

LMS Medical Systems Inc.

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



The management's 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 second quarter of 2007 ended September 30, 2006. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim financial statements as at September 30, 2006 and for the quarter and six-month period ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and the annual audited consolidated financial statements and financial statement notes of LMS as at March 31, 2006 and 2005 and for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the five-month period ended March 31, 2004 and the year ended October 31, 2003, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Material differences between Canadian and United States generally accepted accounting principles, as applicable to LMS, are set forth in Note 17 to the annual audited consolidated financial statements of LMS. 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.

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 quarterly filing, which includes this MD&A describe our expectations on November 9th, 2006. 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 LMS. Investors should consult the "Risk Factors" section of the Company's form 20-F as well as our 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 November 9th, 2006, there were 18,853,495 common shares outstanding, 1,795,033 stock options, 151,826 deferred share units and 598,994 warrants outstanding to purchase common shares.

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 its subsidiaries unless otherwise indicated.

Overview

For over ten years, LMS has actively been developing and commercializing a series of leading edge software-based products to be used as risk management tools for obstetrics. LMS's pipeline of proprietary software tools addresses critical unmet medical needs in labor and delivery settings. Based on advanced medical research focusing on the Labor & Delivery cycle, our unique technology provides obstetrical teams and hospitals with state-of-the-art clinical decision support tools to assist them in achieving clinical and cost effective interventions.

While continuing to pursue its core research and development of new software tools, LMS has also been strengthening its product development as well as the implementation and enlargement of its sales and distribution network. Our core technology, CALM™, was developed at the McGill University Faculty of Medicine, in Montréal, Canada, with Dr. Emily Hamilton, our VP Medical Research, as the principal investigator.

SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS:

- Total realized and signed contracts during the quarter reach \$1 million.
- The backlog of signed and recurring contracts increased 37.5% to \$2.75 million from \$2.0 million reported in Q1 2007.
- Identified sales opportunities increased 12% to \$28 million up from \$25 million reported in Q1 2007.
- Year to date revenues increased by 11% to \$907,000.
- Newly signed contracts for CALM Shoulder Screen with two organizations providing medical malpractice insurance to physicians, University of Minnesota Physicians and Tristate Medical Insurance Company, have an immediate impact on LMS' backlog and quarterly revenues, starting in the third quarter of 2007. In addition, both contracts continue to build LMS' profile as a company providing leading proprietary software solutions leveraging innovative approaches for obstetrical risk prevention and reduction for insurers.

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- CALM Shoulder Screen continues to gain momentum within the hospital environment as LMS, has received orders from the University of Maryland Medical Center and the OB/GYN Practice Group of the Montreal Jewish General Hospital.
- CALM Clinical Information Systems 3.03 was released as planned, further increasing its robustness and flexibility. CALM 3.03 is a building block supporting extensive interfacing capabilities, benefiting both the Clinical Information Systems and Risk Management tools.
- CALM Curve received Health Canada clearance as a standalone product and became available as a seamless web offering similar to CALM Shoulder Screen. This new standalone product will enable customers to use this tool with no investment in infrastructure, which should substantially reduce the sales cycle and bring forward additional revenue opportunities.
- Mr. Michael Maher joined the LMS board of directors. Mr. Maher has over 40 years of Wall Street investment business experience having most recently served as a Managing Director of Merrill Lynch.
- LMS also presented its statistical methods at two major medical engineering conferences.
- A private placement grossed \$1.56 million in additional cash liquidities.

Selected Financial Information
Quarter and six-month period ended September 30, 2006 and 2005

