Shares in the course of carrying on, or otherwise in connection with, a business in Canada, and (b) who, for the purposes of the *Canada-United States Tax Convention (1980)* (the "Treaty") is, at all relevant times, a resident of the United States, has never been a resident of Canada, has not held or used (and does not hold or use) Common Shares in connection with a permanent establishment or fixed base in Canada and who otherwise qualifies for the full benefits of the Treaty. Common Shares will generally be considered to be capital property to a holder unless such shares are held in the course of carrying on a business or in an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. Holders who meet all criteria in classes (a) and (b) are referred to herein as a "U.S. Holder" or "U.S. Holders" and this summary only addresses the tax considerations to such U.S. Holders. This summary does not address special situations, such as the particular circumstances of traders or dealers, limited liability companies, tax exempt entities, insurers or financial institutions. Such holders should consult their own tax advisors.

This summary is based upon the current provisions of the *Canadian Tax Act*, the regulations thereunder in force at the date hereof (“Regulations”), all specific proposals to amend the *Canadian Tax Act* and Regulations publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof and the current provisions of the Treaty and the current administrative practices of the Canada Revenue Agency published in writing prior to the date hereof. This summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any changes in law or administrative practices whether by legislative, governmental or judicial decision or action, nor does it take into account tax laws of any province or territory of Canada or of the United States or of any other jurisdiction outside Canada.

For purposes of the *Canadian Tax Act*, all amounts relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of the Common Shares must be converted into Canadian dollars based on the relevant exchange rate applicable thereto.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular U.S. Holder and no representation with respect to the federal income tax consequences to any particular U.S. Holder or prospective U.S. Holder is made. The tax liability of a U.S. Holder will depend upon the holder’s particular circumstances. Accordingly, U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to their own particular circumstances.

Every US Holder is liable to pay a Canadian withholding tax on every amount that is or is deemed to be paid or credited to the US Holder as, on account or in lieu of payment, or in satisfaction of, dividends on the US Holder’s Common Shares. Under the Treaty, the rate of Canadian withholding tax is, if the US Holder is a company that owns at least 10% of our voting stock and beneficially owns the dividend, 5% and, in any other case, 15% of the gross amount of the dividend.

A U.S. Holder will generally not be subject to tax under the Canadian Tax Act on any capital gain realized on a disposition of Common Shares provided that the shares do not constitute “taxable Canadian property” to the U.S. Holder at the time of disposition. Generally, Common Shares will not constitute taxable Canadian property to a U.S. Holder if: (i) such shares are listed on a prescribed stock exchange (which currently includes the TSX and AMEX) at the time of the disposition; (ii) during the 60-month period immediately preceding the disposition, the U.S. Holder, persons with whom the U.S. Holder does not deal at arm’s length, or the U.S. Holder together with all such persons has not owned 25% or more of the issued shares or any series or class of our capital stock; and (iii) such holder does not use or hold the Common Shares in a business carried on in Canada.

Subject to certain limited exceptions, a US Holder who otherwise would be liable for Canadian capital gains tax in consequence of an actual or deemed disposition of a Common Share will generally be exempted for Canadian tax under the Treaty. Any holder who is a former resident of Canada may have different Canadian tax considerations and should obtain specific tax advice.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following summary is a general discussion of the material United States Federal income tax considerations to US holders of our Common Shares under current law. It does not discuss all the tax consequences that may be relevant to particular holders in light of their circumstances or to holders subject to special rules, such as tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, broker-dealers, non-resident alien individuals or foreign corporations whose ownership of our shares is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, shareholders who acquired their stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation, shareholders who hold their stock as ordinary assets and not capital assets and any other non-US holders.

The following discussion is based upon the sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), Treasury Regulations, published Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) rulings, published administrative positions of the IRS and court decisions that are currently applicable, any or all of which could be materially and adversely changed, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time. This discussion does not consider the potential effects, both adverse and beneficial, of any recently proposed legislation that, if enacted, could be applied, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time. The following discussion is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any holder or prospective holder of our shares and no opinion or representation with respect to the United States Federal income tax consequences to any such holder or prospective holder is made. Accordingly, holders and prospective holders of our shares should consult their own tax advisors about the Federal, state, local, estate and foreign tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of our shares.

This discussion does not address any aspect of U.S. federal gift or estate taxes, or of state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. Additionally, this discussion does not consider the tax treatment of partnerships or persons who hold common shares through a partnership or other pass-through entity.

