UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission File No. 0-18105

VASO CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**11-2871434**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	*(IRS Employer Identification No.)*
137 Commercial Street, Plainview, New York	**11803**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)	*(Zip Code)*

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: *(516) 997-4600*
Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Act: *None*
Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, $.001 par value
(Title of Class)

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

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

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 past 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 [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files)
Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company.
Large accelerated filer [ ] Accelerated filer [ ] Non-accelerated filer [ ] Smaller reporting company [X]
Emerging growth company [ ]

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

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately $13.5 million based on the closing sales price of the common stock as quoted on the OTC PK on June 30, 2017.

At March 23, 2018, the number of shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock was 165,600,550.

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EXHIBITS

PART I

ITEM 1 – BUSINESS

Except for historical information contained in this report, the matters discussed are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. When used in this report, words such as "anticipates", "believes", "could", "estimates", "expects", "may", "plans", "potential" and "intends" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of the Company's management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company's management. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the following: the effect of business and economic conditions; the effect of the dramatic changes taking place in IT and healthcare; continuation of the GEHC agreements; the impact of competitive technology and products and their pricing; medical insurance reimbursement policies; unexpected manufacturing or supplier problems; unforeseen difficulties and delays in the conduct of clinical trials and other product development programs; the actions of regulatory authorities and third-party payers in the United States and overseas; and the risk factors reported from time to time in the Company's SEC reports. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements as a result of future events or developments.

Unless the context requires otherwise, all references to "we", "our", "us", "Company", "registrant", "Vaso" or "management" refer to Vaso Corporation and its subsidiaries.

General Overview

Vaso Corporation principally operates in three distinct business segments in the healthcare equipment and information technology industries. We manage and evaluate our operations, and report our financial results, through these three business segments.

- IT segment, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary VasoTechnology, Inc., primarily focuses on healthcare IT and managed network technology services;

- Professional sales service segment, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary Vaso Diagnostics, Inc. d/b/a VasoHealthcare, primarily focuses on the sale of healthcare capital equipment for General Electric Healthcare ("GEHC") into the health provider middle market; and

- Equipment segment, primarily focuses on the design, manufacture, sale and service of proprietary medical devices, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary VasoMedical, Inc., which in turn operates through Vasomedical Solutions, Inc. for domestic business and Vasomedical Global Corp. for international business, respectively.

VasoTechnology

VasoTechnology, Inc. was formed in May 2015, at the time the Company acquired all of the assets of NetWolves, LLC and its affiliates, including the membership interests in NetWolves Network Services LLC (collectively, "NetWolves"), to address a major issue facing the healthcare IT industry. It currently consists of a managed network and security service division, NetWolves, and a healthcare IT application VAR (value added reseller) division, VasoHealthcare IT. Its current offering includes:

- Managed diagnostic imaging applications (national channel partner of GEHC IT).
- Managed network infrastructure (routers, switches and other core equipment).
- Managed network transport (FCC licensed carrier reselling 175+ facility partners).
- Managed security services (partner with major cybersecurity technologies firms including IBM and Palo Alto).

VasoTechnology uses a combination of proprietary technology, methodology and best-in-class third-party applications to deliver its value proposition.

VasoHealthcare

VasoHealthcare commenced operations in 2010, in conjunction with the Company's execution of its exclusive sales representation agreement with GEHC, which is the healthcare business division of the General Electric Company ("GE"), to further the sale of certain medical capital equipment in domestic market segments. Sales of GEHC equipment by the Company have grown significantly since then.

VasoHealthcare's current offering consists of:

- GEHC diagnostic imaging capital equipment.
- GEHC service agreements for the above equipment.
- GEHC and third party financial services for the above equipment.

VasoHealthcare has built a team of over 80 highly experienced sales professionals who utilize proprietary sales management and analytic tools to manage the complete sales process and to increase market penetration.

VasoMedical

The proprietary medical equipment business now all under VasoMedical dates back to 1995 when the Company began the external counterpulsation technology in the United States. Vasomedical Global was formed in 2011 to combine and coordinate the various international operations including design, development, manufacturing, and sales of medical devices, while domestic activities are under Vasomedical Solutions. These devices primarily consist of cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic systems. Its current offering consists of:

- Biox™ series Holter monitors and ambulatory blood pressure recorders.
- ARCS™ series analysis, reporting and communication software for physiological signals such as ECG and blood pressure.
- MobiCare™ multi-parameter wireless vital-sign monitoring system.
- EECP® therapy systems, used for non-invasive, outpatient treatment of ischemic heart disease.

This segment uses its extensive cardiovascular device knowledge coupled with its engineering resources to cost effectively create and market its proprietary technology. It sells and services its products to domestic customers directly and sells and/or services its products in the international market mainly through independent distributors.

Historical Background

Vaso Corporation (formerly Vasomedical, Inc.) was incorporated in Delaware in July 1987. For most of its history, the Company was a single-product company designing, manufacturing, marketing and servicing its proprietary Enhanced External Counterpulsaion, or EECP®, therapy systems, mainly for the treatment of angina. In 2010 it began to diversify its business operations. The Company changed its name to Vaso Corporation in 2016 to more accurately reflect the diversified nature of its business mixture, and continues to use the original name VasoMedical for its proprietary medical device subsidiary.

In May 2010, the Company launched its Professional Sales Service business through a wholly-owned subsidiary Vaso Diagnostics, Inc. d/b/a VasoHealthcare, which was appointed the exclusive representative for the sale of select GE diagnostic imaging equipment to specific market segments in the 48 contiguous states of the United States and the District of Columbia. The original agreement ("GEHC Agreement") was for three years ending June 30, 2013; in 2012 it was extended to June 30, 2015 and again in 2014 to December 31, 2018. In November 2017, the agreement was further extended to December 31, 2022, subject to earlier termination under certain circumstances.

In June 2014, the Company began its IT segment business by concluding the Value Added Reseller Agreement ("VAR Agreement") with GEHC to become a national value added reseller of GEHC Digital's software solutions such as Picture Archiving and Communication System ("PACS"), Radiology Information System ("RIS"), and related services, including implementation, training, management and support. This multiyear VAR Agreement

focuses primarily on existing customer segments currently served by VasoHealthcare on behalf of GEHC. A new wholly owned subsidiary, VasoHealthcare IT Corp. ("VHC IT"), was formed to conduct the healthcare IT business.

In May 2015, the Company further expanded its IT segment business by acquiring all of the assets of NetWolves, LLC and its affiliates, including the membership interests in NetWolves Network Services, LLC (collectively, "NetWolves"), pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement. NetWolves designs and delivers efficient and cost-effective multi-network and multi-technology solutions as a managed network provider, and provides a complete single-source solution that includes design, network redundancy, application device management, real-time network monitoring, reporting and support systems as a comprehensive solution. The Company believes there are significant operational synergies between NetWolves' capabilities and VasoHealthcare IT's requirements under its VAR Agreement with GEHC, and has expanded NetWolves' existing services to the healthcare IT market.

The Company's Equipment business also has been significantly expanded from the original EECP®-only operations. In September 2011, the Company acquired FGE, a British Virgin Islands company, which owns or controls two Chinese operating companies - Life Enhancement Technology Ltd. ("LET") based in Foshan, China, and Biox Instruments Co. Ltd. ("Biox") based in Wuxi, China, respectively - to expand its technical and manufacturing capabilities and to enhance its distribution network, technology, and product portfolio. Biox is a variable interest entity ("VIE") controlled by FGE through certain contracts and an option to acquire all the shares of Biox. In August 2014, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Genwell Instruments Co. Ltd. ("Genwell"), located in Wuxi, China. Genwell was formed in China in 2010 with the assistance of a government grant to develop the MobiCare™ wireless multi-parameter patient monitoring system and holds intellectual property rights for this system. As a result, the Company has now expanded its equipment products portfolio to include Biox™ series ambulatory patient monitoring systems, ARCS™ series software for ECG and blood pressure analysis, and the MobiCare™ patient monitoring device. In 2017, as an effort to further reduce engineering and production cost of its EECP® products, the Company moved the operations of LET from Foshan, China to Biox in Wuxi, China, and plans to close LET in 2018.

In April 2014, the Company entered into a cooperation agreement with Chongqing PSK-Health Sci-Tech Development Co., Ltd. ("PSK") of Chongqing, China, the leading manufacturer of external counter pulsation, or ECP, therapy systems in China, to form a joint venture company, VSK Medical Limited ("VSK"), a Cayman Islands company, for the global marketing, sale and advancement of ECP therapy technology. The Company owns 49.9% of VSK, which commenced operations in January 2015. In March 2018, the Company terminated the cooperation agreement with PSK and sold its shares in VSK to PSK. The Company continues to cooperate with VSK by granting it distribution rights for EECP® systems in certain geographic territories of the world.

Management

The Company currently bases its headquarters in Plainview, Long Island, NY and maintains an office in Manhattan, NY. Reporting to the Board of Directors, corporate officers of the Company include the President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), and Vice President of Finance and Treasurer.

The management of the Company's IT segment is led by the COO of the Company, who is also the President of VasoTechnology and NetWolves, which is based in Tampa, FL. Our VasoHealthcare IT VAR business is organized as a part of VasoTechnology and is led by the General Manager of the business unit and supported by several software solution sales and implementation specialists, based in Nashville, TN. The business unit works with our VasoHealthcare diagnostic imaging equipment sales team to generate leads and potential clients for the software solutions products and works with NetWolves sales and technical teams for comprehensive IT product and service offerings.

In the professional sales services segment, we sell GEHC diagnostic imaging products to our assigned market through a nationwide team of approximately 65 sales employees led by its executive team and nine regional managers who report to the President of VasoHealthcare. The operation is also supported by in-house administrative, analytic and other support staff, as well as applicable GEHC employees.

The equipment segment is under the direct supervision of the CEO of the Company. Sales and marketing efforts in the domestic market are led by a Vice President of national sales and service at Vasomedical Solutions, and the managers of our China subsidiaries are in charge of the development and production of all our proprietary products and marketing and sales in the international markets. We have marketed our EECP® systems internationally through distributors, including VSK Medical, in various countries throughout Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. We sell our Biox™ series and other products in China by a group of sales managers as well as through distributors covering various regions of China and other international geographies.

Competition

In the U.S. diagnostic imaging market where we sell GE products, our main competitors include Siemens, Philips, Canon, and Hologic. Key competitive factors in the market include price, quality, finance availability, delivery speed, service and support, innovation, distribution network, breadth of product and service offerings and brand name recognition. GEHC is a leading competitor in this market.

In the IT segment, our primary competitors in the healthcare IT VAR business are Agfa Healthcare, McKesson, Philips, Carestream Health and other independent software providers. Key competitive factors are brand recognition, quality, radiology workflow solutions, scalability and service and support capability. We are able to capitalize on the brand recognition of GEHC, a leader in healthcare software solutions. In the managed network services business our primary competition includes, but is not limited to, organizations who have a presence in most of the major markets for the following products and services; network services, managed services, security services and healthcare applications. Several of those competitors, many of which are our vendors, are: Verizon, AT&T, CenturyLink, IBM and Cisco Resellers, Siemens, Epic, small regional IT integrators and large company internal IT departments.

Though we believe that we are the industry leader of external counterpulsation technology, our competitors in the EECP® business are Renew Group Pte. Ltd, and PSK-Health Sci-Tech Development Co., Ltd., with which we have partnered to market our EECP® products in the international market.

In the ambulatory monitoring system business, there are numerous competitors of various size and strength. The Biox™ series is among the few from China with CE Mark certification, CFDA approval, US FDA clearances as well as Health Canada listing, which are among the most important qualifications to market and sell the products around the world.

Regulations on Medical Devices

As a medical device manufacturer and marketer, we are subject to extensive regulation by numerous government regulatory agencies, including the US FDA and similar foreign agencies. We are required to comply with applicable laws, regulations and standards governing the development, preclinical and clinical testing, manufacturing, quality testing, labeling, promotion, import, export, and distribution of our medical devices.

Compliance with Regulations in the United States

The Company has received appropriate US FDA premarket notification (510(k)) clearance for all its products marketed and sold in the United States, including all EECP® therapy systems and Biox™ ambulatory monitoring systems and analysis and report software. We continue to seek US FDA clearance or approval for new products prior to their introduction to the US market.

We are subject to other US FDA regulations that apply prior to and after a product is commercially released. We also are subject to periodic and random inspections by the US FDA for compliance with the current Good Manufacturing Practice, or cGMP, requirements and Quality System Regulation. The US FDA also enforces post-marketing controls that include the requirement to submit medical device reports to the agency when a manufacturer becomes aware of information suggesting that any adverse events are related to its marketed products. The FDA relies on medical device reports to identify product problems and utilizes these reports to determine, among other things, whether it should exercise its enforcement powers. The FDA also may require post-market surveillance studies for specified devices.

We are subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act's, or FDCA's, general controls, including establishment registration, device listing, and labeling requirements.

The sales and advertising of our products is subject to regulation by the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC. The FTC Act prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce. Violations of the FTC Act, such as failure to have substantiation for product claims, would subject us to a variety of enforcement actions, including compulsory process, cease and desist orders and injunctions, which can require, among other things, limits on advertising, corrective advertising, consumer redress and restitution, as well as substantial fines or other penalties.

As a medical device sales channel partner and product reseller to healthcare facilities, we are subject to various federal, state and local laws targeting fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry, including anti-kickback and false claims laws.

Foreign Regulation

In most countries to which we seek to export our medical devices, a local regulatory clearance must be obtained. The regulatory review process varies from country to country and can be complex, costly, uncertain, and time-consuming. Vasomedical's medical devices, including EECP® systems and Biox™ series products, are all manufactured in accordance with ISO 13485, the international standard for medical devices. All our current medical devices have obtained necessary clearances or approvals prior to their release in the appropriate jurisdictions, including CE marking certification for European Union countries, China FDA (CFDA) approval for mainland China, Korean FDA (KFDA) approval for South Korea, Agencia Nacional de Vigilancia Sanitaria (ANVISA) approval for Brazil, and Health Canada license for Canada.

We are also subject to audits by organizations authorized by foreign countries to determine compliance with laws, regulations and standards that apply to the commercialization of our products in those markets. Examples include auditing by a European Union Notified Body organization (authorized by a member state's Competent Authority) to determine conformity with the Medical Device Directives (MDD) and by an organization authorized by the Canadian government to determine conformity with the Canadian Medical Devices Regulations (CMDR).

Patient Privacy

Federal and state laws protect the confidentiality of certain patient health information, including patient records, and restrict the use and disclosure of that protected information. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) published patient privacy rules under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA privacy rule) and the regulation was finalized in October 2002. Currently, the HIPAA privacy rule affects us only indirectly in that patient data that we access, collect and analyze may include protected health information. Additionally, we have signed some Business Associate Agreements with Covered Entities that contractually bind us to protect private health information, consistent with the HIPAA privacy rule's requirements. We do not expect the costs and impact of the HIPAA privacy rule to be material to our business.

Regulations in the IT Business

As a reseller of telecommunication services and network solutions provider, our products and services are subject to federal, state and local regulations. These regulations govern, in part, our rates and the way we conduct our business, including the requirement to offer telecommunications services pursuant to nondiscriminatory rates, terms, and conditions, the obligation to safeguard the confidentiality of customer proprietary network information, as well as the obligation to maintain specialized records and file reports with the Federal Communications Commission and state regulatory authorities. While we believe we are in compliance with laws and regulations in jurisdictions where we do business, we continue to monitor and assess our compliance.

The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") exercises jurisdiction over services and regulates interstate and international communications in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and U.S territories. As an independent U.S. government agency overseen by Congress, the commission is the United States' primary authority for communications laws, regulation and technological innovation.

We maintain Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity in all 50 states, which enable us to provide services within each state. We are therefore subject to regulation from the Public Utility Commissions in each state.

Intellectual Properties

In addition to other methods of protecting our proprietary technology, know-how and show-how as well as trade secrets, we pursue a policy of seeking patent protection, both in the US and abroad, for our proprietary technologies including those in EECP®, Biox™ and MobiCare™ products.

We own five US patents including four utility patents and one design patents that expire at various times through 2023. We will from time to time file other patent applications regarding specific enhancements to the current EECP® models, future generation products, and methods of treatment in the future. Moreover, trademarks have been registered for the names "Vaso", "EECP", "AngioNew", "Natural Bypass", "Vasomedical", "Vasomedical EECP", "VasoGlobal", "VasoSolutions", "VasoHealthcare".

Through our China-based subsidiaries, we own sixteen invention and utility patents that expire at various times through 2028, as well as fourteen software copyright certificates in China related to proprietary technologies in physiological data acquisition, analysis and reporting. We also have eight registered trademarks in China for our products.

Through our Netwolves subsidiary we hold a patent for Secure and Remote Monitoring Management ("SRM") and we hold trademarks "NetWolves", "SRM", and "Wolfpac".

There can be no assurance that our patents will not be violated or that any issued patents will provide protection that has commercial significance. As with any patented technology, litigation could be necessary to protect our patent position. Such litigation can be costly and time-consuming, and there can be no assurance that we will be successful.

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we employed 308 full-time persons, of which 17 are employed through our facility in Plainview, New York, 89 through VasoHealthcare, 11 through VasoHealthcare IT, 129 through our Netwolves operations, and 62 in our China operations. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We believe that our employee relations are good.

The Company also uses several part-time employees and consultants from time to time for various purposes.

Manufacturing

The Company conducts manufacturing activities primarily through its Biox facilities in China, while maintaining certain manufacturing capability in the Plainview, NY location to satisfy certain domestic and international needs for the EECP® systems. The Biox facilities manufacture EECP® systems, ambulatory monitoring devices and other medical devices.

All manufacturing operations are conducted under the cGMP requirements as set forth in the FDA Quality System Regulation as well as ISO 13485 standard, the international quality standard for medical device manufacturers. We are also certified to conform to full quality assurance system requirements of the EU Medical Device Directive and can apply CE marking to all of our current product models. Lastly, we are certified to comply with the requirements of the Canadian Medical Device Regulations (CMDR). All these regulations and standards subject us to inspections to verify compliance and require us to maintain documentation and controls for the manufacturing and quality activities.

We believe our manufacturing capacity and warehouse facility are adequate to meet the current and immediately foreseeable future demand for the production of our medical devices. We believe our suppliers of the other medical devices we distribute or represent are capable of meeting our demand for the foreseeable future.

ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with the information included elsewhere in this Report on Form 10K. The risks and uncertainties described below are those we have identified as material, but are not the only risks and uncertainties facing us. Our business is also subject to general risks and uncertainties that affect many other companies, such as market conditions, geopolitical events, changes in laws or accounting rules, fluctuation in interest rates, terrorism, wars or conflicts, major health concerns, natural disasters or other disruptions of expected economic or business conditions. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial also may impair our business, including our results of operations, liquidity and financial position.

Financial Risks

Achieving profitable operations is dependent on several factors.