	Quarter ended September 30,		Six-months ended September 30,	
	2006 \$	2005 \$	2006 \$	2005 \$
Revenue				
Software licenses	92,187	436,601	390,416	616,470
Hardware	-	7,891	-	7,891
Technical support and other	183,999	106,212	516,921	194,258
Total revenues	276,186	550,704	907,337	818,619
Operating expenses				
Research and development	869,928	954,692	1,970,531	1,930,439
R&D tax Credits	(45,000)	(56,217)	(90,000)	(112,567)
Net research and development	824,928	898,475	1,880,531	1,817,872
Royalties and other direct costs	39,929	80,686	121,200	114,624
Selling and market development	663,221	658,479	1,453,745	1,241,546
Administrative	613,871	682,338	1,370,562	1,352,077
Customer support	227,439	217,726	475,350	471,556
Quality assurance	51,717	44,614	100,808	99,802
Stock option expense	163,013	208,746	327,098	433,746
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	79,700	60,223	160,827	108,229
Amortization of patents	4,498	4,046	8,854	5,449
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	4,696	(13,165)	(715)	(6,313)
	2,673,012	2,842,168	5,898,260	5,638,588
Operating loss	(2,396,826)	(2,291,464)	(4,990,923)	(4,819,969)
Interest and other income, net	(36,305)	(158,220)	(79,996)	(224,699)
Net loss	(2,360,521)	(2,133,244)	(4,910,927)	(4,595,270)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Cash flows related to:				
Operating activities	(1,950,196)	(2,118,855)	(4,198,684)	(3,341,261)
Investing activities	(530,919)	(30,903)	(1,110,475)	8,813,783
Financing activities	(16,315)	(11,101)	2,302,774	(21,795)

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	September 30, 2006 \$	March 31, 2006 \$
Balance sheet data [see subsequent events note]		
Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and investments	3,580,293	5,581,202
Total assets	5,445,391	7,301,200
Total long-term debt (including current portion)	66,007	85,816
Total shareholders' equity	2,922,117	4,794,762

Selected Quarterly Financial Information

(in thousands of dollars, except for loss per share)

	2005					2006					2007		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Total
Revenue	231	76	678	75	1,060	268	551	502	262	1,583	631	276	907
Operating Loss	1,849	2,335	2,334	2,945	9,464	2,529	2,184	2,080	2,845	9,636	2,594	2,397	4,991
Net Loss	1,801	2,275	2,275	2,885	9,237	2,462	2,133	2,017	2,794	9,406	2,550	2,361	4,910
Basic and Diluted													
Net Loss													
per Share	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.60)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.17)	(0.57)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.28)

Results of operations

For the quarter and six-month period ended September 30, 2006 ("2006") compared to the quarter and six-month period ended September 30, 2005 ("2005")

Revenue

Revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 was \$276,000 compared to \$551,000 in 2005. Quarterly, sales of software licenses generated \$92,000 in 2006 compared to \$437,000 in 2005. Maintenance, technical support and other revenue increased to \$184,000 from \$106,000 in 2005. Revenues were lower than anticipated, while contracts signed though not completed due to client availability or timely recognition of revenue, represented an additional \$750,000. The backlog of signed and recurring contracts increased 37.5% to \$2.75 million from \$2.0 million reported in Q1 2007. Further, identified sales opportunities increased 12% to \$28 million up from \$25 million reported in Q1 2007.

Revenue for the six-month period ended September 30, 2006 increased by 11% to \$907,000 from \$817,000 in 2005. Revenues augmented primarily due to the continued growth in the installed client base, currently in excess of 30 installations, resulting in an increase in the related recurring maintenance and technical support revenues from \$194,000 in 2005 to \$517,000 for the six-month period in 2006. Hardware revenue was minimal in 2005. As the majority of our revenues is 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.

Research and Development expenses and R&D Tax Credits

For the quarter ended September 30, 2006 R&D expenditures before R&D tax credits were \$870,000 compared to \$955,000 in 2005. The higher expenditures in 2005 related to the completion of a major release of our clinical information system, CALM 3.0, which was made available in August 2005. Current R&D initiatives relate in large part to the ongoing work on the CALM interoperability components with our distributor's systems, which are expected to be completed in fiscal 2007. The development team also continues to work on other CALM product features and additional risk management tools.

On a period to period basis R&D tax credits were comparable and were \$45,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 compared to \$56,000 in 2005 and \$90,000 for the six-month period ended September 30, 2006 compared to \$113,000 in 2005.

Royalties and other direct costs of revenue

Royalties and other direct costs of revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 were \$40,000 compared to \$81,000 in 2005, as a result of lower revenues. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, these

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expenses were consistent at \$121,000 and \$115,000, respectively. Royalties and other direct costs are primarily a function of revenues. These costs consist of royalty payments for third party software used in installing our software products and direct costs associated with the installation of our systems.

Selling and Market Development

Selling and market development expenses for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 were consistent at \$663,000 compared to \$658,000 in 2005. Overall increases in these expenditures in the second quarter of 2006 were offset by lower commission expense in 2006. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, these expenses were \$1.45 million and \$1.24 million, respectively. This increase was due to new employees in product and clinical management and expenses supporting these activities. 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. In 2006, marketing expenses and activities were in line with 2005.

