PROHEALTH MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES INC Form 10QSB April 30, 2002

#### UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, DC 20549

Form 10-QSB

(Mark one) XX	QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 ACT OF 1934	(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
	For the quarterly period ended M	arch 31, 2002
	TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 0 1934	R 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT OF
	For the transition period from $\_$	to
	Commission File Number: 2 -	-90519
(E.	ProHealth Medical Technologi xact name of small business issuer as sp	
	Nevada	59-2262718
(State o	f incorporation)	(IRS Employer ID Number)
	211 West Wall Street, Midland, T	
	(Address of principal executiv	
	(915) 682-1761 (Issuer's telephone num	ber)
13 or 15(d period tha	ther the issuer (1) filed all reports r ) of the Exchange Act during the past t the registrant was required to file su such filing requirements for the past 9	12 months (or for such shorter ch reports), and (2) has been
	number of shares outstanding of each of of the latest practicable date: April 25 	
Transition		

ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc.

Form 10-QSB for the Quarter ended March 31, 2002

#### Table of Contents

	Page
Part I - Financial Information	
Item 1 Financial Statements	3
Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation	9
Part II - Other Information	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings	11
Item 2 Changes in Securities	11
Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities	11
Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	11
Item 5 Other Information	11
Item 6 Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K	11
Signatures	11

2

Item 1 - Part 1 - Financial Statements

#### ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. Balance Sheets March 31, 2002 and 2001

#### (Unaudited)

		March 31, 2002		, March 33 2001	
	Assets				
Assets Cash on hand and in bank		\$ 	135	\$ 	
Total Assets		\$		Ŷ	

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Liabilities

Accounts payable - trade	\$ 	\$ 1,388
Total liabilities		1,388
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity Common stock - \$0.0001 par value 100,000,000 shares authorized 10,145,640 and 145,640 shares issued and outstanding, respectively Additional paid-in capital Accumulated deficit	815,182	15 806,182 (807,585)
Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	135	(1,388)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$    135 ======	\$

The financial information presented herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent certified public accountants. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

3

#### ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss Three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001

#### (Unaudited)

	er March	Three months ended March 31, 2001		
Revenues	•		Ş	
Expenses General and administrative expenses				105
Net Loss				(105)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Comprehensive Income	\$ 		\$ 	(105)
Loss per weighted-average share of common stock outstanding, computed on Net Loss – basic and fully diluted		nil		nil

Weighted-average number of shares		
of common stock outstanding	10,145,640	145,640

The financial information presented herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent certified public accountants. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

4

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ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. Statements of Cash Flows Three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001

#### (Unaudited)

	ended		Three months Three mon ended ended March 31, March 3 2002 2001		nded ch 31,
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Net Loss Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities	\$		Ş	(105)	
Increase in Accounts payable - trade				105	
Net cash used in operating activities					
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period					
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period					
Supplemental Disclosures of Interest and Income Taxes Paid Interest paid during the period					
Income taxes paid (refunded)	\$		Ş		

The financial information presented herein has been prepared by management without audit by independent certified public accountants. The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

5

ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note A - Organization and Description of Business

ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. (Company) was originally incorporated on January 26, 1983 under the laws of the State of Florida as Datalink Systems, Inc. for the purpose of marketing electronic information processing systems to the medical and healthcare industries. As of December 31, 1986, the Company had closed this business operation.

The Company changed its corporate name to Datalink Capital Corporation in April 1987 and to Midland Capital Resources, Inc. in April 1991. Subsequent thereto, the Company forfeited its corporate charter in the State of Florida due to non-payment of various taxes and fees. In July 1997, the Company's corporate charter was reactivated with the State of Florida and changed its corporate name to Datalink Capital Corporation, effective September 24, 1997.

On December 29, 1998, the Company changed its State of Incorporation from Florida to Nevada by means of a merger with and into DCC Acquisition Corporation, a Nevada corporation formed solely for the purpose of effecting the reincorporation. The Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Nevada corporation are the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the surviving corporation. Such Articles of Incorporation did not change the capital structure of the Company and effectively changed the corporate name to DCC Acquisition Corporation.

In November 1999, in anticipation of a business combination transaction, the Company experienced a change in control. As a result of the change in control and the anticipated business combination transaction, the Company changed its corporate name to ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. Subsequently, the anticipated business combination transaction did not occur.

The Company has had no operations, assets or liabilities since 1989. Accordingly, the Company is dependent upon management and/or significant shareholders to provide sufficient working capital to preserve the integrity of the corporate entity at this time. It is the intent of management and significant shareholders to provide sufficient working capital necessary to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. In September 2001, the Company sold 10,000,000 restricted, unregistered shares of common stock at \$0.001 per share, for gross proceeds of \$10,000, to the Company's President to provide working capital to satisfy all debts incurred in the maintenance of the corporate entity.