US Holders

As used herein, a “US Holder” includes a holder of shares of the Corporation who is a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, any entity that is taxable as a corporation for US tax purposes and any other person or entity whose ownership of our shares is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States other than persons subject to special provisions of United States Federal income tax law, such as tax exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, broker-dealers, non-resident alien individuals or foreign corporations whose ownership of our shares is not effectively connected with conduct or trade or business in the United States, shareholders who acquired their stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation and shareholders who hold their stock as ordinary assets and not as capital assets.

Distributions on our Shares

US Holders receiving dividend distributions (including constructive dividends) with respect to our shares are required to include in gross income for United States Federal income tax purposes the gross amount of such distributions to the extent that we have current or accumulated earnings and profits as defined under US Federal income tax law, without reduction for any Canadian income tax withheld from such distributions. Such Canadian tax withheld may be credited, subject to certain limitations, against the US Holder’s United States Federal income tax liability or, alternatively, may be deducted in computing the US Holder’s United States Federal taxable income by those who itemize deductions. (See more detailed discussion at “Foreign Tax Credit” below). To the extent that distributions exceed our current and accumulated earnings and profits, they will be treated, first, as a return of capital up to the US Holder’s adjusted basis in his or its shares, and thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. Preferential tax rates for net capital gains (as defined) are applicable to a US Holder that is an individual, estate or trust. There are currently no preferential tax rates for capital gains for a US Holder that is a corporation.

With effect from January 1, 2003, the United States reduced the maximum tax rate on certain qualifying dividend distributions to 15% (5% for certain US Holders). In order for dividends paid by a foreign corporation whose shares are publicly traded (such as the Company), to qualify for the reduced rates, (1) the foreign corporation must not be classified as a passive foreign investment company (as defined below) for United States Federal income tax purposes either in the taxable year of the distribution or the

preceding taxable year, and (2) the US Holder must hold the underlying shares for at least 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date.

A US Holder that is a corporation and owns shares representing at least 10% of our voting power and value may, under certain circumstances, be entitled to a 70% deduction of the United States source portion of dividends received from us (unless we are classified as a “passive foreign investment company”).

In the case of foreign currency received as a dividend that is not converted by the recipient into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US Holder will have a tax basis in the foreign currency equal to its US dollar value on the date of receipt. Subject to a de minimis exception, any gain or loss recognized upon a subsequent sale or other disposition of the foreign currency, including the exchange for US dollars, will generally be ordinary income or loss.

Foreign Tax Credit

A US Holder who pays (or has withheld from distributions) Canadian income tax with respect to the ownership of our shares may be entitled, at the option of the US Holder, to a deduction or a tax credit for such foreign tax paid or withheld. Generally, it will be more advantageous to claim a credit because a credit reduces the United States Federal income tax itself on a dollar-for-dollar basis, while a deduction merely reduces the income subject to tax. This election is made on a year-by-year basis and applies to all foreign taxes paid by (or withheld from) the US Holder during the taxable year. There are significant and complex limitations that apply to the credit, among which is the general limitation that the credit cannot exceed the proportionate share of the US Holder’s United States pre-credit Federal income tax liability that the US Holder’s non-US source taxable income bears to his or its worldwide taxable income. In this limitation various items of income and deduction must be classified into foreign and domestic sources. Moreover, the limitations are applied separately to “passive income” (as defined) and all other income. The underlying rules are highly complex. US Holders and prospective Holders of our shares should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules to their individual circumstances.

Disposition of our Shares

A US Holder will recognize a gain or loss upon the sale of our shares equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the amount of cash plus the fair market value of any property received, and (ii) the shareholder’s tax basis in our shares. This gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss if the shares are a capital asset in the hands of the US Holder, and will be a short-term or long-term capital gain or loss depending upon the holding period of the US Holder (not more than a year, and more than a year, respectively). Preferential tax rates for long-term gains are applicable to a U.S. Holder which is an individual, estate or trust. There are currently no preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains for a U.S. Holder which is a corporation.

Gains and losses are netted and combined according to special rules in arriving at the overall capital gain or loss for a particular tax year. Deductions for net capital losses (as defined) are subject to significant limitations. Corporate capital losses (other than losses of corporations electing under Subchapter S or the Code) are deductible to the extent of capital gains. Non-corporate taxpayers may deduct net capital losses, whether short-term or long-term, up to US \$3,000 a year (US \$1,500 in the case of a married individual filing separately). For US Holders who are individuals, any unused portion of such net capital loss may be carried over to be used in later tax years until such net capital loss is exhausted. Such carryover losses preserve their character as short or long term losses. For US Holders which are corporations (other than corporations subject to Subchapter S of the Code), an unused net capital loss may be carried back three years and forward five years from the loss year to be offset against capital gains in such preceding or subsequent years.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