We have reported a net loss of $4,539,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to net income of $820,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016. This loss was primarily attributable to reduced delivery of products in our professional sales service segment since we cannot recognize revenue until orders are actually delivered. Our ability to achieve and sustain future profitability is dependent on many factors, primarily being the sufficient and timely generation and recognition of revenue in our professional sales services segment, attaining profitability in our IT segment, the success of our marketing, sales and cost reduction efforts in the equipment segment, as well as the success of our other strategic initiatives, including our China acquisitions.

Risks Related to Our Business

We currently derive a significant amount of our revenue and segment operating income from our agreement with GEHC.

On May 19, 2010, we signed a sales representation agreement with GEHC. Under the GEHC Agreement, we have been appointed the exclusive representative for these products to specific market segments in the 48 contiguous states of the United States and the District of Columbia. The GEHC Agreement had an initial term of three years commencing July 1, 2010 and in 2012 was extended for two additional years to June 30, 2015. In December 2014, the agreement was extended again through December 31, 2018, subject to earlier termination under certain circumstances including the right by GEHC to terminate without cause with certain conditions. In December 2017, the agreement was extended through December 31, 2022, subject to earlier termination with or without cause under certain circumstances after timely notice, making it the longest extension thus far with a remaining term of five years from the end of 2017.

A significant amount of our revenue and segment operating income arise from activities under this contract. Moreover, our growth depends partially on the territories, customer segments and product modalities assigned to us by GEHC, and thus relies on our ability to demonstrate our added value as a channel partner, and maintaining a positive relationship with GEHC. There is no assurance that the agreement will not be terminated prior to its expiration pursuant to its termination provisions. Should GEHC terminate, it would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We face competition from other companies and technologies.

In all segments of our business we compete with other companies that market technologies, products and services in the global marketplace. We do not know whether these companies, or other potential competitors who may succeed in developing technologies, products or services that are more efficient or effective than those offered by us, and that would render our technology and existing products obsolete or non-competitive. Potential new competitors may also have substantially greater financial, manufacturing and marketing resources than those possessed by us. In addition, other technologies or products may be developed that have an entirely different approach or means of accomplishing the intended purpose of our products. Accordingly, the life cycles of our products are

difficult to estimate. To compete successfully, we must keep pace with technological advancements, respond to evolving consumer requirements and achieve market acceptance.

We depend on management and other key personnel.

We are dependent on a limited number of key management and technical personnel. The loss of one or more of our key employees may harm our business if we are unable to identify other individuals to provide us with similar services. We do not maintain "key person" insurance on any of our employees. In addition, our success depends upon our ability to attract and retain additional highly qualified management, sales, IT, manufacturing and research and development personnel in our various operations. The competition for IT personnel is intense.

We may not continue to receive necessary FDA clearances or approvals, which could hinder our ability to market and sell certain products.

If we modify our medical devices and the modifications significantly affect safety or effectiveness, or if we make a change to the intended use, we will be required to submit a new premarket notification (510(k)) or premarket approval (PMA) application to FDA. We would not be able to market the modified device in the U.S. until FDA issues a clearance for the 510(k).

If we offer new products that require 510(k) clearance or a PMA, we will not be able to commercially distribute those products until we receive such clearance or approval. Regulatory agency approval or clearance for a product may not be received or may entail limitations on the device's indications for use that could limit the potential market for the product. Delays in receipt of, or failure to obtain or maintain, regulatory clearances and approvals, could delay or prevent our ability to market or distribute our products. Such delays could have a material adverse effect on our equipment business.

If we are unable to comply with applicable governmental regulations, we may not be able to continue certain of our operations.

As a reseller of telecommunication services and network solutions provider, our products and services are subject to federal, state and local regulations. These regulations govern, in part, our rates and the way we conduct our business, including the requirement to offer telecommunications services pursuant to nondiscriminatory rates, terms, and conditions, the obligation to safeguard the confidentiality of customer proprietary network information, as well as the obligation to maintain specialized records and file reports with the Federal Communications Commission and state regulatory authorities. While we believe we are in compliance with laws and regulations in jurisdictions where we do business, we must continue to monitor and assess our compliance.

We also must comply with current Good Manufacturing Practice requirements as set forth in the Quality System Regulation to receive US FDA approval to market new products and to continue to market current products. Most states also have similar regulatory and enforcement authority for medical devices.

Our operations in China are also subject to the laws of the People's Republic of China with which we must be in compliance in order to conduct these operations.

We are subject to various federal, state and local laws targeting fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry, including anti-kickback and false claims laws.

We cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations, or applications, nor can we predict what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative orders, either domestically or internationally, when and if promulgated, would have on our business in the future. We may be slow to adapt, or we may never adapt to changes in existing requirements or adoption of new requirements or policies. We may incur significant costs to comply with laws and regulations in the future or compliance with laws or regulations may create an unsustainable burden on our business.

We have foreign operations and are subject to the associated risks of doing business in foreign countries.

The Company continues to have operations in China. Operating internationally involves additional risks relating to such things as currency exchange rates, different legal and regulatory environments, political, economic risks relating to the stability or predictability of foreign governments, differences in the manner in which different cultures do business, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, differences in financial reporting, operating difficulties, and other factors. The occurrence of any of these risks, if severe enough, could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

Commercial law is still developing in China and there are limited legal precedents to follow in commercial transactions. There are many tax jurisdictions each of which may have changing tax laws. Applicable taxes include value added taxes ("VAT"), corporate income tax, and social (payroll) taxes. Regulations are often unclear. Tax declarations (reports) are subject to review and taxing authorities may impose fines, penalties and interest. These facts create risks for our operations in China.

We depend on several suppliers for the supply of certain products.

As a GEHC channel partner, we could be negatively impacted by interruptions or delays to equipment installations, production and quality issues, and any customer concerns related to GEHC. With respect to our proprietary medical products we now manufacture our own products primarily through our China based facilities, and we depend on certain independent suppliers for parts, components and certain finished goods.

We may not have adequate intellectual property protection.

Our patents and proprietary technology may not be able to prevent competition by others. The validity and breadth of claims in technology patents involve complex legal and factual questions. Future patent applications may not be issued, the scope of any patent protection may not exclude competitors, and our patents may not provide competitive advantages to us. Our patents may be found to be invalid and other companies may claim rights in or ownership of the patents and other proprietary rights held or licensed by us. Also, our existing patents may not cover products that we develop in the future. Moreover, when our patents expire, the inventions will enter the public domain. There can be no assurance that our patents will not be violated or that any issued patents will provide protection that has commercial significance. Litigation may be necessary to protect our patent position. Such litigation may be costly and time-consuming, and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in such litigation.

The loss or violation of certain of our patents and trademarks could have a material adverse effect upon our business.

Since patent applications in the United States are maintained in secrecy until such patent applications are issued, our current product development may infringe patents that may be issued to others. If our products were found to infringe patents held by competitors, we may have to modify our products to avoid infringement, and it is possible that our modified products would not be commercially successful.

Risks Related to Our Industries

Our growth could suffer if the markets into which we sell products decline, do not grow as anticipated or experience cyclicality.

Our growth depends in part on the growth of the IT and healthcare markets which we serve. In our professional sales services segment, our quarterly sales and profits depend significantly on the volume and timing of orders installed during the quarter, and the installation of such orders is difficult to forecast. Product demand is dependent upon the customer's capital spending budget as well as government funding policies, and matters of public policy as well as product and economic cycles that can affect the spending decisions of these entities. These factors could adversely affect our growth, financial position, and results of operations.

Technological change is difficult to predict and to manage.

We face the challenges that are typically faced by companies in the IT and medical device fields. Our products and services may require substantial development efforts and compliance with governmental clearance or approval requirements. We may encounter unforeseen technological or scientific problems that force abandonment or substantial change in the development of a specific product or process.

We are subject to product liability claims and product recalls that may not be covered by insurance.

The nature of our manufacturing operations exposes us to risks of product liability claims and product recalls. Medical devices as complex as ours frequently experience errors or failures, especially when first introduced or when new versions are released.

We currently maintain product liability insurance at $5,000,000 per occurrence and $6,000,000 in the aggregate. Our product liability insurance may not be adequate. In the future, insurance coverage may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. In addition, product liability claims or product recalls could damage our reputation even if we have adequate insurance coverage.

We do not know the effects of healthcare reform proposals.

The healthcare industry is undergoing fundamental changes resulting from political, economic and regulatory influences. In the United States, the Affordable Care Act ("ACA") is designed to provide increased access to healthcare for the uninsured, control the escalation of healthcare expenditures within the economy and use healthcare reimbursement policies to balance the federal budget.

The United States Congress already has changed the ACA. We expect that there could be more changes or even a repeal of the ACA. In any event, we anticipate that there will continue to be a number of federal and state proposals to constrain expenditures for medical products and services, which may affect payments for products such as ours. We cannot predict which, if any of such proposals will be adopted and when they might be effective, or the effect these proposals may have on our business. Other countries also are considering health reform. Significant changes in healthcare systems could have a substantial impact on the manner in which we conduct our business and could require us to revise our strategies.

Risks Related to our Securities

The application of the "penny stock" rules could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and increase your transaction costs to sell those shares.

As long as the trading price of our common shares is below $5 per share, the open-market trading of our common shares will be subject to the "penny stock" rules. The "penny stock" rules impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of $1,000,000 or annual income exceeding $200,000 or $300,000 together with their spouse). For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of securities and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction before the purchase. Additionally, for any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the broker-dealer must deliver, before the transaction, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information on the limited market in penny stocks. These additional burdens imposed on broker-dealers restrict the ability and decrease the willingness of broker-dealers to sell our common shares, which we believe results in decreased liquidity for our common shares as well as increased transaction costs for sales and purchases of our common shares as compared to other securities.

Our common stock is subject to price volatility.

The market price of our common stock historically has been and may continue to be highly volatile. Our stock price could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to:

- medical reimbursement;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- announcements of technological innovations, new products or pricing by our competitors;
- the timing of patent and regulatory approvals;
- the timing and extent of technological advancements;
- the sales of our common stock by affiliates or other shareholders with large holdings;
- overall market fluctuations and domestic and worldwide economic conditions; and
- other factors described in the "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Report.

Our future operating results may fall below the expectations of securities industry analysts or investors. Any such shortfall could result in a significant decline in the market price of our common stock. In addition, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of the stock of many medical device companies and that often have been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market fluctuations may directly influence the market price of our common stock.

We do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

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

Additional Information

We are subject to the reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are required to file reports and information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including reports on the following forms: annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports files or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934.

ITEM 2 – PROPERTIES

The Company leases its headquarters at an 8,700 square foot facility at 137 Commercial Street, Plainview, New York 11803, under a lease with a term that expires on September 15, 2022 and with a base annual rental of approximately $69,000. The Company's NetWolves unit leases a 16,200 square foot facility in Tampa, Florida, under a lease expiring in May 2020 with an annual rental of approximately $169,000. VHC-IT leases a 2,400 square foot facility in Nashville, Tennessee pursuant to a one-year lease expiring April 2018 with an annual rental of $47,000. The Company is evaluating possible renewal options and believes sufficient space is available at similar cost in Nashville. We believe that our current facilities are adequate for foreseeable current and future needs.

We also lease approximately 1,500 square feet of office space in New York City under a lease that expires on May 31, 2020. The annual base rent for this lease is approximately $43,000.

We lease our engineering and production facilities in China. Specifically, we lease approximately 20,400 square feet under leases expiring in September 2019, August 2020, September 2020, and December 2020 at an aggregate annual cost of approximately $78,000 in Wuxi, China and approximately 1,500 square feet under a lease that expires in September 2018 at an annual cost of approximately $4,000 in Foshan, China. Such leases are renewable upon expiration.

PART II

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

Our common stock currently trades on the OTC Market under the symbol VASO. The number of record holders of common stock as of March 23, 2018, was approximately 970, which does not include approximately 8,500 beneficial owners of shares held in the name of brokers or other nominees. The table below sets forth the range of high and low trade prices of the common stock for the fiscal periods specified.

	Year ended December 31, 2017		Year ended December 31, 2016	
	High	**Low**	**High**	**Low**
First quarter	$0.14	$0.09	$0.19	$0.16
Second quarter	$0.11	$0.09	$0.18	$0.15
Third quarter	$0.09	$0.07	$0.17	$0.13
Fourth quarter	$0.08	$0.05	$0.16	$0.11

The last bid price of the Company's common stock on March 23, 2018, was $0.06 per share.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

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

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains descriptions of our expectations regarding future trends affecting our business. These forward looking statements and other forward-looking statements made elsewhere in this document are made under the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Please read the section titled "Risk Factors" in "Item One – Business" to review certain conditions, among others, which we believe could cause results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements.

Except for historical information contained in this report, the matters discussed are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. When used in this report, words such as "anticipates", "believes", "could", "estimates", "expects", "may", "plans", "potential" and "intends" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of the Company's management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company's management. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the following: the effect of business and economic conditions; the effect of the dramatic changes taking place in IT and healthcare; continuation of the GEHC agreements; the impact of competitive technology and products and their pricing; medical insurance reimbursement policies; unexpected manufacturing or supplier problems; unforeseen difficulties and delays in the conduct of clinical trials and other product development programs; the actions of regulatory authorities and third-party payers in the United States and overseas; and the risk factors reported from time to time in the Company's SEC reports. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements as a result of future events or developments.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Vaso Corporation (formerly Vasomedical, Inc.) ("Vaso") was incorporated in Delaware in July 1987. We principally operate in three distinct business segments in the healthcare equipment and information technology industries. We manage and evaluate our operations, and report our financial results, through these three business segments.

- IT segment, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary VasoTechnology, Inc., primarily focuses on healthcare IT and managed network technology services;

- Professional sales service segment, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary Vaso Diagnostics, Inc. d/b/a VasoHealthcare, primarily focuses on the sale of healthcare capital equipment for General Electric Healthcare (GEHC) into the health provider middle market; and

- Equipment segment, primarily focuses on the design, manufacture, sale and service of proprietary medical devices, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary VasoMedical, Inc., which in turn operates through Vasomedical Solutions, Inc. for domestic business and Vasomedical Global Corp. for international business, respectively.

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VasoTechnology

VasoTechnology, Inc. was formed in May 2015, at the time the Company acquired all of the assets of NetWolves, LLC and its affiliates, including the membership interests in NetWolves Network Services LLC (collectively, "NetWolves"), to address a major issue facing the healthcare IT industry. It currently consists of a managed network and security service division, NetWolves, and a healthcare IT application VAR (value added reseller) division, VasoHealthcare IT. Its current offering includes:

- Managed diagnostic imaging applications (national channel partner of GEHC IT).
- Managed network infrastructure (routers, switches and other core equipment).
- Managed network transport (FCC licensed carrier reselling 175+ facility partners).
- Managed security services (partner with major cybersecurity technologies firms including IBM and Palo Alto).

VasoTechnology uses a combination of proprietary technology, methodology and best-in-class third-party applications to deliver its value proposition.

VasoHealthcare

VasoHealthcare commenced operations in 2010, in conjunction with the Company's execution of its exclusive sales representation agreement with GEHC, which is the healthcare business division of the General Electric Company ("GE"), to further the sale of certain medical capital equipment in domestic market segments. Sales of GEHC equipment by the Company have grown significantly since then.

VasoHealthcare's current offering consists of:

- GEHC diagnostic imaging capital equipment.
- GEHC service agreements for the above equipment.
- GEHC and third party financial services for the above equipment.

VasoHealthcare has built a team of over 80 highly experienced sales professionals who utilize highly focused sales management and analytic tools to manage the complete sales process and to increase market penetration.

VasoMedical

The proprietary medical equipment business now all under VasoMedical traces back to 1995 when the Company began the external counterpulsation technology in the United States. Vasomedical Global was formed in 2011 to combine and coordinate the various international operations including design, development, manufacturing, and sales of medical devices, while domestic activities are under Vasomedical Solutions. These devices primarily consist of cardiovascular diagnostic and therapeutic systems. Its current offering consists of:

- Biox™ series Holter monitors and ambulatory blood pressure recorders.
- ARCS™ series analysis, reporting and communication software for physiological signals such as ECG and blood pressure.
- MobiCare™ multi-parameter wireless vital-sign monitoring system.
- EECP® therapy systems, used for non-invasive, outpatient treatment of ischemic heart disease.

This segment uses its extensive cardiovascular device knowledge coupled with its engineering resources to cost effectively create and market its proprietary technology. It sells and services its products to domestic customers directly and sells and/or services its products in the international market mainly through independent distributors.

Strategic Plan and Objectives

Our short- and long-term plans for the growth of the Company and to increase stockholder value are:

- Continue to expand our product and service offerings as well as market penetration in our healthcare IT business.
- Continue to expand our managed network services business in the healthcare market through our healthcare IT business and through the introduction of additional functionality to our existing capabilities.
- Build our brand name in the healthcare provision middle market with the goal of establishing our technology platform and managed services methodology as the standard for secure, efficient use of equipment and applications ecosystems.
- Maintain and improve business performance in our professional sales service segment by increasing market penetration of the GE Healthcare product modalities we represent, and possibly building new teams to represent other vendors.
- Maintain and grow our equipment business by aligning the cost structure with revenue growth.
- Continue to seek accretive partnership and acquisition opportunities.

Results of Operations – For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

Total revenues increased by $199,000, or less than 1%, to $72,788,000 in the year ended December 31, 2017, from $72,589,000 in the year ended December 31, 2016. We reported a net loss of $4,539,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to net income of $820,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, a decrease of $5,359,000. The decrease in net income was primarily due to increased selling, general, and administrative ("SG&A") expenses and lower delivery volume of GEHC equipment in 2017, which led to a decrease in the professional sales service revenue and profit. Our net loss was $0.03 per basic and diluted common share for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to net income of $0.01 per basic and diluted common share for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Revenues

Revenue in the IT segment was $42,581,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to $39,448,000 for the prior year, an increase of $3,133,000, or 8%, of which $1,322,000 was attributable to growth in NetWolves revenues, and $1,811,000 to growth in VHC-IT revenues. At December 31, 2017 VHC-IT had an order backlog exceeding $11.4 million.

Commission revenues in the professional sales service segment decreased by $2,081,000, or 7%, to $26,443,000 in the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to $28,524,000 in the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily due to lower volume of GEHC equipment delivered in 2017, partially offset by higher blended commission rates for the equipment delivered in 2017. As discussed in Note B to the financial statements, the Company defers recognition of commission revenue until the underlying equipment is delivered. As of December 31, 2017, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet for this segment an increase of $3,622,000, or 20%, in deferred commission revenue to $22,126,000, of which $7,115,000 is long-term, compared to $18,504,000 of deferred commission revenue at December 31, 2016, of which $11,394,000 was long-term. The increase in deferred revenue is due principally to higher total orders booked during the year and the decrease in equipment deliveries over the same period.