Administrative

Administrative expenses for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 were \$614,000 compared to \$682,000 for the same period in 2005, primarily as a result of lower spending on investor relations in 2006. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, these expenses were consistent at \$1.37 million and \$1.35 million, respectively.

Customer Support

For the quarter ended September 30, 2006 customer support expenses were \$227,000 and in line with \$217,000 in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, these expenses were consistent at \$475,000 and \$471,000, respectively.

Quality Assurance

For the quarter ended September 30, 2006 quality assurance expenses were \$52,000 and in line with \$45,000 in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, these expenses were consistent at \$101,000 and \$100,000, respectively.

Stock Option Expense

We recorded \$164,000 in stock option expense during the quarter ended September 30, 2006 compared to \$209,000 in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, these expenses were \$327,000 and \$434,000, respectively. The decrease in stock option expense is primarily due to a lower number of options being granted in 2006, compared to 2005 and 2004. The stock option expense is amortized over the vesting period of 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.

Amortization of property, plant and equipment and patents

Amortization of property, plant and equipment and patents for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 was \$84,000 compared to \$64,000 in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, these expenses were \$170,000 and \$114,000, respectively. The increase was due to additional capital and patent expenditures during the last year. We do not expect to make large capital expenditures in the coming quarters.

Foreign Exchange

For the quarter ended September 30, 2006, we had a foreign exchange loss of \$5,000 compared to a gain of \$13,000 in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, there was a foreign exchange loss of \$1,000 and \$6,000, respectively.

Operating Loss and Net Loss

After considering above revenues and expenses, our operating loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 was \$2.4 million and \$2.3 million in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the loss was \$5.0 million and \$4.8 million, respectively.

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We generated net interest income of \$36,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, compared to \$50,000 in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the net interest income was \$80,000 and \$225,000, respectively. The interest income was generated on cash and cash equivalents from the proceeds of the equity issues in prior periods and was lower due to lower average liquidities. In addition, in the second quarter of 2005, we received a government grant for 108,000 which did not reoccur in 2006.

The net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$2.4 million (\$0.13 per share) compared with \$2.1 million (\$0.13 per share) in 2005. For the comparative six-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the loss was \$4.9 million (\$0.28 per share) and \$4.6 million (\$0.28 per share), respectively. The slightly higher loss was offset by a higher number of outstanding shares.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating activities

For the six-month period ending September 30, 2006, cash flow used for operations totaled \$4.2 million compared to \$3.3 million in 2005. Cash flows used in operations before net changes in non-cash working capital items in 2006 were \$4.0 million compared to \$3.7 million in 2005.

For the six-month period ending September 30, 2006, cash used in our operating activities is mainly explained by our net loss of \$4.9 million offset by the following non-cash expenses: amortization of \$170,000, stock option expense of \$327,000, compensation expense under the DSU and bonus plans of \$88,000 and \$300,000, respectively with the balance explained by the outflow from non-cash operating working capital items of \$173,000. For the comparative period in 2005, cash used in our operating activities was a function of our net loss of \$4.6 million offset by amortization of \$114,000, stock option expense of \$434,000 compensation expense under the DSU and bonus plans of \$109,000 and \$200,000, with the balance explained by inflow from the changes in non-cash operating working capital of \$398,000.

Investing activities

For the six-month period ending September 30, 2006, our investing activities consisted of \$105,000 for the acquisition of capital assets and patents compared to \$150,000 in 2005. We also had an outflow of \$1.0 million representing the purchase of short-term investments compared to the maturity of short-term investments of \$9.0 million in 2005.

Financing activities [see subsequent events]

For the six-month period ending September 30, 2006, financing activities used \$20,000 of cash, representing the repayment of obligations under capital leases, compared to \$22,000 in 2005. In 2006, we also completed a private placement of \$2.5 million at \$2.00 per share. Share issue expenses of \$177,000 were also recorded within the deficit.

As a result of the above activities, for the six-month period ended September 30, 2006, our cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$3.0 million compared to an increase of \$5.5 million in 2005.

As of September 30, 2006 we have no debt other than capital leases, which totaled \$66,000 and are repayable over the next 4 years. Our operating obligations totaled \$360,000 with \$230,000 due within one year, \$100,000 due in year two and the balance within three to five years.