A foreign corporation can potentially be treated as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC"), with respect to US share holders. As defined in Section 1297 of the Code, a foreign corporation with marketable shares, such as the Company, is a PFIC if 75% or more of its gross income in a taxable year is passive income, or the average percentage of its assets (by value) during the taxable year which produce passive income or which are held for production of same is at least 50%. Passive income is generally defined to include income in the nature of dividends, interest, royalties, rents and annuities; excess of gains over losses from certain transactions in commodities; certain foreign currency gains; and other similar types of income. US Holders owning shares of a PFIC are subject to a special tax regime with three potential prongs: (1) the qualified electing fund ("QEF") regime; (2) the mark-to-market regime; and (3) the general section 1291 fund regime. Every US Holder may elect independently among the available regimes the regime he or it prefers. We do not believe we should be considered as a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") in 2006 and 2007 taxable years. We also believe that we should not be classified as a PFIC in 2008 taxable year.

QEF Regime

Under the QEF regime, US Holders are taxed currently on their respective shares of the PFIC's income and gain (whether or not distributed to them) and are entitled to favorable pass-through capital gain treatment on their share of any net capital gain realized by the Company. Tax on undistributed income may be deferred, subject to an interest charge. A QEF election can only be made if the Company provides all U.S. Holders with requisite annual income and gain information, and undertakes to permit US Holders to respect and copy its books to establish that its income and gain were calculated in accordance with US tax principles. The Company has not yet determined whether this option will be available to US Holders (assuming that the Company is a PFIC).

Mark-to-Market Regime

Under the mark-to-market regime, US Holders are taxed currently, at ordinary tax rates, on gain or loss imputed to them based on marking their shares to market at the end of each year (with a corresponding adjustment to their bases in their shares). The mark-to-market regime is available only with respect to a PFIC with marketable stock, which includes stock, such as the Company's, which is regularly traded on a national securities exchange. However, it may not apply to subsidiaries of the Company, which are not so traded.

Section 1291 Regime

Finally, under the general (Section 1291 fund) regime, US Holders are generally taxed, at ordinary rates, when they receive a distribution or realize a gain on their shares. Any "excess distribution" (as defined) or gain realized on a disposition (including a redemption) of shares is prorated over the affected US Holder's holding period for the shares, taxed at the maximum ordinary tax rates applicable in the relevant years, and charged with interest for the taxes gain or income attributed to prior years.

Controlled Foreign Corporation

If more than 50% of the voting power of all classes of stock or the total value of our stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by citizens or residents of the United States, United States domestic partnerships and corporations or estates or trusts other than foreign estates or trusts, each of whom own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock (each, a "United States Shareholder"), we could be treated as a "controlled foreign corporation" under Subpart F of the Code. This classification

would effect many complex results including the required inclusion by such United States Shareholders in income of their pro rata share of our “Subpart F income” (as specially defined by the Code), which could include undistributed earnings of the entity. If we are both a PFIC and a controlled foreign corporation, we will generally not be treated as a PFIC with respect to United States Shareholders of the controlled foreign corporation. In addition, under Section 1248 of the Code, a gain from the sale or exchange of shares by a US Holder who is or was a United States shareholder at any time during the five year period ending with the sale or exchange is treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of our earnings and profits attributable to the stock sold or exchanged. Because of the complexity of Subpart F, a more detailed review of these rules is outside the scope of this discussion.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not Applicable.

H. Documents on Display

The documents described herein may be inspected at 181 Bay Street, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T7 and are available to the public on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com. Certain documents described herein were filed with the SEC as exhibits to this Form 20F. The exhibits to this Form 20F are available to the public at the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal by maximizing the income we receive from such activities without significantly increasing risk. Securities that we invest in are generally highly liquid short-term investments such as term deposits with terms to maturity of less than one year. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe there is no material exposure to interest rate risk arising from such investments and accordingly, no quantitative tabular disclosure is required.

As at March 31, 2007, we do not have long-term debt except our capital leases. The carrying value of the cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, tax credits receivable and accounts payable is a reasonable estimate of their fair value because of their short maturities.

The carrying value of our capital leases included in long-term debt approximates their fair value because management estimates that these capital leases with fixed interest rates have no significant difference between their fair value and their carrying value, based on rates currently available to the Company on capital leases with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Currency Risk

Large portion of our revenues and some of our expenses are generated in the United States. From April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2007 the Canadian dollar has appreciated against the US dollar by approximately 5.5%. The continued weakness of the US dollar has a negative effect on our revenues, offset somewhat by the expenses generated in the United States.