Revenue in our equipment segment decreased 18% to $3,764,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 from $4,617,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, as a result of a decrease in equipment sales of $704,000, or 21%, to $2,660,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to $3,364,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, and a decrease in equipment rentals and services revenue of $149,000, or 12%, to $1,104,000 in the year ended December 31, 2017 from $1,253,000 in the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease in equipment sales is due primarily to a 43% decrease in EECP® sales, resulting from lower deliveries and lower average selling prices. The decrease in revenue generated from equipment rentals and services is due primarily to lower recognition of service contract revenues. As of December 31, 2017, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet for this segment $941,000 of deferred revenue, of which $411,000 is long-term, compared to $900,000 of deferred revenue at December 31, 2016, of which $382,000 was long-term, an increase of $41,000 or 5%. The increase in deferred revenue is due principally to higher volume of service contracts sold during the year.

Gross Profit

The Company recorded gross profit of $40,731,000, or 56% of revenue, for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to $41,502,000, or 57% of revenue, for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease of $771,000, or 2%, was due primarily to a $1,721,000 decrease in the professional sales service segment and a $370,000 decrease in the equipment segment resulting primarily from lower revenues, partially offset by a $1,320,000 increase in the IT segment.

IT segment gross profit increased to $17,623,000, or 41% of segment revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to $16,303,000, or 41% of segment revenues, in the prior year, an increase of $1,320,000, of which $790,000 was attributable to VHC-IT resulting from both higher revenues and higher gross profit rate, and $530,000 was attributable to NetWolves, resulting from increased revenues.

Professional sales service segment gross profit was $20,630,000, or 78% of the segment revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2017, a decrease of $1,721,000, or 8%, from segment gross profit of $22,351,000, or 78% of the segment revenue, for the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease in gross profit was due primarily to lower recognized revenue in 2017 as a result of a decrease in equipment delivery volume, partially offset by higher blended commission rates on the equipment delivered during the year. Cost of commissions decreased by $360,000, or 6%, to $5,813,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017, as compared to cost of commissions of $6,173,000 in 2016. The decrease is also due primarily to lower delivery volume. Cost of commissions reflects commission expense associated with recognized commission revenues. Commission expense associated with deferred revenue is recorded as deferred commission expense until the related commission revenue is earned.

Equipment segment gross profit decreased to $2,478,000, or 66% of equipment segment revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to $2,848,000, or 62% of equipment segment revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2016, due to lower sales volume and lower average selling prices. Equipment segment gross profits are dependent on a number of factors including the mix of products sold, their respective models and average selling prices, the ongoing costs of servicing EECP® systems, as well as certain fixed period costs, including facilities, payroll and insurance.

Operating (Loss) Income

Operating loss was $3,832,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to operating income of $1,564,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016, a decrease of $5,396,000. The decrease was primarily attributable to the decrease in operating income in the professional sales service segment from $7,217,000 in the year ended December 31, 2016 to $1,954,000 in that segment in the year ended December 31, 2017. The 2017 professional sales service

segment operating income reflected the impact of both lower gross profit and $3,543,000 higher SG&A costs as discussed below. IT segment operating loss increased to $3,375,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017 from $3,227,000 for the prior year, an increase of $148,000. The increase was attributable to a $200,000 higher operating loss at NetWolves primarily due to increased spending on infrastructure and engineering efforts, and to higher sales expenses incurred in building its order backlog for future delivery, partially offset by a $52,000 lower operating loss at VHC-IT due to higher gross profit. The healthcare IT VAR business continues to grow as reflected in the significant increase in order volume and backlog, which we anticipate to continue to grow and convert to revenue, resulting in improvement in operating performance. Equipment segment operating loss in the year ended December 31, 2017 was $1,066,000, as compared to an operating loss of $1,064,000 in the year ended December 31, 2016, as lower gross profit was substantially matched with lower operating expenses.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were $43,618,000, or 60% of revenues, and $39,408,000, or 54% of revenues, respectively, reflecting an increase of $4,210,000 or approximately 11%. The increase in SG&A expenditures in the year ended December 31, 2017 resulted primarily from a $3,543,000 increase in the professional sales service segment attributable mainly to higher sales personnel-related cost, and from a $969,000 increase in the IT segment resulting from increased sales compensation and bad debt costs, partially offset by lower costs in the equipment segment reflecting non-recurring 2016 costs associated with a provision for loss on loan receivables, and by lower corporate expenses.

Research and development (R&D) expenses of $945,000, or 1% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased by $415,000, or 78%, from $530,000, or 1% of revenues, for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase is primarily attributable to higher new product development costs in the NetWolves operation.

Adjusted EBITDA

We define Adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), which is a non-GAAP financial measure, as net (loss) income, plus net interest expense (income), tax expense, depreciation and amortization, and non-cash expenses for share-based compensation. Adjusted EBITDA is a metric that is used by the investment community for comparative and valuation purposes. We disclose this metric in order to support and facilitate the dialogue with research analysts and investors.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") and should not be considered a substitute for operating income, which we consider to be the most directly comparable GAAP measure. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and when assessing our operating performance, you should not consider Adjusted EBITDA in isolation, or as a substitute for net income or other consolidated income statement data prepared in accordance with GAAP. Other companies may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

A reconciliation of net income to Adjusted EBITDA is set forth below:

(in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Net (loss) income	$ (4,539)	$ 820
Interest expense (income), net	651	634
Income tax expense	134	281
Depreciation and amortization	2,426	2,191
Share-based compensation	514	428
Adjusted EBITDA	$ (814)	$ 4,354

Adjusted EBITDA decreased by $5,168,000, to $(814,000) in the year ended December 31, 2017 from $4,354,000 in the year ended December 31, 2016. The decrease was primarily attributable to the change from net income to net loss, partially offset by higher fixed asset depreciation in the IT segment and higher share-based compensation as compared to the prior year.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, was $(573,000) and $(463,000), respectively, an increase in net expense of $110,000. The increase was due primarily to $40,000 higher interest expense at NetWolves and $57,000 lower other income, primarily lower value-added tax refunds, in our China operations.

Income Tax Expense

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we recorded income tax expense of $134,000, as compared to $281,000 in the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company utilized no net operating loss carryforwards for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. The decrease in income tax expense in 2017 arose primarily from the impact of the lower federal tax rates enacted in December 2017 on deferred tax liabilities arising from goodwill generated by the NetWolves acquisition. The Company has net operating loss carryovers of approximately $39 million at December 31, 2017.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") was enacted on December 22, 2017. The Tax Act reduces the maximum U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, allows net operating losses incurred in 2018 and beyond to be carried forward indefinitely, allows alternative minimum tax carryforwards to be partially refunded, beginning in 2018, and fully refunded by 2021, and creates new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings. Ultimate realization of certain deferred tax assets is not assured due to significant uncertainties and material assumptions associated with estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period. The Company currently has significant deferred tax assets. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company reviewed previous positive and negative evidence and also reviewed its expected taxable income for future periods and concluded it is more likely than not that approximately $560,000 of the tax benefit related to net operating loss carryforwards will be utilized. It remains uncertain whether the Company will generate sufficient taxable income to completely utilize its net operating loss carryforwards.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and Cash Flow – For the year ended December 31, 2017

We have financed our operations and investment activities from working capital. At December 31, 2017, we had cash and cash equivalents of $5,245,000 and negative working capital of $8,217,000. $11,891,000 in negative working capital at December 31, 2017 is attributable to the net balance of deferred commission expense and deferred revenue. These are non-cash expense and revenue items and have no impact on future cash flows. Working capital is $3,674,000 after excluding the negative working capital attributable to the net deferred balance. At March 23, 2018 the Company's cash and cash equivalents were approximately $9 million.

Cash provided by operating activities was $1,599,000 during the year ended December 31, 2017, which consisted of net loss after non-cash adjustments of $1,056,000 and cash provided by changes in operating assets and liabilities of $2,655,000. The changes in the account balances primarily reflect increases in deferred revenue of $3,663,000 and decreases in other assets of $1,036,000, partially offset by increases in deferred commission expense and accounts and other receivables of $1,732,000 and $737,000, respectively.

Cash used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $2,374,000 for the purchase of equipment and software.

Cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $1,052,000, primarily attributable to $384,000 in repayment of borrowings on our line of credit, $328,000 in repayments of notes issued for equipment purchases and $335,000 in net repayments of notes to related parties.

Liquidity

We expect to return to profitability in 2018, and expect to continue to generate positive operating cash flow through our existing operations. We will continue to pursue accretive acquisitions and partnership opportunities as we look to expand our business.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not participate in transactions that generate relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities (SPES), which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As of December 31, 2017, we are not involved in any unconsolidated SPES or other off-balance sheet arrangements.

Effects of Inflation

We believe that inflation and changing prices over the past two years have not had a significant impact on our revenue or on our results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Note B of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements includes a summary of our significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of our financial statements. In preparing these financial statements, we have made our best estimates and judgments of certain amounts included in the financial statements, giving due consideration to materiality. The application of these accounting policies involves the exercise of judgment and use of assumptions as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results could differ from these estimates. Our critical accounting policies and estimates are as follows:

Revenue and Expense Recognition for the IT Segment

The Company currently derives its revenues in the IT segment from two sources: (1) telecommunication and managed network services, which are comprised primarily of fixed monthly fees and variable usage charges; and (2) the resale to diagnostic imaging service providers of GEHC's PACS software solutions, which is comprised of software from GEHC and other vendors, hardware, related solution implementation services, and post-implementation customer support ("PCS"). We offer our customers the option to purchase our software solutions or to subscribe our solutions under a monthly Software as a Service ("SaaS") fee basis. Customers that purchase our software solutions may elect to purchase PCS, comprised of software license updates and product support contracts, which provide our customers with rights to unspecified product upgrades and maintenance releases issued during the support period, as well as technical support assistance and remote network monitoring.

Revenue Recognition for Multiple-Element Arrangements - Arrangements with Software and Non-software Elements

We enter into multiple-element arrangements that may include a combination of our various software related and non-software related products and services offerings including new software licenses, hardware, implementation

services, PCS and monthly subscription-based SaaS solutions. In such arrangements, we first allocate the total arrangement consideration based on the relative selling prices of the software group of elements as a whole and to the non-software elements. We then further allocate consideration within the software group to the respective elements within that group following the guidance in ASC 985-605, "Software-Revenue Recognition" and allocate consideration within the non-software group to the respective elements within that group following the guidance in ASC 605-25, "Revenue Recognition, Multiple-Element Arrangements". After the arrangement consideration has been allocated to the elements, we account for each respective element in the arrangement as described below.

Revenue Recognition for Multiple-Element Arrangements - Software Products and Software Related Services (Software Arrangements)

We enter into arrangements with customers that purchase both software related products and software related services from us at the same time, or within close proximity of one another (referred to as software related multiple-element arrangements). Such software related multiple-element arrangements include the sale of our software products, implementation services, and PCS, whereby software license delivery is followed by the subsequent or contemporaneous delivery of the other elements. For those software related multiple-element arrangements, we have applied the residual method to determine the amount of new software license revenues to be recognized pursuant to ASC 985-605. Under the residual method, if fair value exists for undelivered elements in a multiple-element arrangement, such fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred with the remaining portion of the arrangement consideration generally recognized upon delivery of the software license. We allocate the fair value of each element of a software related multiple-element arrangement based upon its fair value as determined by our vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE" as described further below), with any remaining amount allocated to the software license.

The basis for our software license revenue recognition is substantially governed by the accounting guidance contained in ASC 985-605. We exercise judgment and use estimates in connection with the determination of the amount of software and software related services revenues to be recognized in each accounting period. We recognize new software licenses revenues when: (1) we enter into a legally binding arrangement with a customer for the license of software; (2) we deliver the products; (3) the sale price is fixed or determinable and free of contingencies or significant uncertainties; (4) collection is probable; and (5) upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period. Revenues that are not recognized at the time of sale because the foregoing conditions are not met are recognized when those conditions are subsequently met. Installation of the Company's software products may involve a certain amount of customer-specific implementation to enable the software product to function within the customer's operating environment (i.e., with the customer's information technology network and other hardware, with the customer's data interfaces and with the customer's administrative processes). With these software products, customers do not have full use of the software (i.e., functionality) until the software is installed as described above and functioning within the customer's operating environment. Therefore, the Company recognizes 100% of such software revenues upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period, provided that all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met.

The vast majority of our software license arrangements include PCS, which is ordered at the customer's option and is recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement, typically three to five years. PCS provides customers with rights to unspecified software product upgrades, maintenance releases and patches released during the term of the support period, as well as remote network monitoring and technical support. PCS is generally priced as a percentage of the net new software licenses fees.

Revenue Recognition for Multiple-Element Arrangements – SaaS, Hardware and Implementation services (Non-software Arrangements)

We enter into arrangements with customers that purchase multiple nonsoftware related products and services from us within close proximity of one another (referred to as nonsoftware multiple-element arrangements). Each element within a non-software multiple-element arrangement is accounted for as a separate unit of accounting provided the services have value to the customer on a standalone basis. We consider a deliverable to have standalone value if the service is sold separately by us or another vendor or could be resold by the customer.

For our non-software multiple-element arrangements, we allocate revenue to each element based on a selling price hierarchy at the arrangement's inception. The selling price for each element is based upon the following selling

price hierarchy: VSOE if available, third party evidence ("TPE") if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price ("ESP") if neither VSOE nor TPE are available. When possible, we establish VSOE of selling price for deliverables in software and non-software multiple-element arrangements using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately. TPE is established by evaluating similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone arrangements with similarly situated customers. If we are unable to determine the selling price because VSOE or TPE does not exist, we determine ESP for the purposes of allocating the arrangement by reviewing several other external and internal factors including, but not limited to: historical transactions; pricing practices including discounting; and competition. The determination of ESP is made through consultation with and approval by our management, taking into consideration our pricing model and go-to-market strategy. As these strategies evolve, we may modify our pricing practices in the future, which could result in changes to our determination of VSOE, TPE and ESP. As a result, our future revenue recognition for multiple-element arrangements could differ materially from our results in the current period.

Our revenue recognition policy for non-software deliverables including SaaS and implementation services is based upon the accounting guidance contained in ASC 605-25, and we exercise judgment and use estimates in connection with the determination of the amount of SaaS and implementation service revenues to be recognized in each accounting period.

Revenues from the sales of our non-software elements are recognized when: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) we perform the services or deliver the product; (3) the sale price is fixed or determinable; (4) collection is reasonably assured; and (5) upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period. Revenues that are not recognized at the time of sale because the foregoing conditions are not met are recognized when those conditions are subsequently met. Our arrangements are documented in a written contract signed by the customer, are non-cancelable, and do not contain refund-type provisions.

Our SaaS offerings provide deployment of our software and hardware and related IT monitoring infrastructure including PCS for a stated term that is hosted at our data center facilities or physically on-premises at customer facilities for a monthly subscription fee. Revenues for these SaaS offerings are generally recognized ratably over the contract term commencing with the date the service is made available to customers and all other revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. The Company recognizes revenue for hardware and implementation services rendered upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period.

Revenue and Expense Recognition for the Professional Sales Service Segment

We recognize commission revenue in the professional sales service segment when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, service has been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. These conditions are deemed to be met when the underlying equipment has been delivered and accepted at the customer site in accordance with the specific terms of the sales agreement. Consequently, amounts billable under the agreement with GE Healthcare in advance of the customer acceptance of the equipment are recorded as accounts receivable and deferred revenue in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Similarly, commissions payable to our sales force related to such billings are recorded as deferred commission expense when the associated deferred revenue is recorded. Commission expense is recognized when the corresponding commission revenue is recognized.

Revenue and Expense Recognition for the Equipment Segment

In the United States, we recognize revenue from the sale of our medical equipment in the period in which we deliver the product to the customer. Revenue from the sale of our medical equipment to international markets is recognized upon shipment of the product to a common carrier, as are supplies, accessories and spare parts delivered to both domestic and international customers.

In most cases, revenue from domestic EECP® system sales is generated from multiple-element arrangements that require judgment in the areas of customer acceptance, collectability, the separability of units of accounting, and the fair value of individual elements. We follow the ASC 605-25 which outlines a framework for recognizing revenue from multi-deliverable arrangements. We determined that the domestic sale of our EECP® systems includes a combination of three elements that qualify as separate units of accounting: (1) EECP® equipment sale; (2) provision of in-service and training support consisting of equipment set-up and training provided at the customer's facilities; and (3) a service arrangement (usually one year), consisting of: service by factory-trained service representatives,

material and labor costs, emergency and remedial service visits, software upgrades, technical phone support and preferred response times.

Each of these elements represent individual units of accounting as the delivered item has value to a customer on a stand-alone basis, objective and reliable evidence of fair value exists for undelivered items, and arrangements normally do not contain a general right of return relative to the delivered item. We determine fair value based on the price of the deliverable when it is sold separately, or based on third-party evidence, or based on estimated selling price. Assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met, we recognize equipment sales and services revenue for: (1) EECP® equipment sales, when title transfers upon delivery; (2) in-service and training, following documented completion of the training; and (3) service arrangement, ratably over the service period, which is generally one year.

The Company also recognizes revenue generated from servicing EECP® systems that are no longer covered by the service arrangement, or by providing sites with additional training, in the period that these services are provided. Revenue related to future commitments under separately priced extended service agreements on our EECP® system are deferred and recognized ratably over the service period, generally ranging from one year to four years. Costs associated with the provision of in-service and training, service arrangements, and separately priced extended service agreements, including salaries, benefits, travel and spare parts, and equipment, are recognized in cost of equipment sales and services as incurred. Amounts billed in excess of revenue recognized are included as deferred revenue in the consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue Recognition - 2018 forward

In the first quarter of 2018, we will adopt Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). ASU 2014-09, as amended, will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP.

This new guidance will require certain judgments and estimates in implementing its five-step process to be followed in determining the amount and timing of revenue recognition and related disclosures. Refer to Note B of the notes to consolidated financial statements for further discussion regarding our status of adoption/implementation.

Inventories, net

We value inventories in the equipment segment at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The Company occasionally places EECP® systems and other medical device products at various field locations for demonstration, training, evaluation, and other similar purposes at no charge. The cost of these EECP® systems and other products is transferred to property and equipment and is amortized over the next two to five years. The Company records the cost of refurbished components of EECP® systems and critical components at cost plus the cost of refurbishment. The Company regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand, particularly raw materials and components, and records a provision for excess and slow moving inventory based primarily on existing and anticipated design and engineering changes to its products as well as forecasts of future product demand.

In our IT Segment, we purchase computer hardware and software for specific customer requirements and value such inventories at the lower of cost or estimated market, with cost being determined on the specific identification method.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. The Company accounts for goodwill under the guidance of the ASC Topic 350, “Intangibles: Goodwill and Other”. Goodwill acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment, at least annually, in accordance with this guidance. The recoverability of goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test or whenever an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not result in an impairment. The impairment test is based on the estimated fair value of the underlying businesses and performed in the fourth quarter of each year. Intangible assets consist of the value of customer contracts and relationships, patent and technology costs, and software. The cost of significant customer-related intangibles is

amortized in proportion to estimated total related revenue; cost of other intangible assets is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated economic life, which range from five to ten years. The Company capitalizes internal use software costs incurred during the application development stage. Costs related to preliminary project activities and post implementation activities are expensed as incurred.