Future Outlook

For the balance of 2007, we are focusing on substantially increasing sales and expanding our customer base. It is also our goal to deliver enhancements to our product line.

LMS projects that revenue for the third and fourth quarter will grow substantially compared to last year, with sustained increases in the backlog of signed and recurring contracts, due to following factors:

- LMS' growing presence in the marketplace has supported extensive sales efforts with several groups of hospitals, which should drive additional revenue and backlog opportunities in the next two quarters;

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- Newly signed contracts for CALM Shoulder Screen with two organizations providing medical malpractice insurance to physicians, University of Minnesota Physicians and Tristate Medical Insurance Company, have an immediate impact on LMS' backlog and quarterly revenues, starting in the third quarter of 2007. In addition, both contracts continue to build LMS' profile as a company providing leading proprietary software solutions leveraging innovative approaches for obstetrical risk prevention and reduction for insurers;
- CALM Shoulder Screen continues to gain momentum within the hospital environment as LMS, has received orders from the University of Maryland Medical Center and the OB/GYN Practice Group of the Montreal Jewish General Hospital;
- CALM Curve received Health Canada clearance as a standalone product and became available as a seamless web offering similar to CALM Shoulder Screen. This new standalone product will enable customers to use this tool with no investment in infrastructure, which should substantially reduce the sales cycle and bring forward additional revenue opportunities;
- Significant increases in revenues related to CALM Clinical Information Systems and associated risk management tools are anticipated pending the release of interoperability components with our distributor;
- 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.

Based on our current operating plan, we expect our research and development expenses to remain stable as we focus on a timely completion of the interoperability components with our distributor's systems and continuing enhancements of our CALM suite of products and risk management tools.

Royalties and other direct costs are expected to increase commensurate with the increase in sales, and also as a function of sales mix.

Selling and market development expenses are expected to increase, due to greater commission expenses related to additional software sales and the addition of product management clinical specialists focusing on product and service integration and development. We will focus our sales efforts on CALM 3.0 and CALM Shoulder Screen as well as continue to broaden our sales reach and customer focus.

Administrative expenses are expected to remain in line with the levels of expense experienced in 2006. Customer support expenses will increase due to a growing installed hospital base, but we expect these increases to be more than offset by increased software and maintenance revenues. Based on the current operating plan, the anticipated revenue increases should more than compensate for the expected slight increase in the total expenses.

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 R&D 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 \$50.6 million from equity-based financings.

In light of the inherent uncertainties associated with the realization of our operating plan, and consistent with our past practice of keeping financial and operating flexibility, management anticipates raising additional financing. Funding requirements may vary depending on a number of factors, including the progress of our research and development program, our revenue growth, the establishment of collaborations and the market acceptance of our products in North America and internationally.

In anticipation of increased revenues and financing activities recently completed and *[see subsequent events]* in the coming months, we believe we will have sufficient resources to fund operations for the next twelve months.

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

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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.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. As further described in note 17 of the annual 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. We recognize 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 hardware and software licenses 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 rateably over the period for which the technical support service is provided. Other service revenues are recognized when services are provided.

Revenue on arrangements that includes multiple elements such as hardware, software licenses and 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.

Research and development expenses and R&D Credits

Research costs are charged against income in the year of expenditure. Development costs 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 R&D 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 R&D 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 R&D 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 September 30, 2006, our R&D tax credit receivables recorded amount to \$350,000 relating to the 2006 and current year claim. To date, substantially all of our R&D 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 its 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, as permitted by Section 3870, we had chosen to continue our 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. This change has no impact on the net loss for the five-month period ended March 31, 2004 since no options were granted during that period.

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 plan 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.

Income taxes

We follow 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.

Subsequent Events

In early November 845,000 common shares, were issued by LMS via a private placement at \$1.85 per share for total consideration of approximately \$1.56 million. Estimated share issue expenses of \$100,000 will be recorded within deficit in fiscal 2007.

Related party transactions

The Company incurred fees of \$96,150 during the under a management services agreement with a related company having one common director.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

LMS does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements at September 30, 2006.

Foreign Operations and Foreign Currency Transactions

Large portion of our revenues and some of our expenses are generated in the United States. From October 31, 2002 to March 31, 2006 the Canadian dollar has appreciated against the US dollar by approximately 30%. 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 the Company's Form 20F.

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Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company'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, 2006, and for the quarter and six-month period ended September 30, 2006, based on such evaluation.

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.