ITEM 12 - DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not Applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13 - DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 14 - MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITYHOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 15 - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 16 - [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The board has determined that at least two audit committee financial expert serves on our audit committee. The named audit committee financial expert are Mme. Elaine Beaudoin and Mr. Benoit Lasalle, and both are independent directors.

ITEM 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of business conduct (the "Code of Business Conduct") that applies to all of our officers and employees, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The Code of Business conduct is available on our website at www.lmsmedical.com and included in this Form 20F as Exhibit 11.1.

The Code of Business Conduct is available free of charge by writing to the Corporate Secretary, LMS Medical Systems Inc., 181 Bay Street, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2T7, Canada.

There have been no amendments to the Code of Business Conduct during the 2007 fiscal year and no waivers were granted from any provision of the Code of Business Conduct during the 2007 fiscal year.

ITEM 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The fees from Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants, for services in the financial years ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, were as follows:

	2007	2006
Audit services	133,000	\$114,000
Audit related	21,000	14,000
Tax services ⁽¹⁾	<u>51,000</u>	<u>19,000</u>
	<u>\$205,000</u>	<u>\$147,000</u>

⁽¹⁾ Tax fees consist mainly of assistance provided by Ernst & Young LLP in connection with tax compliance, including US Corporate tax returns, research and development tax credit claims and other returns.

We have introduced procedures for the review and pre-approval of any services performed by Ernst & Young LLP. The procedures require that all proposed engagements of Ernst & Young LLP for audit and permitted non-audit services be submitted to the audit committee for approval prior to the beginning of any such services.

During fiscal year 2007 and 2006, the audit committee approved 100% of the audit, audit related and tax services.

ITEM 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Exhibit 15.2 contains the consolidated financial statements of LMS Medical Systems Inc., (“LMS”) as at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

The consolidated financial statements of LMS, as at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended March 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and are presented in Canadian dollars. There are material measurement differences between United States and Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. A reconciliation of the consolidated financial statements to United States generally accepted accounting principles is set forth in Note 16 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements of LMS.

The March 31, 2007 consolidated financial statements are in the following order:

1. Auditors’ Report;
2. Consolidated Balance Sheets;
3. Consolidated Statements of Operations;
4. Consolidated Statements of Deficit;
5. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and
6. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 18 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Please see Item 17 above.

ITEM 19 - EXHIBITS

The exhibits are in the following order:

1. *Articles of Incorporation and By-laws:*
 - (1) Articles of Incorporation dated January 14, 2003; ⁽¹⁾
 - (2) Articles of Amendment dated February 16, 2004; ⁽¹⁾
 - (3) Articles of Amendment dated March 31, 2004; ⁽¹⁾
 - (4) By-law Number 1; ⁽¹⁾ and
 - (5) By-law Number 2. ⁽¹⁾

2. *Material Contracts:*
 - (1) 2004 Stock Option Plan; ⁽¹⁾
 - (2) Share Bonus Plan; and
 - (3) Directors' Deferred Share Unit and Stock Plan.

3. *Subsidiaries:*
 - (1) List of our subsidiaries:
 - (i) LMS Medical Systems (Canada) Ltd. ⁽¹⁾
 - (ii) LMS Medical Systems (USA) Inc. ⁽¹⁾

4. *Code of Ethics:*
 - (1) Code of Business Conduct

5. *Certifications:*
 - (1) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
 - (2) Certification of Chief Financial Officer

6. *Certifications Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002:*
 - (1) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
 - (2) Certification of Chief Financial Officer

7. *Additional Exhibits:*

(1) The Charter of our Audit Committee. ⁽¹⁾

(2) Consolidated Financial Statements of LMS Medical Systems Inc.

⁽¹⁾ Previously filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement on Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 10, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference.

EXHIBIT 12.1
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Diane Cote, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of LMS Medical Systems Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The Company's other certifying officers 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)) for the Company 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. 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 this period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and;
5. The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company'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 Company'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 Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 13, 2007

/s/ Diane Côté
Diane Côté
President and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 12.2
CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Yves Grou, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of LMS Medical Systems Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual 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 annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The Company's other certifying officers 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)) for the Company 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. 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 this period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - c. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and;
5. The Company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company'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 Company'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 Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 13, 2007

/s/ Yves Grou
Yves Grou
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 13.2
Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officer of LMS Medical Systems Inc. (the "Company") hereby certifies, to such officer's knowledge, that:

- (i) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 20-F of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: June 13, 2007

/s/ Yves Grou
Yves Grou
President and Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certifications are being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, and are not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Act of 1934, as amended, and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.