Deferred Revenues

For the professional sales service segment, amounts billable under the agreement with GE Healthcare in advance of customer acceptance of the equipment are recorded initially as deferred revenue, and commission revenue is subsequently recognized as customer acceptance of such equipment is reported to us by GEHC.

For the equipment segment, we record revenue on extended service contracts ratably over the term of the related contract period. In accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 605, we defer revenue related to EECP® system sales for the fair value of installation and in-service training to the period when the services are rendered and for warranty obligations ratably over the service period, which is generally one year.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for temporary differences between financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities and loss carry forwards for which income tax benefits are expected to be realized in future years. A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. In estimating future tax consequences, we generally consider all expected future events other than an enactment of changes in the tax laws or rates. Deferred tax assets are continually evaluated for realizability. To the extent our judgment regarding the realization of the deferred tax assets changes, an adjustment to the allowance is recorded, with an offsetting increase or decrease, as appropriate, in income tax expense. Such adjustments are recorded in the period in which our estimate as to the realizability of the assets changed that it is "more likely than not" that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The "more likely than not" standard is subjective and is based upon our estimate of a greater than 50% probability that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

We also comply with the provisions of the ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes", which prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Based on its analysis, the Company has determined that it has not incurred any liability for unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. No amounts were accrued for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Management is currently unaware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviations from its position.

As further discussed in Note O of the notes to consolidated financial statements, we have recorded the impact of certain U.S. tax reforms enacted in December 2017. We made certain assumptions and estimates in determining such impact, which is primarily the revaluation of our net deferred tax liability to the lower enacted tax rate.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Note B of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements includes a description of the Company's evaluation of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of this report.

ITEM 9A - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures reporting as promulgated under the Exchange Act is defined as controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our CEO and our CFO have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2017 and have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Internal control involves maintaining records that accurately represent our business transactions, providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of company assets are made in accordance with management authorization, and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of company assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements would be detected or prevented on a timely basis.

Because of its innate limitations, internal control over our financial statements is not intended to provide absolute guarantee that a misstatement can be detected or prevented on the statements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in condition, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 COSO framework). A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Based on this evaluation and those criteria, the Company's CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

This report does not include an attestation report of the Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only Management's report in this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

For the quarter ended December 31, 2017 there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B – OTHER INFORMATION

The Company held its annual meeting of stockholders on October 17, 2017. At the meeting, the Company's shareholders voted to approve the following proposals:

1. The election of two directors in Class III – David Lieberman and Jun Ma - to hold office until the 2020 Annual Meeting of Stockholders; and,
2. The appointment of Marcum LLP as our independent registered public accountants for the year ending December 31, 2017.

Approved Proposals	Shareholder votes cast			
	For	Withheld	Against	Abstain
Election of Directors				
David Lieberman	89,396,401	10,428,637	-	-
Jun Ma	89,746,676	10,078,362	-	-
Appointment of public accountants	123,306,576	-	16,555,724	1,443,041

PART III

ITEM 10 – DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors of the Registrant

As of March 23, 2018, the members of our Board of Directors are:

Name of Director	Age	Principal Occupation	Director Since
Joshua Markowitz (2)	62	Chairman of the Board and Director	June, 2015
David Lieberman	73	Vice Chairman of the Board and Director	February, 2011
Jun Ma	54	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	June, 2007
Peter C. Castle	49	Chief Operating Officer and Director	August, 2010
Randy Hill	71	Director	April, 2013
Behnam Movaseghi (1) (2)	64	Director	July, 2007
Edgar Rios (1)	65	Director	February, 2011
(1) Member of the Audit Committee			
(2) Member of Compensation Committee			

The following is a brief account of the business experience for at least the past five years of our directors:

Joshua Markowitz has been a director since June 2015, and was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Company in August 2016. Mr. Markowitz has been a practicing attorney in the State of New Jersey for in excess of 30 years. He is currently a senior partner in the New Jersey law firm of Markowitz O'Donnell, LLP. Mr. Markowitz is the brother-in-law of Mr. Simon Srybnik, who resigned his position as Chairman and director of the Company in August 2016.

David Lieberman has been a director of the Company and the Vice Chairman of the Board, since February 2011. Mr. Lieberman has been a practicing attorney in the State of New York for more than 40 years, specializing in corporation and securities law. He is currently a senior partner at the law firm of Beckman, Lieberman & Barandes, LLP, which performs certain legal services for the Company and its subsidiaries. Mr. Lieberman is a former Chairman of the Board of Herley Industries, Inc., which was sold in March, 2011.

Jun Ma, PhD, has been a director since June 2007 and was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on October 16, 2008. Dr. Ma has held various positions in academia and business, and prior to becoming President and CEO of the Company, had provided technology and business consulting services to several domestic and international companies in aerospace, automotive, biomedical, medical device, and other industries, including Kerns Manufacturing Corp. and Living Data Technology Corp., both of which are stockholders of our Company. Dr. Ma received his PhD degree in mechanical engineering from Columbia University, MS degree in biomedical engineering from Shanghai University, and BS degree in precision machinery and instrumentation from University of Science and Technology of China.

Peter Castle has been a director since August 2010 and was appointed the Chief Operating Officer of the Company after the NetWolves acquisition in June 2015. Prior to the acquisition, Mr. Castle was the President and Chief Executive Officer of NetWolves Network Services, LLC, where he has been employed since 1998. At NetWolves, Mr. Castle also held the position of Chief Financial Officer from 2001 until October 2009, Vice President of Finance since January 2000, Controller from August 1998 until December 1999 and Treasurer and Secretary from August 1999.

Randy Hill joined the Company as Senior Vice President of Vasomedical and Chief Executive Officer of VasoHealthcare on July 30, 2012 and served in that position through December 31, 2015. He is currently Chairman of our VasoHealthcare subsidiary and a consultant to the Company. Prior to joining Vasomedical, Mr. Hill was, until

May 2011, interim Chief Executive Officer of Siemens Healthcare USA, the U.S. organization of the healthcare sector of Siemens AG (NYSE:SI), a German multinational conglomerate. For several years prior to that, Mr. Hill was Chief Operating Officer of Siemens Healthcare USA. In addition to his career at Siemens Healthcare spanning several decades in a wide range of roles with many different responsibilities, Mr. Hill, as a recognized leader in the medical imaging business, is also former Chair of the Board of Medical Imaging & Technology Alliance (MITA), the leading organization and collective voice of medical imaging equipment manufacturers, innovators, and product developers.

Behnam Movaseghi, CPA, has been a director since July 2007. Mr. Movaseghi has been treasurer of Kerns Manufacturing Corporation since 2000, and controller from 1990 to 2000. For approximately ten years prior thereto Mr. Movaseghi was a tax and financial consultant. Mr. Movaseghi is a Certified Public Accountant.

Edgar G. Rios has been a director of the Company since February 2011. Mr. Rios currently is President of Edgary Consultants, LLC. and was appointed a director in conjunction with the Company's prior consulting agreement with Edgary Consultants, LLC. Most recently from 2008 thru the end of 2016, Mr. Rios was the Co-founder, CEO and Managing Member of SHD Oil & Gas LLC, an oil and gas exploration and development firm operating on the reservation of the Three Affiliate Tribes in North Dakota. Previously, Mr. Rios was a co-founder, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Director of AmeriChoice Corporation from its inception in 1989 through its acquisition by UnitedHealthcare in 2002 and continued as a senior executive with United Healthcare through 2007. Prior to co-founding AmeriChoice, Mr. Rios was a senior executive with a number of businesses that provided technology services and non-technology products to government purchasers. Over the years, Mr. Rios also has been an investor, providing seed capital to various technology and nontechnology start-ups. Mr. Rios serves on the Board of Advisors of Columbia Law School. Mr. Rios also serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of Meharry Medical School and the Brookings Institution in Washington; and as a director of the An-Bryce Foundation and Los Padres Foundation in Virginia. Mr. Rios holds a J.D. from Columbia University Law School and an A.B. from Princeton University.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board has a standing Audit Committee. The Board has affirmatively determined that each director who serves on the Audit Committee is independent, as the term is defined by applicable Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Audit Committee consisted of Edgar Rios, committee chair, and Behnam Movaseghi. The members of the Audit Committee have substantial experience in assessing the performance of companies, gained as members of the Company's Board of Directors and Audit Committee, as well as by serving in various capacities in other companies or governmental agencies. As a result, they each have an understanding of financial statements. The Board believes that Behnam Movaseghi fulfills the role of the financial expert on this committee.

The Audit Committee regularly meets with our independent registered public accounting firm without the presence of management.

The Audit Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee charter is available on our website.

Compensation Committee

Our Compensation Committee annually establishes, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors and any applicable employment agreements, the compensation that will be paid to our executive officers during the coming year, as well as administers our stock-based benefit plans. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Compensation Committee consisted of Joshua Markowitz, committee chair, and Behnam Movaseghi. None of these persons have been officers or employees of the Company at the time of their position on the committee, or, except as otherwise disclosed, had any relationship requiring disclosure herein.

The Compensation Committee operates under a charter approved by the Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee charter is available on our website.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES

During the year ended December 31, 2017 there were:

- 4 meetings of the Board of Directors
- 4 meetings of the Audit Committee
- 2 meetings of the Compensation Committee

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires directors, executive officers and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our common stock (collectively, "Reporting Persons") to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our common stock with the SEC. Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file. To our knowledge, based solely on our review of the copies of such reports received or written representations from certain Reporting Persons that no other reports were required, we believe that during the year ended December 31, 2017 all Reporting Persons timely complied with all applicable filing requirements.

Corporate Governance - Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Corporate Code of Business Ethics (the "Code") that applies to all employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and directors of the Company. A copy of the Code can be found on our website, www.vasocorporation.com. The Code is broad in scope and is intended to foster honest and ethical conduct, including accurate financial reporting, compliance with laws and the like. If any substantive amendments are made to the Code or if there is any grant of waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the Code to our Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

As of March 23, 2018 our executive officers are:

Name of Officer	Age	Position held with the Company
Jun Ma, PhD	54	President, Chief Executive Officer
Peter C. Castle	49	Chief Operating Officer
Michael J. Beecher	73	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Jonathan P. Newton	57	Vice President of Finance and Treasurer

Michael J. Beecher, CPA, joined the Company as Chief Financial Officer in September 2011. Prior to joining Vasomedical, Mr. Beecher was Chief Financial Officer of Direct Insite Corp., a publicly held company, from December 2003 to September 2011. Prior to his position at Direct Insite, Mr. Beecher was Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of FiberCore, Inc., a publicly held company in the fiber-optics industry. From 1989 to 1995 he was Vice-President Administration and Finance at the University of Bridgeport. Mr. Beecher began his career in public accounting with Haskins & Sells, an international public accounting firm. He is a graduate of the University of Connecticut, a Certified Public Accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Jonathan P. Newton served as Chief Financial Officer of the Company from September 1, 2010 to September 8, 2011, and is currently Vice President of Finance and Treasurer. From June 2006 to August 2010, Mr. Newton was Director of Budgets and Financial Analysis for Curtiss-Wright Flow Control. Prior to his position at Curtiss-Wright Flow Control, Mr. Newton was Vasomedical's Director of Budgets and Analysis from August 2001 to June 2006. Prior positions included Controller of North American Telecommunications Corp., Accounting Manager for Luitpold Pharmaceuticals, positions of increasing responsibility within the internal audit function of the Northrop Grumman Corporation and approximately three and one half years as an accountant for Deloitte Haskins &

Sells, during which time Mr. Newton became a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Newton holds a B.S. in Accounting from SUNY at Albany, and a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Hofstra University.

ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth the annual and long-term compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and each of our most highly compensated officers and employees who were serving as executive officers or employees at the end of the last completed fiscal year for services rendered for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($) (1)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All Other Compensation ($) (2)	Total ($)
Jun Ma, PhD	2017	375,000	45,000	18,000				61,870	499,870
Chief Executive Officer	2016	375,000	30,000	216,000				67,831	688,831
Peter C. Castle	2017	350,000	20,000	18,000				45,341	433,341
Chief Operating Officer	2016	350,000	-	144,000				59,352	553,352
Shawl Lobree	2017	300,000	100,000	-				23,597	423,597
President of VasoHealthcare	2016	300,000	100,000	149,000				12,506	561,506
Michael J. Beecher	2017	215,000	15,000	4,500				14,564	249,064
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	2016	215,000	15,000	81,000				16,512	327,512
Jonathan P. Newton	2017	175,000	10,000	3,000				15,652	203,652
Vice President of Finance and Treasurer	2016	175,000	10,000	54,000				17,280	256,280

1. Represents fair value on the date of grant. See Note B to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Form 10–K for the year ended December 31, 2017 for a discussion of the relevant assumptions used in calculating grant date fair value.
2. Represents tax gross-ups, vehicle allowances, Company-paid life insurance, and amounts matched in the Company's 401(k) Plan.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Last Fiscal Year End

The following table provides information concerning outstanding options, unvested stock and equity incentive plan awards for our named executive officers at December 31, 2017:

	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options - Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options - Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested
Jun Ma, PhD						350,000	17,500	-	-
Peter C. Castle						700,000	35,000	-	-
Michael J. Beecher						150,000	7,500	-	-
Jonathan P. Newton						100,000	5,000	-	-

The future vesting dates of the above stock awards are:

Name	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Vesting Date
Jun Ma, PhD	350,000	7/5/2018
Peter C. Castle	250,000	6/15/2018
	200,000	7/5/2018
	250,000	6/15/2019
Michael J. Beecher	150,000	7/5/2018
Jonathan P. Newton	100,000	7/5/2018

Employment Agreements

On March 21, 2011, the Company entered into an Employment Agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Jun Ma, for a three-year term ending on March 14, 2014. The agreement was amended in 2013 and again in 2015 to provide for a continuing three-year term, unless earlier terminated by the Company, but in no event can extend beyond March 14, 2021. The Employment Agreement currently provides for annual compensation of $375,000. Dr. Ma shall be eligible to receive a bonus for each fiscal year thereafter during the employment term. The amount and the occasion for payment of such bonus, if any, shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Dr. Ma shall also be eligible for an award under any long-term incentive compensation plan and grants of options and awards of shares of the Company's stock, as determined at the Board of Directors' discretion. The Employment

Agreement further provides for reimbursement of certain expenses, and certain severance benefits in the event of termination prior to the expiration date of the Employment Agreement.

On June 1, 2015, the Company entered into an Employment Agreement with Mr. Peter Castle to be its Chief Operating Officer. The agreement provides for a three-year term ending on June 1, 2018 and shall extend for additional one-year periods annually commencing June 1, 2018, unless earlier terminated by the Company, but in no event can extend beyond June 1, 2021. The Employment Agreement currently provides for annual compensation of $350,000. Mr. Castle shall be eligible to receive a bonus for each fiscal year thereafter during the employment term. The amount and the occasion for payment of such bonus, if any, shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Mr. Castle shall also be eligible for an award under any long-term incentive compensation plan and grants of options and awards of shares of the Company's stock, as determined at the Board of Directors' discretion. The Employment Agreement further provides for reimbursement of certain expenses, and certain severance benefits in the event of termination prior to the expiration date of the Employment Agreement.

401(k) Plan

The Company maintained two defined contribution plans to provide retirement benefits for its employees during 2016 - the Vasomedical, Inc. 401(k) Plan adopted in April 1997, and the NetWolves Network Services, LLC ("NetWolves") 401(k) Plan adopted in January 2015. At December 31, 2016, the NetWolves 401(k) Plan was terminated and all NetWolves employees became eligible to join the Vasomedical 401(k) Plan in January 2017. As allowed under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, the plan provides tax-deferred salary deductions for eligible employees. Employees are eligible to participate in the next quarter enrollment period after employment under the Vasomedical Plan. Participants may make voluntary contributions to the plan up to 80% of their compensation under the Vasomedical Plan. In the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 the Company made discretionary contributions of approximately $116,000 and $67,000, respectively, to match a percentage of employee contributions.

Director's Compensation

Non-employee directors receive a fee of $2,500 for each Board of Directors and Committee meeting attended. Committee chairs receive an annual fee of $5,000. Non-employee directors also receive an annual fee of $30,000. These fees are either paid in cash, or common stock valued at the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant, which is the meeting date.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All Other Compensation (1) ($)	Total ($)
David Lieberman	40,000	-	-	-	-	18,711	58,711
Jun Ma, PhD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randy Hill	30,000	-	-	-	-	101,500	131,500
Peter Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joshua Markowitz	50,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	51,500
Behnam Movaseghi	55,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	56,500
Edgar Rios	55,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	56,500

(1) Represents tax gross-up, health benefit premiums, and consulting fees.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Compensation Committee consisted of Joshua Markowitz, committee chair, and Behnam Movaseghi. Neither of these persons were officers or employees of the Company during

the time they held positions on the committee, or, except as otherwise disclosed, had any relationship requiring disclosure herein.

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

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of shares of our common stock as of March 23, 2018 of (i) each person known by us to beneficially own 5% or more of the shares of outstanding common stock, based solely on filings with the SEC, (ii) each of our executive officers and directors, and (iii) all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Except as otherwise indicated, all shares are beneficially owned, and investment and voting power is held by the persons named as owners. To our knowledge, except under community property laws or as otherwise noted, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power over their shares of our common stock. Unless otherwise indicated, each beneficial owner listed below maintains a mailing address of c/o Vaso Corporation, 137 Commercial Street, Plainview, New York 11803.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Common Stock Beneficially Owned (1)	% of Common Stock (2)
Simon Srybnik (3) (4) …….	55,738,318	33.66%
Estate of Louis Srybnik (3) (4)……..……..	45,165,993	27.27%
Jun Ma, PhD **……	4,879,841	2.95%
Peter Castle **……	2,825,000	1.71%
Edgar Rios **……..	1,625,000	*
David Lieberman **……	1,599,200	*
Behnam Movaseghi **…….	1,189,404	*
Michael J. Beecher **…….	1,165,400	*
Randy Hill **……..	950,000	*
Jonathan Newton **…….	725,000	*
Joshua Markowitz **……..	350,000	*
** Directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons)……...……..…...….	15,308,845	9.24%

*Less than 1% of the Company's common stock

1. No officer or director owns more than one percent of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company unless otherwise indicated.
2. Applicable percentages are based on 165,600,550 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 23, 2018, adjusted as required by rules promulgated by the SEC.
3. Simon Srybnik and the estate of his brother Louis Srybnik are the sole shareholders of Kerns, which is the record holder of 25,714,286 shares. The reporting persons, accordingly, share voting and dispositive powers over the 25,714,286 shares held by Kerns. As a result, they may be deemed to be the co-beneficial owners of an aggregate of 25,714,286 shares. Mr. Simon Srybnik also holds sole dispositive power over 748,125 shares of common stock awarded him as of December 31, 2017, as well as 11,460,900 additional shares of common stock. The estate of Louis Srybnik holds sole dispositive power over 1,636,700 shares of common stock.
4. Simon Srybnik and the estate of Louis Srybnik also each own 35% of the outstanding shares of Living Data Technology Corporation (“Living Data”). The reporting persons, accordingly, share voting and dispositive powers over the 17,815,007 shares of our common stock owned by Living Data and, as a result, may be deemed to be the co-beneficial owners thereof.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

We maintain various stock plans under which stock options and stock grants are awarded at the discretion of our Board of Directors or its Compensation Committee. The purchase price of the shares under the plans and the shares subject to each option granted is not less than the fair market value on the date of the grant. The term of each option is generally five years and is determined at the time of the grant by our board of directors or the compensation committee. The participants in these plans are officers, directors, employees, and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity Compensation plans approved by security holders	-	$0.00	-
Equity Compensation plans not approved by security holders (1)	2,503,958	$0.00	3,210,676
Total	2,503,958		3,210,676

(1) Includes 2,503,958 shares of restricted common stock granted, but unissued, under the 2013 Plan. The exercise price for the stock grants is zero. 15,059 shares, 270,617 shares, and 2,925,000 shares remain available for future grants under the 2010 Plan, 2013 Plan, and 2016 Plan, respectively.

See Note N to the Consolidated Financial Statements for description of the material features of our current stock plans not approved by stockholders.

ITEM 13 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

One of the Company's directors, Peter Castle, was the Chief Executive Officer and President of NetWolves Network Services, LLC, which we acquired in May 2015. Another of the Company's directors, David Lieberman, was a director of NetWolves Network Services, LLC. Mr. Castle and Mr. Lieberman owned of record approximately 10.4% and 5.7%, respectively, of the membership interests of NetWolves LLC. Mr. Lieberman may also be deemed to have owned beneficially up to an additional 13.5% of such membership interests. The Company's board of directors negotiated the purchase price on an arm's length basis, and both Mr. Castle and Mr. Lieberman abstained from the vote approving the Asset Purchase Agreement.

The Company obtained an opinion regarding the fairness of the purchase price for the NetWolves entities from a reputable, independent third-party investment banking firm. Of the $18,000,000 purchase price paid for the acquisition, $14,200,000 was from the Company's cash on hand and the remaining $3,800,000 was raised from the sale of a Subordinated Secured Note to MedTechnology Investments, LLC ("MedTech").

On May 29, 2015, the Company entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with MedTech pursuant to which it issued MedTech a secured subordinated promissory note ("Note") for $3,800,000 for the purchase of NetWolves. MedTech was formed to acquire the Note, and $1,950,000 of the aggregate funds used to acquire the Note was provided by six of our directors. An additional $100,000 was provided by Joshua Markowitz prior to his joining the board of directors. In June 2015, a second Note for $750,000 was issued to MedTech for working capital purposes, $250,000 of which was provided by a director and a director's relative. In July 2015, an additional $250,000 was borrowed under the Note Purchase Agreement.

The Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 9%, mature on May 29, 2019, may be prepaid without penalty, and are subordinated to any current or future Senior Debt as defined in the Subordinated Security Agreement. The Subordinated Security Agreement secures payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the Notes and as a result, MedTech was granted a subordinated security interest in the Company's assets. As set forth in the following table, three directors of the Company provided funds in excess of $120,000 through Medtech during 2015. No principal payments have made for the year ended December 31, 2017 and interest payments made during the year ended December 31, 2017 to these three directors are as indicated in the table below:

	Principal Outstanding	Interest Paid
Peter C. Castle	$ 750,000	$ 68,438
David Lieberman	$ 700,000	$ 63,875
Jun Ma, PhD	$ 300,000	$ 27,375

David Lieberman, a practicing attorney in the State of New York, serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is currently a senior partner at the law firm of Beckman, Lieberman & Barandes, LLP, which performs certain legal services for the Company. Fees of approximately $340,000 were billed by the firm for the year ended December 31, 2017 at which date no amounts were outstanding.

Director Independence

We have adopted the NASDAQ Stock Market's standards for determining the independence of directors. Under these standards, an independent director means a person other than an executive officer or one of our employees or any other individual having a relationship which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. In addition, the following persons shall not be considered independent:

- a director who is, or at any time during the past three years was, employed by us;
- a director who accepted or who has a family member who accepted any compensation from us in excess of $100,000 during any period of twelve consecutive months within the three years preceding the determination of independence, other than the following:
  - compensation for service on the Board of Directors or any committee thereof;
  - compensation paid to a family member who is one of our employees (other than an executive officer); or
  - under a tax-qualified retirement plan, or non-discretionary compensation;
- a director who is a family member of an individual who is, or at any time during the past three years was, employed by us as an executive officer;
- a director who is, or has a family member who is, a partner in, or a controlling stockholder or an executive officer of, any organization to which we made, or from which we received, payments for property or services in the current or any of the past three fiscal years that exceed 5% of the recipient's consolidated gross revenues for that year, or $200,000, whichever is more, other than the following:
  - payments arising solely from investments in our securities; or
  - payments under non-discretionary charitable contribution matching programs;

- a director who is, or has a family member who is, employed as an executive officer of another entity where at any time during the past three years any of our executive officers served on the compensation committee of such other entity; or
- a director who is, or has a family member who is, a current partner of our outside auditor, or was a partner or employee of our outside auditor who worked on our audit at any time during any of the past three years.

For purposes of the NASDAQ independence standards, the term "family member" means a person's spouse, parents, children and siblings, whether by blood, marriage or adoption, or anyone residing in such person's home.

The Board of Directors has assessed the independence of each non-employee director under the independence standards of the NASDAQ Stock Market set forth above, and has affirmatively determined that two of our non-employee directors (Mr. Markowitz and Mr. Movaseghi) are independent.

We expect each director to attend every meeting of the Board and the committees on which he serves as well as the annual meeting. In the year ended December 31, 2017, all directors attended both the annual meeting and at least 75% of the meetings of the Board and the committees on which they served.

ITEM 14 - PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Marcum, LLP is our independent registered public accounting firm and performed the audits of our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. The following table sets forth all fees for such periods:

	2017	2016
Audit fees	$ 261,445	$ 252,925
Tax fees	-	-
All other fees	-	-
Total	$ 261,445	$ 252,925

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy that requires advance approval of all audit, audit-related, tax services, and other services performed by the Company's independent auditor. Accordingly, the Audit Committee must approve the permitted service before the independent auditor is engaged to perform it. In accordance with such policies, the Audit Committee approved 100% of the services relative to the above fees.

PART IV

ITEM 15 – EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

(1) See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1 at beginning of attached financial statements.

(a) Exhibits

(3)(i)	(a)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation (2)
	(b)	Certificate of Designations of Preferences and Rights of Series E Convertible Preferred Stock (8)
	(c)	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation (16)
(3)(ii)		By-Laws (1)
(4)	(a)	Specimen Certificate for Common Stock (1)
	(b)	Specimen Certificate for Series E Convertible Preferred Stock (10)
	(c)	Secured Subordinated Note, dated as of May 29, 2015, between Vasomedical, Inc. and MedTechnology Investments LLC (14)
(10)	(a)	1995 Stock Option Plan (3)
	(b)	Outside Director Stock Option Plan (3)
	(c)	1997 Stock Option Plan, as amended (4)
	(d)	1999 Stock Option Plan, as amended (5)
	(e)	2004 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan (6)
	(f)	Securities Purchase Agreement dated June 21, 2007 between Registrant and Kerns Manufacturing Corp. (7)
	(g)	Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant to dated June 21, 2007 (7)
	(h)	Registration Rights Agreement dated June 21, 2007 between Registrant, Kerns Manufacturing Corp. and Living Data Technology Corporation. (7)
	(i)	Form of Stock Purchase Agreement (8)
	(j)	Redacted Sales Representative Agreement between GE Healthcare Division of General Electric Company and Vaso Diagnostics, Inc. d/b/a VasoHealthcare, a subsidiary of Vasomedical, Inc. dated as of May 19, 2010 (9).
	(k)	2010 Stock Plan (10).
	(l)	Employment Agreement entered into as of March 21, 2011 between Vasomedical, Inc. and Jun Ma, as amended. (13)
	(m)	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of August 19, 2011 among Vasomedical, Inc., Fast Growth Enterprises Limited (FGE) and the FGE Shareholders (11)
	(n)	Amendment to Sales Representative Agreement between GE Healthcare Division of General Electric Company and Vaso Diagnostics, Inc. d/b/a VasoHealthcare, a subsidiary of Vasomedical, Inc. dated as of June 20, 2012 (12)
	(o)	2013 Stock Plan (17)
	(p)	Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2015, by and among Vasomedical, Inc., VasoTechnology, Inc., NetWolves, LLC and NetWolves Corporation (14)
	(q)	Subordinated Security Agreement dated as of May 29, 2015 by and between Vasomedical, Inc. and MedTechnology Investments LLC (14)
	(r)	Employment Agreement dated as of June 1, 2015 between Vasomedical, Inc. and Peter C. Castle (15)
	(s)	2016 Stock Plan (18)

(21) Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Name	State of Incorporation	Percentage Owned by Company
Vaso Diagnostics, Inc.	New York	100%
VasoMedical, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Vasomedical Global Corp.	New York	100%
Vasomedical Solutions, Inc.	New York	100%
VasoHealthcare IT Corp.	Delaware	100%
VasoTechnology, Inc.	Delaware	100%
NetWolves Network Services LLC	Florida	100%
Fast Growth Enterprises Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%
VSK Medical Limited	Cayman Islands	49.9%

(31) Certification Reports pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a - 14
(32) Certification Reports pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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(1) Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-18, No. 33-24095.
(2) Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-1, No. 33-46377 (effective 7/12/94).
(3) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K dated January 24, 1995.
(4) Incorporated by reference to Proxy Statement dated December 4, 1997.
(5) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2000.
(6) Incorporated by reference to Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders dated October 28, 2004.
(7) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K dated June 21, 2007.
(8) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K dated June 21, 2010.
(9) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K/A dated May 19, 2010 and filed November 9, 2010.
(10) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2010.
(11) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2011.
(12) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K dated June 20, 2012.
(13) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K dated March 21, 2011.
(14) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K dated May 29, 2015.
(15) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 8-K dated October 8, 2015.
(16) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2016.
(17) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2013.
(18) Incorporated by reference to Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2016.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on the 30th day of March 2018.

VASO CORPORATION

By: /s/ Jun Ma
Jun Ma
President, Chief Executive Officer,
and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on March 30, 2018, by the following persons in the capacities indicated:

/s/ Jun Ma Jun Ma	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Michael Beecher Michael Beecher	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
/s/ Peter C. Castle Peter C. Castle	Chief Operating Officer and Director
/s/ Joshua Markowitz Joshua Markowitz	Chairman of the Board
/s/ David Lieberman David Lieberman	Vice Chairman of the Board
/s/ Randy Hill Randy Hill	Director
/s/ Edgar Rios Edgar Rios	Director
/s/ Behnam Movaseghi Behnam Movaseghi	Director

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a/15d OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Jun Ma, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Vaso Corporation and subsidiaries (the "registrant");

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Jun Ma
Jun Ma
President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 30, 2018

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a/15d OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Michael Beecher, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Vaso Corporation and subsidiaries (the "registrant");

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Michael Beecher
Michael Beecher
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: March 30, 2018

Exhibit 32.1

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

I, Jun Ma, President and Chief Executive Officer of Vaso Corporation (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

(1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 30, 2018

/s/ Jun Ma
Jun Ma
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2

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

I, Michael Beecher, Chief Financial Officer of Vaso Corporation (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

(1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 30, 2018

/s/ Michael Beecher
Michael Beecher
Chief Financial Officer

Vaso Corporation and Subsidiaries

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
Vaso Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Vaso Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

/s/ Marcum LLP

Marcum LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

Melville, NY
April 2, 2018

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,245	$ 7,087
Accounts and other receivables, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts and commission adjustments of $4,872 at December 31, 2017 and $4,159 at December 31, 2016	13,225	12,741
Receivables due from related parties	20	18
Inventories, net	2,355	2,395
Deferred commission expense	3,649	1,917
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	993	925
Total current assets	25,487	25,083
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net of accumulated depreciation of $4,980 at December 31, 2017 and $3,835 at December 31, 2016	4,719	4,021
GOODWILL	17,471	17,280
INTANGIBLES, net	5,254	5,996
OTHER ASSETS, net	3,847	5,001
	$ 56,778	$ 57,381
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 5,423	$ 5,219
Accrued commissions	2,467	2,139
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,272	5,275
Sales tax payable	787	718
Income taxes payable	65	30
Deferred revenue - current portion	15,540	7,628
Notes payable and capital lease obligations - current portion	3,674	4,245
Notes payable - related parties - current portion	86	-
Due to related party	390	396
Total current liabilities	33,704	25,650
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Notes payable and capital lease obligations	4,834	4,935
Notes payable - related parties	259	648
Deferred revenue	7,526	11,776
Deferred tax liability	220	112
Other long-term liabilities	1,083	1,349
Total long-term liabilities	13,922	18,820
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE P)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; nil shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016	-	-
Common stock, $.001 par value; 250,000,000 shares authorized; 175,741,970 and 173,811,533 shares issued at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively; 165,433,883 and 163,503,446 shares outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	176	174
Additional paid-in capital	63,363	62,856
Accumulated deficit	(52,329)	(47,790)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(58)	(329)
Treasury stock, at cost, 10,308,087 shares at December 31, 2017 and 2016	(2,000)	(2,000)
Total stockholders' equity	9,152	12,911
	$ 56,778	$ 57,381

See Note B for Variable Interest Entity disclosures

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues		
Managed IT systems and services	$ 42,581	$ 39,448
Professional sales services	26,443	28,524
Equipment sales and services	3,764	4,617
Total revenues	72,788	72,589
Cost of revenues		
Cost of managed IT systems and services	24,958	23,145
Cost of professional sales services	5,813	6,173
Cost of equipment sales and services	1,286	1,769
Total cost of revenues	32,057	31,087
Gross profit	40,731	41,502
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative	43,618	39,408
Research and development	945	530
Total operating expenses	44,563	39,938
Operating (loss) income	(3,832)	1,564
Other income (expense)		
Interest and financing costs	(674)	(650)
Interest and other income, net	101	187
Total other expense, net	(573)	(463)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(4,405)	1,101
Income tax expense	(134)	(281)
Net (loss) income	(4,539)	820
Other comprehensive (loss) income		
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	271	(249)
Comprehensive (loss) income	$ (4,268)	$ 571
(Loss) income per common share		
- basic and diluted	$ (0.03)	$ 0.01
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
- basic	162,213	159,138
- diluted	162,213	159,396

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

Vaso Corporation and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in-Capital	Deficit	Income (Loss)	Equity
Balance at December 31, 2015	**168,750**	**$ 168**	**(10,308)**	**$(2,000)**	**$ 62,263**	**$ (48,610)**	**$ (80)**	**$ 11,741**
Share-based compensation	3,949	4	-	-	424	-	-	428
Shares issued to settle liability	1,113	2	-	-	176	-	-	178
Shares not issued for employee tax liability	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
Foreign currency translation loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(249)	(249)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	820	-	820
Balance at December 31, 2016	**173,812**	**$ 174**	**(10,308)**	**$(2,000)**	**$ 62,856**	**$ (47,790)**	**$ (329)**	**$ 12,911**
Share-based compensation	1,930	2	-	-	512	-	-	514
Shares not issued for employee tax liability	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	271
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(4,539)	-	(4,539)
Balance at December 31, 2017	**175,742**	**$ 176**	**(10,308)**	**$(2,000)**	**$ 63,363**	**$ (52,329)**	**$ (58)**	**$ 9,152**

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

Vaso Corporation and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) income	$ (4,539)	$ 820
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	2,426	2,158
Deferred income taxes	216	226
Loss from interest in joint venture	20	9
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	3	-
Provision for doubtful accounts and commission adjustments	271	140
Amortization of debt issue costs	33	33
Share-based compensation	514	428
Provision for allowance for loss on loan receivable	-	412
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(737)	(1,282)
Receivables due from related parties	(25)	563
Inventories, net	87	(602)
Deferred commission expense	(1,732)	335
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(66)	(418)
Other assets, net	1,036	(983)
Accounts payable	197	1,270
Accrued commissions	296	108
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(6)	1,055
Sales tax payable	67	50
Income taxes payable	33	(171)
Deferred revenue	3,663	887
Deferred tax liability	108	-
Other long-term liabilities	(266)	177
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,599	5,215
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of equipment and software	(2,374)	(1,866)
Redemption of short-term investments	-	38
Investment in VSK	-	(422)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,374)	(2,250)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net borrowings on revolving line of credit	(384)	2,624
Debt issuance costs	-	(130)
Payroll taxes paid by withholding shares	(5)	(7)
Repayment of notes payable and capital lease	(328)	(304)
Proceeds from note payable - related party	-	300
Payments on notes payable - related parties	(335)	(564)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,052)	1,919
Effect of exchange rate differences on cash and cash equivalents	(15)	43
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,842)	4,927
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	7,087	2,160
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$ 5,245	$ 7,087
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH INFORMATION		
Interest paid	$ 639	$ 795
Income taxes paid	$ 58	$ 549
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Inventories transferred to property and equipment, net	$ -	$ 124
Equipment acquired through capital lease	$ -	$ 387
Liability settled through issuance of common stock	$ -	$ 178

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

NOTE A – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Vaso Corporation (formerly Vasomedical, Inc.) was incorporated in Delaware in July 1987. For most of its history, the Company was a single-product company designing, manufacturing, marketing and servicing its proprietary Enhanced External Counterpulsaion, or EECP®, therapy systems, mainly for the treatment of angina. In 2010 it began to diversify its business operations. The Company changed its name to Vaso Corporation in 2016 to more accurately reflect the diversified nature of its business mixture, and continues to use the original name VasoMedical for its proprietary medical device subsidiary. Unless the context requires otherwise, all references to "we", "our", "us", "Company", "registrant", "Vaso" or "management" refer to Vaso Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Overview

Vaso Corporation principally operates in three distinct business segments in the healthcare equipment and information technology industries. We manage and evaluate our operations, and report our financial results, through these three business segments.

- IT segment, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary VasoTechnology, Inc., primarily focuses on healthcare IT and managed network technology services;

- Professional sales service segment, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary Vaso Diagnostics, Inc. d/b/a VasoHealthcare, primarily focuses on the sale of healthcare capital equipment for General Electric Healthcare ("GEHC") into the health provider middle market; and

- Equipment segment, primarily focuses on the design, manufacture, sale and service of proprietary medical devices, operating through a wholly-owned subsidiary VasoMedical, Inc., which in turn operates through Vasomedical Solutions, Inc. for domestic business and Vasomedical Global Corp. for international business, respectively.

VasoTechnology

VasoTechnology, Inc. was formed in May 2015, at the time the Company acquired all of the assets of NetWolves, LLC and its affiliates, including the membership interests in NetWolves Network Services, LLC (collectively, "NetWolves"). It currently consists of a managed network and security service division, NetWolves, and a healthcare IT application VAR (value added reseller) division, VasoHealthcare IT.

In June 2014, the Company began its IT segment business by executing the Value Added Reseller Agreement ("VAR Agreement") with GEHC to become a national value added reseller of GEHC Digital's software solutions such as Picture Archiving and Communication System ("PACS"), Radiology Information System ("RIS"), and related services, including implementation, training, management and support. This multiyear VAR Agreement focuses primarily on existing customer segments currently served by VasoHealthcare on behalf of GEHC. A new wholly owned subsidiary, VasoHealthcare IT Corp. ("VHC IT"), was formed to conduct the healthcare IT business.

In May 2015, the Company further expanded its IT segment business by acquiring NetWolves. NetWolves designs and delivers multi-network and multi-technology solutions as a managed network provider, and provides a complete single-source solution that includes design, network redundancy, application device management, real-time network monitoring, reporting and support systems as a comprehensive solution.

VasoHealthcare

In May 2010, the Company launched its Professional Sales Service business through a wholly-owned subsidiary Vaso Diagnostics, Inc. d/b/a VasoHealthcare, which was appointed the exclusive representative for the sale of select GEHC diagnostic imaging equipment to specific market segments in the 48 contiguous states of the United States and the District of Columbia. The original agreement ("GEHC Agreement") was for three years ending June 30, 2013; in 2012 it was extended to June 30, 2015, again in 2014 to December 31, 2018, and again in 2017 to December 31, 2022, subject to earlier termination under certain circumstances.

VasoMedical

The proprietary medical equipment business now all under VasoMedical traces back to 1995 when the Company began the external counterpulsation technology in the United States. Vasomedical Global was formed in 2011 to combine and coordinate the various international operations including design, development, manufacturing, and sales of medical devices, while domestic activities are under Vasomedical Solutions.

The Company's Equipment business also has been significantly expanded from the original EECP®-only operations. In September 2011, the Company acquired FGE, a British Virgin Islands company, which owns or controls two Chinese operating companies - Life Enhancement Technology Ltd. ("LET") based in Foshan, China, and Biox Instruments Co. Ltd. ("Biox") based in Wuxi, China, respectively - to expand its technical and manufacturing capabilities and to enhance its distribution network, technology, and product portfolio. Biox is a variable interest entity ("VIE") controlled by FGE through certain contracts and an option to acquire all the shares of Biox. In August 2014, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Genwell Instruments Co. Ltd. ("Genwell"), located in Wuxi, China. Genwell was formed in China in 2010 with the assistance of a government grant to develop the MobiCare™ wireless multi-parameter patient monitoring system and holds intellectual property rights for this system. As a result, the Company has now expanded its equipment products portfolio to include Biox™ series ambulatory patient monitoring systems, ARCS™ series software for ECG and blood pressure analysis, and the MobiCare™ patient monitoring device. In 2017, as an effort to further reduce engineering and production cost of its EECP® products, the Company moved the operations of LET from Foshan, China to Biox in Wuxi, China, and plans to close LET in 2018.

In April 2014, the Company entered into a cooperation agreement with Chongqing PSK-Health Sci-Tech Development Co., Ltd. ("PSK") of Chongqing, China, the leading manufacturer of external counter pulsation, or ECP, therapy systems in China, to form a joint venture company, VSK Medical Limited ("VSK"), a Cayman Islands company, for the global marketing, sale and advancement of ECP therapy technology. The Company owned 49.9% of VSK, which commenced operations in January 2015. In March 2018, the Company terminated the cooperation agreement with PSK and sold its shares in VSK to PSK (see Note R).

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Vaso Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, and the variable interest entity where the Company is the primary beneficiary. Significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The Company's minority interest in the VSK joint venture is accounted for using the equity method of accounting and is included in other assets in the amount of $494,000 and $514,000 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Variable Interest Entity

Basic Information

The Company follows the guidance of accounting for variable interest entities, which requires certain variable interest entities to be consolidated by the primary beneficiary of the entities.

Biox is a Variable Interest Entity ("VIE"). Laws and regulations of the Peoples Republic of China ("PRC") prohibit or restrict companies with foreign ownership from certain activities and benefits including eligibility for certain government grants and certain rebates related to commercial activities. To provide the Company the expected residual returns of the VIE, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Gentone, entered into a series of contractual arrangements with Biox and its registered shareholders to enable the Company, to:

- exercise effective control over the VIE;
- receive substantially all of the economic benefits and residual returns, and absorb substantially all the risks of the VIE as if they were their sole shareholders; and
- have an exclusive option to purchase all of the equity interests in the VIE.

The Company's management evaluated the relationships between the Company and Biox, and the economic benefits flow of the applicable contractual arrangements. The Company concluded that it is the primary beneficiary of Biox. As a result, the results of operations, assets and liabilities of Biox have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The significant agreements through which the Company exercises effective control over Biox are:

- the Exclusive Technical Consulting Services Agreement between Biox and Gentone;
- the Option Agreement on Purchase of the Equity Interest executed by and among the shareholders of Biox and Gentone;
- the Equity Pledge Agreement executed by and among the shareholders of Biox and Gentone; and
- the Powers of Attorney issued by the shareholders of Biox.

Financial Information of VIE

Liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating this VIE do not represent additional claims on the Company's general assets. VIE assets can be used to settle obligations of the primary beneficiary. The financial information of Biox, which was included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, is presented as follows:

(in thousands)

	As of December 31, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 41	$ 13
Total assets	$ 1,599	$ 1,451
Total liabilities	$ 1,745	$ 1,133

(in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Total net revenue	$ 1,597	$ 1,850
Net (loss) income	$ (524)	$ 185

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates and assumptions relate to estimates of collectibility of accounts receivable, the realizability of deferred tax assets, stock-based compensation, values and lives assigned to acquired intangible assets, the adequacy of inventory reserves, and allocation of fair value among the elements of the multi-deliverable arrangements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The following is a discussion of revenue recognition policies followed by the Company through 2017. Refer to "*Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements"* below for discussion regarding new revenue guidance effective for 2018.

Revenue and Expense Recognition for the IT Segment

The Company currently derives its revenues in the IT segment from two sources: (1) telecommunication and managed network services, which are comprised primarily of fixed monthly fees and variable usage charges; and (2) the resale to diagnostic imaging service providers of GEHC's PACS software solutions, which is comprised of software from GEHC and other vendors, hardware, related solution implementation services, and post-implementation customer support ("PCS"). We offer our customers the option to purchase our software solutions or to subscribe our solutions under a monthly Software as a Service ("SaaS") fee basis. Customers that purchase our software solutions may elect to purchase PCS, comprised of software license updates and product support contracts, which provide our customers with rights to unspecified product upgrades and maintenance releases issued during the support period, as well as technical support assistance and remote network monitoring.

Revenue Recognition for Multiple-Element Arrangements - Arrangements with Software and Non-software Elements

We enter into multiple-element arrangements that may include a combination of our various software related and non-software related products and services offerings including new software licenses, hardware, implementation services, PCS and monthly subscription-based SaaS solutions. In such arrangements, we first allocate the total arrangement consideration based on the relative selling prices of the software group of elements as a whole and to the nonsoftware elements. We then further allocate consideration within the software group to the respective elements within that group following the guidance in ASC 985-605, "Software-Revenue Recognition" and allocate consideration within the nonsoftware group to the respective elements within that group following the guidance in ASC 605-25, "Revenue Recognition, Multiple-Element Arrangements". After the arrangement consideration has been allocated to the elements, we account for each respective element in the arrangement as described below.

Revenue Recognition for Multiple-Element Arrangements - Software Products and Software Related Services (Software Arrangements)

We enter into arrangements with customers that purchase both software related products and software related services from us at the same time, or within close proximity of one another (referred to as software related multiple-element arrangements). Such software related multiple-element arrangements include the sale of our software products, implementation services, and PCS, whereby software license delivery is followed by the subsequent or contemporaneous delivery of the other elements. For those software related multiple-element arrangements, we have applied the residual method to determine the amount of new software license revenues to be recognized pursuant to ASC 985-605. Under the residual method, if fair value exists for undelivered elements in a multiple-element arrangement, such fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred with the remaining portion of the arrangement consideration generally recognized upon delivery of the software license. We allocate the fair value of each element of a software related multiple-element arrangement based upon its fair value as determined by our vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE" as described further below), with any remaining amount allocated to the software license.

The basis for our software license revenue recognition is substantially governed by the accounting guidance contained in ASC 985-605. We exercise judgment and use estimates in connection with the determination of the amount of software and software related services revenues to be recognized in each accounting period. We recognize new software licenses revenues when: (1) we enter into a legally binding arrangement with a customer for the license of software; (2) we deliver the products; (3) the sale price is fixed or determinable and free of contingencies or significant uncertainties; (4) collection is probable; and (5) upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period. Revenues that are not recognized at the time of sale because the foregoing conditions are not met are recognized when those conditions are subsequently met. Installation of the Company's software products may involve a certain amount of customer-specific implementation to enable the software product to function within the customer's operating environment (i.e., with the customer's information technology network and other hardware, with the customer's data interfaces and with the customer's administrative processes). With these software products, customers do not have full use of the software (i.e., functionality) until the software is installed as described above and functioning within the customer's operating environment. Therefore, the Company recognizes 100% of such software revenues upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period, provided that all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met.

The vast majority of our software license arrangements include PCS, which is ordered at the customer's option and is recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement, typically three to five years. PCS provides customers with rights to unspecified software product upgrades, maintenance releases and patches released during the term of the support period, as well as remote network monitoring and technical support. PCS is generally priced as a percentage of the net new software licenses fees.

Revenue Recognition for Multiple-Element Arrangements – SaaS, Hardware and Implementation Services (Non-software Arrangements)

We enter into arrangements with customers that purchase multiple non-software related products and services from us within close proximity of one another (referred to as nonsoftware multiple-element arrangements). Each element within a non-software multiple-element arrangement is accounted for as a separate unit of accounting provided the services have value to the customer on a standalone basis. We consider a deliverable to have standalone value if the service is sold separately by us or another vendor or could be resold by the customer.

For our non-software multiple-element arrangements, we allocate revenue to each element based on a selling price hierarchy at the arrangement's inception. The selling price for each element is based upon the following selling price hierarchy: VSOE if available, third party evidence ("TPE") if VSOE is not available, or estimated selling price ("ESP") if neither VSOE nor TPE are available. When possible, we establish VSOE of selling price for deliverables in software and non-software multiple-element arrangements using the price charged for a deliverable when sold separately. TPE is established by evaluating similar and interchangeable competitor products or services in standalone arrangements with similarly situated customers. If we are unable to determine the selling price because VSOE or TPE does not exist, we determine ESP for the purposes of allocating the arrangement by reviewing several other external and internal factors including, but not limited to: historical

transactions; pricing practices including discounting; and competition. The determination of ESP is made through consultation with and approval by our management, taking into consideration our pricing model and go-to-market strategy. As these strategies evolve, we may modify our pricing practices in the future, which could result in changes to our determination of VSOE, TPE and ESP. As a result, our future revenue recognition for multiple-element arrangements could differ materially from our results in the current period.

Our revenue recognition policy for non-software deliverables including SaaS and implementation services is based upon the accounting guidance contained in ASC 605-25 and we exercise judgment and use estimates in connection with the determination of the amount of SaaS and implementation service revenues to be recognized in each accounting period.

Revenues from the sales of our non-software elements are recognized when: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) we perform the services or deliver the product; (3) the sale price is fixed or determinable; (4) collection is reasonably assured; and (5) upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period. Revenues that are not recognized at the time of sale because the foregoing conditions are not met are recognized when those conditions are subsequently met. Our arrangements are documented in a written contract signed by the customer, are non-cancelable, and do not contain refund-type provisions.

Our SaaS offerings provide deployment of our software and hardware and related IT monitoring infrastructure including PCS for a stated term that is hosted at our data center facilities or physically on-premises at customer facilities for a monthly subscription fee. Revenues for these SaaS offerings are generally recognized ratably over the contract term commencing with the date the service is made available to customers and all other revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. The Company recognizes revenue for hardware and implementation services rendered upon verification of installation and expiration of an acceptance period.

Revenue and Expense Recognition for the Professional Sales Service Segment

The Company recognizes commission revenue in its professional sales service segment (see Note C) when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, service has been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. These conditions are deemed to be met when the underlying equipment has been delivered and accepted at the customer site in accordance with the specific terms of the sales agreement. Consequently, amounts billable under the agreement with GE Healthcare in advance of the customer acceptance of the equipment are recorded as accounts receivable and deferred revenue in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Similarly, commissions payable to our sales force related to such billings are recorded as deferred commission expense when the associated deferred revenue is recorded. Commission expense is recognized when the corresponding commission revenue is recognized.

Revenue and Expense Recognition for the Equipment Segment

In the United States, we recognize revenue from the sale of our medical equipment in the period in which we deliver the product to the customer. Revenue from the sale of our medical equipment to international markets is recognized upon shipment of the product to a common carrier, as are supplies, accessories and spare parts delivered to both domestic and international customers.

In most cases, revenue from domestic EECP® system sales is generated from multiple-element arrangements that require judgment in the areas of customer acceptance, collectability, the separability of units of accounting, and the fair value of individual elements. We follow the ASC 605-25 which outlines a framework for recognizing revenue from multi-deliverable arrangements. We determined that the domestic sale of our EECP® systems includes a combination of three elements that qualify as separate units of accounting: (1) EECP® equipment sale; (2) provision of in-service and training support consisting of equipment set-up and training provided at the customer's facilities; and (3) a service arrangement (usually one year), consisting of: service by factory-trained service representatives, material and labor costs, emergency and remedial service visits, software upgrades, technical phone support and preferred response times.

Each of these elements represent individual units of accounting as the delivered item has value to a customer on a stand-alone basis, objective and reliable evidence of fair value exists for undelivered items, and arrangements normally do not contain a general right of return relative to the delivered item. We determine fair value based on the price of the deliverable when it is sold separately, or based on third-party evidence, or based on estimated selling price. Assuming all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met, we recognize equipment sales and services revenue for: (1) EECP® equipment sales, when title transfers upon delivery; (2) in-service and training, following documented completion of the training; and (3) service arrangement, ratably over the service period, which is generally one year.

The Company also recognizes revenue generated from servicing EECP® systems that are no longer covered by the service arrangement, or by providing sites with additional training, in the period that these services are provided. Revenue related to future commitments under separately priced extended service agreements on our EECP® system are deferred and recognized ratably over the service period, generally ranging from one year to four years. Costs associated with the provision of in-service and training, service arrangements, and separately priced extended service agreements, including salaries, benefits, travel and spare parts, and equipment, are recognized in cost of equipment sales and services as incurred. Amounts billed in excess of revenue recognized are included as deferred revenue in the consolidated balance sheets.

Shipping and Handling Costs

All shipping and handling expenses are charged to cost of sales. Amounts billed to customers related to shipping and handling costs are included as a component of sales.

Research and Development

Research and development costs attributable to development are expensed as incurred.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company complies with ASC Topic 718, "Compensation – Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718"), and ASC Topic 505, "Equity" ("ASC 505"), which requires all companies to recognize the cost of services received in exchange for equity instruments, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. For employees and non-employee directors, the fair value is measured on the grant date and for non-employees, the fair value is measured on the measurement date and re-measured at each reporting period until performance is complete. The Company applies an estimated forfeiture rate to the grant date fair value to determine the annual compensation cost of share-based payment arrangements with employees. The forfeiture rate is estimated based primarily on job title and prior forfeiture experience. The Company did not grant any awards to non-employees during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company granted 50,000 restricted shares of common stock valued at $6,000 to non-officer employees, and 925,000 restricted shares of common stock valued at $111,000 to officers. The 975,000 shares granted vested on April 1, 2017. The total fair value of shares vested during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $467,000 for employees. The weighted average grant date fair value of shares granted during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $0.12 per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company granted 2,862,500 restricted shares of common stock valued at $415,725 to non-officer employees, vesting primarily over the four year period ending December 2020; 2,400,000 restricted shares of common stock valued at $384,000 to officers, of which 800,000 shares vested immediately with the remainder vesting over the two year period ending July 2018; and 900,000 restricted shares of common stock valued at $144,000 to directors, of which 300,000 shares vested immediately with the remainder vesting over the two year period ending July 2018. The total fair value of shares vested during the year ended December 31, 2016 was $299,000 for employees. The weighted average grant date fair value of shares granted during the year ended December 31, 2016 was $0.15 per share.

The Company did not grant any stock options during the years ended December 31, 2017 or 2016, nor were any options exercised during such periods.

Share-based compensation expense recognized for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was $514,000 and $428,000, respectively, and is recorded in selling, general, and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. Unrecognized expense related to existing share-based compensation and arrangements is approximately $474,000 at December 31, 2017 and will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 12 months.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and short-term, highly liquid investments either in certificates of deposit, treasury bills, money market funds, or investment grade commercial paper issued by major corporations and financial institutions that generally have maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Accounts Receivable, net

The Company's accounts receivable are due from customers to whom we sell our products and services, distributors engaged in the distribution of our products and from GEHC. Credit is extended based on evaluation of a customer's financial condition and, generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable are generally due 30 to 90 days from shipment and services provided and are stated at amounts due from customers net of allowances for doubtful accounts, returns, term discounts and other allowances. Accounts that are outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. Estimates are used in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts based on the Company's historical collections experience, current trends, credit policy and a percentage of its accounts receivable by aging category. In determining these percentages, the Company reviews historical write-offs of their receivables. The Company also looks at the credit quality of their customer base as well as changes in their credit policies. The Company continuously monitors collections and payments from our customers, and writes off receivables when all efforts at collection have been exhausted. While credit losses have historically been within expectations and the provisions established, the Company cannot guarantee that it will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that they have in the past.

The changes in the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts and commission adjustments are as follows:

(in thousands)

	For the year ended December 31, 2017	For the year ended December 31, 2016
Beginning Balance	$ 4,159	$ 3,863
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	157	140
Direct write-offs, net of recoveries	(212)	(85)
Commission adjustments	768	241
Ending Balance	$ 4,872	$ 4,159

Concentrations of Credit Risk

We market our equipment and IT software solutions principally to hospitals, diagnostic imaging centers and physician private practices. We perform credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and, as a result, believe that our receivable credit risk exposure is limited. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, no customer in our equipment or IT segment accounted for 10% or more of revenues or accounts receivable. In our professional sales service segment, 100% of our revenues and accounts receivable are with GEHC; however, we believe this risk is acceptable based on GEHC's financial position.

The Company maintains cash balances in certain U.S. financial institutions, which, at times, may exceed the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") coverage of $250,000. The Company has not experienced any losses on these accounts and believes it is not subject to any significant credit risk on these accounts. In addition, the FDIC does not insure the Company's foreign bank balances, which aggregated approximately $709,000 and $284,000 at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Inventories, net

The Company values inventories in the equipment segment at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The Company occasionally places EECP® systems and other medical device products at various field locations for demonstration, training, evaluation, and other similar purposes at no charge. The cost of these EECP® systems is transferred to property and equipment and is amortized over two to five years. The Company records the cost of refurbished components of EECP® systems and critical components at cost plus the cost of refurbishment. The Company regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand, particularly raw materials and components, and records a provision for excess and slow moving inventory based primarily on existing and anticipated design and engineering changes to its products as well as forecasts of future product demand.

In our IT Segment, we purchase computer hardware and software for specific customer requirements and value such inventories using the specific identification method.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Major improvements are capitalized and minor replacements, maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Upon retirement or disposal of assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the consolidated balance sheets. Depreciation is expensed over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from two to eight years, on a straight-line basis. Accelerated methods of depreciation are used for tax purposes. We amortize leasehold improvements over the useful life of the related leasehold improvement or the life of the related lease, whichever is less.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. The Company accounts for goodwill under the guidance of the ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles: Goodwill and Other". Goodwill acquired in a purchase business combination is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment, at least annually, in accordance with this guidance. The recoverability of goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test or whenever an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not result in an impairment. The Company tests goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis as of December 31 and between annual tests when an event occurs or circumstances change that could indicate that the asset might be impaired. In any year, the Company may elect to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is in excess of its carrying value. If the Company cannot determine qualitatively that the fair value is in excess of the carrying value, or the Company decides to bypass the qualitative assessment, the Company proceeds to the two-step quantitative process. The first step compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value of each reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill is not considered to be impaired and the second step will not be required. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step compares the implied fair value of goodwill to the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by taking the fair value of the reporting unit and allocating it to all of its assets and liabilities (including any unrecognized intangible assets) as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. An impairment loss is recognized for any excess in the carrying value of goodwill over the implied fair value of goodwill. No impairment loss was recorded as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Intangible assets consist of the value of customer contracts and relationships, patent and technology costs, and software. The cost of significant customer-related intangibles is amortized in proportion to estimated total related revenue;

cost of other intangible assets is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated economic life, which range from five to ten years. The Company capitalizes internal use software development costs incurred during the application development stage. Costs related to preliminary project activities, training, data conversion, and post implementation activities are expensed as incurred. The Company capitalized $398,000 and $217,000 in software development costs for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of all long-lived assets, including the related useful lives, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset might not be recoverable. If required, the Company compares the estimated fair value determined by either the undiscounted future net cash flows or appraised value to the related asset's carrying value to determine whether there has been an impairment. If an asset is considered impaired, the asset is written down to fair value, which is based either on discounted cash flows or appraised values in the period the impairment becomes known. No assets were determined to be impaired as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Deferred Revenue

Amounts billable under the agreement with GEHC in advance of customer acceptance of the equipment are recorded initially as deferred revenue, and commission revenue is subsequently recognized as customer acceptance of such equipment is reported to us by GEHC. Similarly, commissions payable to our sales force related to such billings are recorded as deferred commission expense when the associated deferred revenue is recorded. Commission expense is recognized when the corresponding commission revenue is recognized.

We record revenue on extended service contracts ratably over the term of the related service contracts. Under the provisions of ASC 605, we defer revenue related to EECP® system sales for the fair value of installation and in-service training to the period when the services are rendered and for service obligations ratably over the service period, which is generally one year. (See Note I)

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for temporary differences between financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities and loss carry-forwards for which income tax benefits are expected to be realized in future years. A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. In estimating future tax consequences, we generally consider all expected future events other than an enactment of changes in the tax laws or rates. Deferred tax assets are continually evaluated for the expected realization. To the extent our judgment regarding the realization of the deferred tax assets changes, an adjustment to the allowance is recorded, with an offsetting increase or decrease, as appropriate, in income tax expense. Such adjustments are recorded in the period in which our estimate as to the realization of the assets changed that it is "more likely than not" that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The "realization" standard is subjective and is based upon our estimate of a greater than 50% probability that the deferred tax asset can be realized.

The Company also complies with the provisions of ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes", which prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority based on the technical merits. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant taxing authority. Derecognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in the Company recording a tax liability that reduces ending retained earnings. Based on its analysis, the Company has determined that it has not incurred any liability for unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. No amounts were accrued for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2017 and 2016. Generally, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations by major domestic taxing authorities for years before 2014. According to the China tax regulatory

framework, there is no statute of limitations on examination of tax filings by tax authorities. However, the general practice is going back five years. Management is currently unaware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals or material deviations from its position.

Foreign Currency Translation (Gain) Loss and Comprehensive (Loss) Income

In countries in which the Company operates, and the functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar, assets and liabilities are translated using published exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date. Equity accounts are translated at historical rates except for the changes in accumulated deficit during the year as the result of the income statement translation process. Revenues and expenses and cash flows are translated using a weighted average exchange rate for the period. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, other comprehensive (loss) income includes gains (losses) of $271,000 and $(249,000), respectively, which were entirely from foreign currency translation.

Net (Loss) Income Per Common Share

Basic (loss) income per common share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding without consideration of potential common stock. Diluted earnings per common share is based on the weighted average number of common and potential dilutive common shares outstanding.

Diluted earnings per share were computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus all potentially dilutive common shares. A reconciliation of basic to diluted shares used in the earnings per share calculation is as follows:

(in thousands)

	For the year ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	162,213	159,138
Dilutive effect of options and unvested restricted shares	-	258
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	162,213	159,396

The following table represents common stock equivalents that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, because the effect of their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

(in thousands)

	For the year ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Restricted common stock grants	4,204	2,763

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform with the current year presentation.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The Company continually assesses any new accounting pronouncements to determine their applicability to the Company. Where it is determined that a new accounting pronouncement affects the Company's financial reporting, the Company undertakes a study to determine the consequence of the change to its financial statements and assures that there are proper controls in place to ascertain that the Company's consolidated financial statements properly reflect the change. New pronouncements assessed by the Company recently are discussed below:

Revenue Recognition – 2018

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard ("ASC 606") which will supersede previous existing revenue recognition guidance. The standard creates a five-step model for revenue recognition that requires companies to exercise judgment when considering contract terms and relevant facts and circumstances. The five-step model includes (1) identifying the contract, (2) identifying the separate performance obligations in the contract, (3) determining the transaction price, (4) allocating the transaction price to the separate performance obligations and (5) recognizing revenue when each performance obligation has been satisfied. The standard also requires expanded disclosures surrounding revenue recognition.

The Company adopted ASC 606 effective January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method. Such method provides that the cumulative effect from prior periods upon applying ASC 606 is recognized in our consolidated balance sheets as of the date of adoption, including an adjustment to retained earnings. Prior periods will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company's future financial statements will include additional disclosures as required by ASC 606. The adoption of ASC 606 will impact the amount and timing of our revenue and expense recognition as follows:

- In our professional sales service segment, our commission revenue rate and related cash receipts are a function of targets achieved. In 2017 and before, we recorded revenue during the year at the rate we achieved and were paid on until it was known that a higher rate was achieved. In 2018, we will record revenue at the estimated final rate throughout the year and record an unbilled receivable for the difference between the current billing rate and the estimated final rate expected to be achieved.

- In our IT and equipment segments, we have determined the only significant incremental costs incurred to obtain contracts with customers within ASC 606 are certain sales commissions paid to associates. Under current U.S. GAAP, we recognize sales commissions as incurred. Under ASC 606, we expect to record sales commissions as an asset, and amortize to expense over the related contract performance period. At the date of adoption of this new guidance, we expect to record an asset in our consolidated balance sheets for the amount of unamortized sales commissions for prior periods, as calculated under the new guidance. Such amount will subsequently be amortized to expense over the remaining performance periods of the related contracts with remaining performance obligations. We currently estimate that upon adoption we will record a cumulative effect adjustment related to such commission expense increasing both deferred commission expense and retained earnings within our consolidated balance sheets by approximately $152,000. We expect to use the practical expedient available to expense sales commissions for contracts having an original duration of one year or less.

Leases

In February 2016, The FASB issued ASU 2016-02 (Topic 842), "Leases". ASU 2016-02 requires that a lessee recognize the assets and liabilities that arise from operating leases. A lessee should recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. In transition, lessees and lessors are required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective

approach. This new standard would be effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. The Company is still evaluating the impact adoption of this standard will have on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Goodwill

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, which eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Instead, entities will record an impairment charge based on the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value. The standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim and annual goodwill impairment testing dates after January 1, 2017. The standard would only impact the Company in the event of a goodwill impairment. Accordingly, it does not expect the adoption to have a material effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE C – SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company views its business in three segments – the IT segment, the professional sales service segment, and the equipment segment. The IT segment includes the operations of NetWolves and VasoHealthcare IT Corp. The professional sales service segment operates through the Vaso Diagnostics subsidiary and is currently engaged solely in the fulfillment of the Company's responsibilities under our agreement with GEHC. The equipment segment is engaged in designing, manufacturing, marketing and supporting EECP® enhanced external counterpulsation systems both domestically and internationally, as well as the development, production, marketing and supporting of other medical devices.

The chief operating decision maker is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, who, in conjunction with upper management, evaluates segment performance based on operating income and Adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization – defined as net (loss) income, plus net interest expense (income), tax expense, depreciation and amortization, and non-cash expenses for share-based compensation). Administrative functions such as finance and human resources are centralized and related expenses allocated to each segment. Other costs not directly attributable to operating segments, such as audit, legal, director fees, investor relations, and others, as well as certain assets – primarily cash balances – are reported in the Corporate entity below. There are no intersegment revenues. Summary financial information for the segments is set forth below:

(in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues from external customers		
IT	$ 42,581	$ 39,448
Professional sales service	26,443	28,524
Equipment	3,764	4,617
Total revenues	$ 72,788	$ 72,589
Gross Profit		
IT	$ 17,623	$ 16,303
Professional sales service	20,630	22,351
Equipment	2,478	2,848
Total gross profit	$ 40,731	$ 41,502
Operating (loss) income		
IT	$ (3,375)	$ (3,227)
Professional sales service	1,954	7,217
Equipment	(1,066)	(1,064)
Corporate	(1,345)	(1,362)
Total operating (loss) income	$ (3,832)	$ 1,564
Capital expenditures		
IT	$ 2,185	$ 1,567
Professional sales service	127	238
Equipment	43	59
Corporate	19	2
Total cash capital expenditures	$ 2,374	$ 1,866

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Identifiable Assets		
IT	$ 28,320	$ 27,724
Professional sales service	15,658	14,611
Equipment	7,830	7,446
Corporate	4,970	7,600
Total assets	$ 56,778	$ 57,381

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, GEHC accounted for 36% and 39% of revenue, respectively. Also, GEHC accounted for $8.9 million, or 67%, and $7.9 million, or 62%, of accounts and other receivables at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Our revenues were derived from the following geographic areas:

(in thousands)

	For the year ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Domestic (United States)	$ 70,719	$ 70,075
Non-domestic (foreign)	2,069	2,514
	$ 72,788	$ 72,589

NOTE D – ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The following table presents information regarding the Company's accounts and other receivables as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

(in thousands)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Trade receivables	$ 18,056	$ 16,470
Due from employees	41	430
Allowance for doubtful accounts and commission adjustments	(4,872)	(4,159)
Accounts and other receivables, net	$ 13,225	$ 12,741

Trade receivables include amounts due for shipped products and services rendered. Amounts currently due under the GEHC Agreement are subject to adjustment in subsequent periods should the underlying sales order amount, upon which the receivable is based, change.

Allowance for doubtful accounts and commission adjustments include estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments, and adjustments arising from estimated future changes in sales order amounts that may reduce the amount the Company will ultimately receive under the GEHC Agreement. Due from employees primarily reflects commission advances made to sales personnel.

NOTE E – INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories, net of reserves, consisted of the following:

(in thousands)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Raw materials	$ 530	$ 501
Work in process	449	727
Finished goods	1,376	1,167
	$ 2,355	$ 2,395

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company maintained reserves for slow moving inventories of $746,000 and $827,000, respectively.

NOTE F – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment is summarized as follows:

(in thousands)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Office, laboratory and other equipment	$ 2,953	$ 2,756
Equipment furnished for customer or clinical uses	6,615	4,981
Furniture and fixtures	131	119
	9,699	7,856
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4,980)	(3,835)
Property and equipment, net	$ 4,719	$ 4,021

Depreciation expense amounted to approximately $1,290,000 and $1,020,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

NOTE G – GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

Goodwill of $14,375,000 is attributable to the IT segment. The remaining $3,096,000 of goodwill is attributable to the Equipment segment. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

(in thousands)

	Carrying amount for the year ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Beginning of year	$ 17,280	$ 17,484
Foreign currency translation adjustment	191	(204)
End of year	$ 17,471	$ 17,280

The Company's other intangible assets consist of capitalized customer-related intangibles, patent and technology costs, and software costs, as set forth in the following table:

(in thousands)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Customer-related		
Costs	$ 5,831	$ 5,831
Accumulated amortization	(2,501)	(1,768)
	3,330	4,063
Patents and Technology		
Costs	2,331	2,363
Accumulated amortization	(1,260)	(1,061)
	1,071	1,302
Software		
Costs	1,819	1,394
Accumulated amortization	(966)	(763)
	853	631
	$ 5,254	$ 5,996

The Company owns five US patents including four utility and one design patents that expire at various times through 2023, and, through our Chinese subsidiaries, we own sixteen invention and utility patents that expire at various times through 2028, as well as fourteen software copyright certificates in China related to proprietary technologies in physiological data acquisition, analysis and reporting. The Company also holds one patent for secure and remote monitoring management through its NetWolves subsidiary. Costs incurred for submitting the applications to the United States Patent and Trademark Office and other foreign authorities for these patents have been capitalized. Patent and technology costs are being amortized using the straight-line method over 10-year and 8-year lives, respectively. The Company begins amortizing patent costs once a filing receipt is received stating the patent serial number and filing date from the Patent Office or other foreign authority. The cost of significant customer-related intangibles is amortized in proportion to estimated total related revenue; cost of other customer-related intangible assets is amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated economic life of seven years. Software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life of five years.

Amortization expense amounted to approximately $1,136,000 and $1,138,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Amortization of intangibles for the next five years is:

(in thousands)

Years ending December 31,	
2018	$ 1,035
2019	913
2020	829
2021	751
2022	452
Total	$ 3,980

NOTE H – OTHER ASSETS

Other assets consist of the following:

	(in thousands)	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Deferred commission expense - noncurrent	$ 1,867	$ 2,967
Trade receivables - noncurrent	968	1,064
Other, net of allowance for loss on loan receivable of $412 at December 31, 2017 and 2016	1,012	970
	$ 3,847	$ 5,001

NOTE I – DEFERRED REVENUE

The changes in the Company's deferred revenues are as follows:

	(in thousands)	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Deferred revenue at beginning of year	$ 19,404	$ 18,516
Additions:		
Deferred extended service contracts	705	502
Deferred in-service and training	20	23
Deferred service arrangements	43	55
Deferred commission revenues	14,779	13,120
Recognized as revenue:		
Deferred extended service contracts	(661)	(753)
Deferred in-service and training	(20)	(28)
Deferred service arrangements	(45)	(47)
Deferred commission revenues	(11,159)	(11,984)
Deferred revenue at end of year	23,066	19,404
Less: current portion	15,540	7,628
Long-term deferred revenue at end of year	$ 7,526	$ 11,776

NOTE J – ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consist of the following:

	(in thousands)	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accrued compensation	$ 1,181	$ 1,133
Accrued expenses - other	2,207	1,140
Other liabilities	1,884	3,002
	$ 5,272	$ 5,275

NOTE K – RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company accounts for its investment in VSK using the equity method. At December 31, 2017, the Company had contributed capital of $522,000 to VSK, and had an amount due to VSK of $378,000, net. The Company's pro-rata share in VSK's loss from operations approximated $20,000 for the year ended December 31, 2017, and is included in interest and other income (expense), net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. In March 2018, the Company sold its interest in VSK (see Note R).

David Lieberman, a practicing attorney in the State of New York, serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is currently a senior partner at the law firm of Beckman, Lieberman & Barandes, LLP, which performs certain legal services for the Company. Fees of approximately $340,000 were billed by the firm for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, at which dates no amounts were outstanding.

On August 6, 2014 the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Genwell Instruments Co. Ltd. ("Genwell"), located in Wuxi, China for cash and notes of Chinese Yuan RMB13,250,000 (approximately $2,151,000 at the acquisition date). The Company issued the RMB6,250,000 note as part of the acquisition payment and, in May 2015, modified the note to change the interest rate from 5% to 9% per annum, effective August 28, 2015, and to extend the maturity date from August 26, 2015 to August 26, 2019. In July 2017 and October 2017, the Company made partial principal payments aggregating RMB2,250,000 (approximately $335,000), plus accrued interest, on notes payable to the president of LET and the president of Biox. Unsecured notes and accrued interest aggregating approximately $354,000, and $663,000 was payable to officers of Biox at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

NOTE L – DEBT AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Debt and lease obligations consist of the following:

	(in thousands)	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Line of credit	$ 3,393	$ 3,780
Unsecured term loan	153	144
Notes payable - DFS	-	198
Notes payable - MedTech (net of $46 and $79 in debt issue costs at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively)	4,754	4,721
Notes payable - related parties	345	648
Capital lease obligations	208	337
Total debt and lease obligations	8,853	9,828
Less: current portion (including related parties)	(3,760)	(4,245)
	$ 5,093	$ 5,583

Line of Credit

In August 2017, NetWolves' lending institution extended its $4.0 million line of credit. Advances under the line, which expires on March 31, 2018, bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.25% (aggregating 3.82% and 3.02% at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively) and are secured by substantially all of the assets of NetWolves Network Services, LLC and guaranteed by Vaso Corporation. At December 31, 2017, the Company had drawn approximately $3.4 million against the line.

In August 2016, the Company executed an additional $2.0 million line of credit agreement with the same institution. Advances under the line, which was extended in August 2017 to expire on March 31, 2018, bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 2.25% and are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company. No advances under the line had been drawn

as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. The line of credit agreement includes certain financial covenants. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company was not in compliance with both and one of such covenants, respectively.

In March 2018, both lines of credit were extended through June 29, 2018 (see Note R).

Unsecured Term Loan

In November 2017, Biox extended its one-year unsecured term loan of RMB1,000,000 (approximately $153,000) with a Chinese bank for an additional year maturing on November 30, 2018. The loan bears interest at 5.22% per year.

Notes Payable

The Company financed certain NetWolves equipment purchases through notes payable to Dell Financial Services ("DFS"). The notes, which were secured by the financed equipment, bore interest at a fixed rate of 6.55% per annum, and were payable in 36 monthly installments. The final installment was paid in October 2017.

On May 29, 2015, the Company entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with MedTechnology Investments, LLC ("MedTech") pursuant to which it issued MedTech a secured subordinated promissory note ("Note") for $3,800,000 for the purchase of NetWolves. MedTech was formed to acquire the Note, and $1,950,000 of the aggregate funds used to acquire the Note was provided by six of our directors. In June 2015, a second Note for $750,000 was issued to MedTech for working capital purposes, of which $250,000 was provided by a director and a director's relative. In July 2015, an additional $250,000 was borrowed under the Note Purchase Agreement. The Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 9%, mature on May 29, 2019, may be prepaid without penalty, and are subordinated to any current or future Senior Debt as defined in the Subordinated Security Agreement. The Subordinated Security Agreement secures payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the Notes and as a result, MedTech was granted a subordinated security interest in the Company's assets.

Capital lease obligations

In July 2016, the Company entered into two three-year lease agreements for network equipment installed at its Florida data center. Assets under capital leases and related accumulated amortization is recorded under property and equipment in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The future minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2017 are set forth in the following table:

	(in thousands)
Years ending December 31,	
2018	$ 143
2019	85
	228
Portion representing interest	(13)
Portion representing executory costs	(7)
Total capital lease obligations	$ 208

Total amounts payable by the Company under its various debt and capital lease obligations outstanding as of December 31, 2017 are:

(in thousands)

Years ending December 31,	Debt	Capital leases	Total
2018	3,632	$ 128	$ 3,760
2019	5,059	80	5,139
Total	$ 8,691	$ 208	$ 8,899

NOTE M – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Chinese subsidiaries dividends and statutory reserves

The payment of dividends by entities organized in China is subject to limitations. In particular, regulations in China currently permit payment of dividends only out of accumulated profits as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. Based on People's Republic of China (PRC) accounting standards, our Chinese subsidiaries are also required to set aside at least 10% of after-tax profit each year to their general reserves until the accumulative amount of such reserves reaches 50% of the registered capital. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, statutory reserves aggregating approximately $35,000 were recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends. In addition, they are required to allocate a portion of their after-tax profit to their staff welfare and bonus fund at the discretion of their respective boards of directors. Moreover, if any of our PRC subsidiaries incurs debt on its own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict its ability to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. Distribution of dividends from the Chinese operating companies to foreign shareholders is subject to a 10% withholding tax.

NOTE N - OPTION PLANS

2004 Stock Option and Stock Issuance Plan

In October 2004, the Company's stockholders approved the 2004 Stock Option and Stock Issuance Plan ("the 2004 Plan"), for which the Company reserved an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of common stock. The 2004 Plan is divided into two separate equity programs: (i) the Option Grant Program under which eligible persons ("Optionees") may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be granted options to purchase shares of common stock; and (ii) the Stock Issuance Program under which eligible persons ("Participants") may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be issued shares of common stock directly, either through the immediate purchase of such shares or as a bonus for services rendered to the Company.

Options granted under the 2004 Plan shall be non-qualified or incentive stock options and the exercise price is the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant except that for incentive stock options it shall be 110% of the fair market value if the Optionee owns 10% or more of our common stock. The term of any option may be fixed by the Board of Directors or committee but in no event shall exceed ten years from the date of grant. Stock options granted under the 2004 Plan may become exercisable in one or more installments in the manner and at the time or times specified by the committee. Options are exercisable upon payment in full of the exercise price, either in cash or in common stock valued at fair market value on the date of exercise of the option. The term for which options or stock may be granted under the 2004 Plan expired July 12, 2014.

Under the stock issuance program, the purchase price per share shall be fixed by the Board of Directors or committee but cannot be less than the fair market value of the common stock on the issuance date. Payment for the shares may be made in cash or check payable to us, or for past services rendered to us and all shares of common stock issued thereunder shall vest upon issuance unless otherwise directed by the committee. The number of shares issuable is also subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events, including stock dividends, stock splits, mergers, consolidations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, or other capital adjustments.

The 2004 Plan provides that a committee of the Board of Directors of the Company will administer it and that the committee will have full authority to determine and designate the individuals who are to be granted stock options or qualify to purchase shares of common stock under the 2004 Plan, the number of shares to be subject to options or to be purchased and the nature and terms of the options to be granted. The committee also has authority to interpret the 2004 Plan and to prescribe, amend and rescind the rules and regulations relating to the 2004 Plan.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, options to purchase 600,000 shares of common stock under the 2004 Plan at an exercise price of $0.12 were retired.

2010 Stock Option and Stock Issuance Plan

On June 17, 2010 the Board of Directors approved the 2010 Stock Plan (the "2010 Plan") for officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company. The stock issuable under the 2010 Plan shall be shares of the Company's authorized but unissued or reacquired common stock. The maximum number of shares of common stock which may be issued under the 2010 Plan is 5,000,000 shares.

The 2010 Plan is comprised of two separate equity programs, the Options Grant Program, under which eligible persons may be granted options to purchase shares of common stock, and the Stock Issuance Program, under which eligible persons may be issued shares of common stock directly, either through the immediate purchase of such shares or as a bonus for services rendered to the Company.

The 2010 Plan provides that the Board of Directors, or a committee of the Board of Directors, will administer it with full authority to determine the identity of the recipients of the options or shares and the number of options or shares. Options granted under the 2010 Plan may be either incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options. The option price shall be 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant (or in the case of incentive stock options granted to any individual stockholder possessing more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all voting stock of the Company, 110% of such fair market value). The term of any option may be fixed by the Board of Directors, or its authorized committee, but in no event shall it exceed five years from the date of grant. Options are exercisable upon payment in full of the exercise price, either in cash or in common stock valued at fair market value on the date of exercise of the option.

No shares or options were granted under the 2010 Plan during the year ended December 31, 2017, and 10,000 shares were forfeited.

2013 Stock Option and Stock Issuance Plan

On October 30, 2013, the Board of Directors approved the 2013 Stock Plan (the "2013 Plan") for officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company. The stock issuable under the 2013 Plan shall be shares of the Company's authorized but unissued or reacquired common stock. The maximum number of shares of common stock which may be issued under the 2013 Plan is 7,500,000 shares.

The 2013 Plan is comprised of two separate equity programs, the Options Grant Program, under which eligible persons may be granted options to purchase shares of common stock, and the Stock Issuance Program, under which eligible persons may be issued shares of common stock directly, either through the immediate purchase of such shares or as a bonus for services rendered to the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, no shares of common stock were granted under the 2013 Plan, 59,375 shares were forfeited, and 84,355 shares were withheld for withholding taxes.

No options were granted under the 2013 Plan during the year ended December 31, 2017.

2016 Stock Option and Stock Issuance Plan

On June 15, 2016, the Board of Directors ("Board") approved the 2016 Stock Plan (the "2016 Plan") for officers, directors, and senior employees of the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation. The stock issuable under the 2016 Plan shall be shares of the Company's authorized but unissued or reacquired common stock. The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the 2016 Plan is 7,500,000 shares.

The 2016 Plan consists of a Stock Issuance Program, under which eligible persons may, at the discretion of the Board, be issued shares of common stock directly, as a bonus for services rendered or to be rendered to the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation.

In March 2017, 975,000 restricted shares of common stock under the 2016 Plan were granted to officers and key employees. The shares vested on April 1, 2017.

Stock option activity under all the plans for the year ended December 31, 2017 is summarized as follows:

		Outstanding Options		
	Shares Available for Future Issuance	Number of Shares	Range of Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at December 31, 2016	-	600,000	$0.12	$0.12
Options canceled under 2004 Plan	-	(600,000)	$0.12	$0.12
Balance at December 31, 2017	-	-	-	-

The following table summarizes non-vested restricted shares for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Shares Available for Future Issuance	Unvested shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at December 31, 2015	3,504,215	2,827,500	$ 0.18
Authorized	7,500,000	-	$ -
Granted	(7,276,307)	7,276,307	$ 0.15
Vested	-	(3,036,644)	$ 0.17
Forfeited	304,038	(304,038)	$ 0.17
Balance at December 31, 2016	4,031,946	6,763,125	$ 0.16
Authorized	-	-	$ -
Granted	(975,000)	975,000	$ 0.12
Vested	-	(3,380,437)	$ 0.15
Forfeited	153,730	(153,730)	$ 0.16
Balance at December 31, 2017	3,210,676	4,203,958	$ 0.16

There were 68,543,396 remaining authorized shares of common stock after reserves for all stock option plans.

NOTE O - INCOME TAXES

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) was enacted on December 22, 2017. The Tax Act reduces the maximum U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, allows net operating losses incurred in 2018 and beyond to be carried forward indefinitely, allows alternative minimum tax carryforwards to be partially refunded, beginning in 2018, and fully refunded by 2021, and creates new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings.

The following is a geographical breakdown of (loss) income before the provision for income taxes:

	(in thousands) Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Domestic	$ (4,161)	$ 1,121
Foreign	(244)	(20)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	$ (4,405)	$ 1,101

The provision for income taxes consisted of the following:

	(in thousands) Year ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Current (benefit) provision		
Federal	$ (154)	$ 8
State	59	47
Foreign	13	-
Total current (benefit) provision	(82)	55
Deferred provision		
Federal	168	169
State	48	57
Foreign	-	-
Total deferred provision	216	226
Total provision for income taxes	$ 134	$ 281
Effective income tax rate	-3.04%	25.52%

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2017 was $134,000 due primarily to $216,000 in tax expense related to deferred tax liabilities arising from goodwill generated by the NetWolves acquisition and $59,000 in state income taxes, partially offset by $154,000 in federal tax benefit resulting from the recognition of an alternative minimum tax refund.

The following is a reconciliation of the effective income tax rate to the federal statutory rate:

	For the year ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	%	%
Federal statutory rate	34.00	34.00
State income taxes	(1.34)	4.94
Change in valuation allowance		
relating to operations	(42.38)	(22.34)
Impact of federal statutory rate change	(6.44)	-
Impact of federal statutory rate change on		
valuation allowance	13.74	-
Foreign tax rate differential	(2.20)	-
Nondeductible expenses	(1.93)	8.92
Minimum tax credit refundable	3.51	-
	(3.04)	25.52

The effective tax rate decreased mainly due to the change from net income in 2016 to net loss in 2017 and from the impact of the decrease in federal income tax rate in 2018 on deferred tax liabilities related to goodwill.

As of December 31, 2017, the recorded deferred tax assets were $13,115,000, reflecting a decrease of $4,245,000 during the year ended December 31, 2017, which was offset by a valuation allowance of $11,758,000, reflecting a decrease of $3,937,000.

The components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities are summarized as follows:

	(in thousands)	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	$ 10,623	$ 14,106
Amortization	262	282
Stock-based compensation	49	73
Allowance for doubtful accounts	36	76
Reserve for obsolete inventory	235	351
Tax credits	438	557
Expense accruals	579	392
Deferred revenue	893	1,523
Total gross deferred taxes	13,115	17,360
Valuation allowance	(11,758)	(15,695)
Net deferred tax assets	1,357	1,665
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Deferred commissions	(224)	(337)
Goodwill	(668)	(607)
Differences in timing of revenue recognition	(112)	(112)
Depreciation	(573)	(613)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,577)	(1,669)
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(220)	(4)
Recorded as:		
Non-current deferred tax assets (in other assets)	-	108
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	(220)	(112)
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$ (220)	$ (4)

The activity in the valuation allowance is set forth below:

	(in thousands)	
	2017	2016
Valuation allowance, January 1,	$ 15,695	$ 16,170
Partial release of allowance	-	-
Change in valuation allowance	(3,937)	(475)
Valuation allowance, December 31,	$ 11,758	$ 15,695

At December 31, 2017, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes of approximately $39 million expiring at various dates from 2020 through 2037. No net operating loss carryforwards expired in the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Under current tax law, the utilization of tax attributes will be restricted if an ownership change, as defined, were to occur. Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code provides, in general, that if an "ownership change" occurs with respect to a corporation with net operating and other loss carryforwards, such carryforwards will be available to offset taxable income in each taxable year after the ownership change only up to the "Section 382 Limitation" for each year (generally, the product of the fair market value of the corporation's stock at the time of the ownership change, with certain adjustments, and a specified long-term tax-exempt bond rate at such time). The Company's ability to use its loss carryforwards will be limited in the event of an ownership change.

NOTE P - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Sales representation agreement

In December 2017, the Company concluded an amendment of the GEHC Agreement with GEHC, originally signed on May 19, 2010. The amendment extends the term of the original agreement, which began on July 1, 2010 and was previously extended in 2012 and 2015, through December 31, 2022, subject to early termination under certain circumstances, making it the longest extension thus far with a remaining term of five years from December 31, 2017. Under the agreement, VasoHealthcare is the exclusive representative for the sale of select GE Healthcare diagnostic imaging products to specific market segments/accounts in the 48 contiguous states of the United States and the District of Columbia. The circumstances under which early termination of the agreement may occur include: not materially achieving certain sales goals, not maintaining a minimum number of sales representatives, and not meeting various legal and GEHC policy requirements. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company is required to lease dedicated computer equipment from GEHC for connectivity to their network and share certain GEHC sales costs.

Facility Leases

The Company leases a facility in Plainview, New York, under a seven-year agreement expiring in September 2022. The Company also leases offices in New York City under a three-year agreement expiring May 2020. NetWolves houses its operations in leased facilities in Tampa, Florida, under an agreement expiring in May 2020. VHC-IT leases a facility in Nashville, Tennessee pursuant to a one-year lease expiring April 2018. The Company is evaluating possible renewal options and believes sufficient space is available at similar cost in Nashville. FGE leases facilities in Wuxi, China, pursuant to leases expiring in September 2019, August 2020, September 2020, and December 2020; and warehouse space in Foshan, China, pursuant to a lease that expiring in September 2018. Such leases are renewable upon expiration.

Vehicle Lease Agreement

The Company provides leased vehicles to the sales team of its professional sales service segment under a closed-end master lease agreement. Vehicles obtained under the terms of the agreement are leased generally for a 36-month term, and payments are fixed for each year of the agreement, subject to readjustment at the beginning of the second and third year.

Future rental payments under these operating leases aggregate approximately as follows:

For the years ended December 31, *(in thousands)*

	Vehicles	Facilities	Equipment	Total
2018	$ 232	$ 292	$ 23	$ 547
2019	124	206	3	333
2020	21	158	-	179
2021	-	76	-	76
2022	-	55	-	55
Total	$ 377	$ 787	$ 26	$ 1,190

Rental expense for all operating leases totaled approximately $770,000 and $880,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Employment Agreements

On March 21, 2011, the Company entered into an Employment Agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Jun Ma, for a three-year term ended on March 14, 2014. The agreement was amended in 2013 and again in 2015 to provide for a continuing three-year term, unless earlier terminated by the Company, but in no event can extend beyond March 14, 2021. The Employment Agreement currently provides for annual compensation of $375,000. Dr. Ma shall be eligible to receive a bonus for each fiscal year thereafter during the employment term. The amount and the occasion for payment of such bonus, if any, shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Dr. Ma shall also be eligible for an award under any long-term incentive compensation plan and grants of options and awards of shares of the Company's stock, as determined at the Board of Directors' discretion. The Employment Agreement further provides for reimbursement of certain expenses, and certain severance benefits in the event of termination prior to the expiration date of the Employment Agreement.

On June 1, 2015, the Company entered into an Employment Agreement with Mr. Peter Castle to be its Chief Operating Officer. The agreement provides for a three-year term ending on June 1, 2018 and shall extend for additional one-year periods annually commencing June 1, 2018, unless earlier terminated by the Company, but in no event can extend beyond June 1, 2021. The Employment Agreement currently provides for annual compensation of $350,000. Mr. Castle shall be eligible to receive a bonus for each fiscal year thereafter during the employment term. The amount and the occasion for payment of such bonus, if any, shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Mr. Castle shall also be eligible for an award under any long-term incentive compensation plan and grants of options and awards of shares of the Company's stock, as determined at the Board of Directors' discretion. The Employment Agreement further provides for reimbursement of certain expenses, and certain severance benefits in the event of termination prior to the expiration date of the Employment Agreement.

Licensing and Support Service Agreement

In 2010, NetWolves executed a licensing and support service agreement for the upgrade of its billing system. The agreement initially was set to expire in December 2014; however, it was extended for a period of two years in June 2013 with an automatic one-year renewal thereafter. In December 2017, the agreement was renewed for an additional three years, expiring December 2020. The agreement provides for monthly recurring charges based on a percentage of billed revenues

using these services, which charges aggregated approximately $400,000 and $381,000 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Letters of Credit

At December 31, 2017 we are contingently liable under two standby letters of credit approximating $270,500 in total. The letters of credit are being maintained as security for payments to two vendors.

Litigation

The Company is currently, and has been in the past, a party to various routine legal proceedings, primarily employee related matters, incident to the ordinary course of business. The Company believes that the outcome of all such pending legal proceedings in the aggregate is unlikely to have a material adverse effect on the business or consolidated financial condition of the Company.

Foreign operations

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had and continues to have operations in China. Operating transactions in China are denominated in RMB, which is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. Operating internationally involves additional risks relating to such things as currency exchange rates, different legal and regulatory environments, political, economic risks relating to the stability or predictability of foreign governments, differences in the manner in which different cultures do business, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, differences in financial reporting, operating difficulties, and other factors. The occurrence of any of these risks, if severe enough, could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

Commercial law is still developing in China and there are limited legal precedents to follow in commercial transactions. There are many tax jurisdictions each of which may have changing tax laws. Applicable taxes include value added taxes ("VAT"), corporate income tax, and social (payroll) taxes. Regulations are often unclear. Tax declarations (reports) are subject to review and taxing authorities may impose fines, penalties and interest. These facts create risks in China.

NOTE Q - 401(k) PLANS

The Company maintained two defined contribution plans during 2016 to provide retirement benefits for its employees - the Vasomedical, Inc. 401(k) Plan adopted in April 1997, and the NetWolves Network Services, LLC 401(k) Plan adopted in January 2015. The Company terminated the NetWolves Plan in December 2016 and made its participants eligible to enroll in the Vasomedical Plan in January 2017. As allowed under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, the plan provides tax-deferred salary deductions for eligible employees. Employees are eligible to participate in the next quarter enrollment period after employment and participants may make voluntary contributions to the plan up to 80% of their compensation. In the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 the Company made discretionary contributions of approximately $116,000 and $67,000, respectively, to match a percentage of employee contributions.

NOTE R – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

VSK Joint Venture

In March 2018, the Company sold its interest in the VSK joint venture to PSK for a sales price of $676,000 and executed a distributor agreement with VSK for the sale of the Company's EECP® products in certain international markets.

Lines of Credit

In March 2018, the expiration dates of both the $4.0 million NetWolves and $2.0 million Vaso Corporation lines of credit with a lending institution were extended from March 31, 2018 to June 29, 2018.

Equity Grant

In March 2018, the Company granted, under the 2016 Stock Plan, 725,000 shares of restricted common stock to officers. The shares vest in April 2018.