The Company follows the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and has a year-end of December 31.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of

contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Cash and cash equivalents

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For Statement of Cash Flows purposes, the Company considers all cash on hand and in banks, including accounts in book overdraft positions, certificates of deposit and other highly-liquid investments with maturities of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash and cash equivalents.

6

ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

2. Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. At March 31, 2002 and 2001, the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability accounts, as recorded when material to the financial statements, are entirely the result of temporary differences. Temporary differences represent differences in the recognition of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes, primarily accumulated depreciation and amortization, allowance for doubtful accounts and vacation accruals.

3. Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents (primarily outstanding options and warrants). Common stock equivalents represent the dilutive effect of the assumed exercise of the outstanding stock options and warrants, using the treasury stock method. The calculation of fully diluted earnings (loss) per share assumes the dilutive effect of the exercise of outstanding options and warrants at either the beginning of the respective period presented or the date of issuance, whichever is later. As of March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively, the Company had no warrants and/or options outstanding.

Note C - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable, as applicable, approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these items and/or the current interest rates payable in relation to current market conditions.

#### Note D - Income Taxes

The components of income tax (benefit) expense for the year ended March 31, 2002

and 2001, respectively, are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2002		s Three mon ended March 3 2001	
Federal:				
Current	\$		\$	
Deferred				
State:				
Current				
Deferred				
Total	\$ =====		\$ =====	

7

ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. Notes to Financial Statements - Continued

Note D - Income Taxes - Continued

At March 31, 2002, as a result of a November 1999 change in control, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$12,700 to offset future taxable income. Subject to current regulations, this carryforward will begin to expire in 2019. The amount and availability of the net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to limitations set forth by the Internal Revenue Code. Factors such as the number of shares ultimately issued within a three year look-back period; whether there is a deemed more than 50 percent change in control; the applicable long-term tax exempt bond rate; continuity of historical business; and subsequent income of the Company all enter into the annual computation of allowable annual utilization of the carryforwards.

The Company's income tax expense (benefit) for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively, differed from the statutory federal rate of 34 percent as follows:

	Three months		Three	months
	ended		е	nded
	March 31, 1		March 31,	
	2002		2001	
Statutory rate applied to loss before income taxes	\$		\$	(35)

Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
State income taxes		
Other, including reserve for deferred tax asset		35
Income tax expense	\$ 	\$ 

Temporary differences, consisting primarily of statutory deferrals of expenses for organizational costs and statutory differences in the depreciable lives for property and equipment, between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively:

	March 31, 2002		, March 2001	
Deferred tax assets				
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$	4,300	\$	1,420
Less valuation allowance		(4,300)		(1,420)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	\$		\$	
	==		==:	

#### Note E - Common Stock Transactions

On September 25, 2001, the Company sold 10,000,000 shares of restricted, unregistered common stock at \$0.001 per share for gross proceeds of \$10,000, pursuant to a private placement memorandum to the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. These funds were used to support the working capital needs of the Company. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of The Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for an exemption from registration on these shares.

8

Part I - Item 2

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

(1) Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this quarterly filing, including, without limitation, statements containing the words "believes", "anticipates", "expects" and words of similar import, constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, among others, the following: international, national and local general economic and market conditions: demographic changes; the ability of the Company to sustain, manage or forecast its growth; the ability of the Company to successfully make and integrate acquisitions; raw material costs and availability; new product development and introduction; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government

regulations; adverse publicity; competition; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; the ability to protect technology; and other factors referenced in this and previous filings.

Given these uncertainties, readers of this Form 10-QSB and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events or developments.

(2) Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Results of Operations

The Company had no revenue for the respective three month periods ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001 were approximately \$0 and \$105, respectively. General and administrative expenses during these years consisted principally of fees associated with the maintenance of the Company's shareholder ledger. The Company realized a net loss of approximately \$0 and \$105 for the three months ended March 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The Company does not expect to generate any meaningful revenue or incur more than nominal operating expenses unless and until such time that the Company begins meaningful operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2002, and for all periods subsequent thereto, the Company had working capital of \$135.

On September 25, 2001, the Company sold 10,000,000 shares of restricted, unregistered common stock at \$0.001 per share for gross proceeds of \$10,000, pursuant to a private placement memorandum to Glenn A. Little, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. These funds were used to support the working capital needs of the Company. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of The Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for an exemption from registration on these shares.

It is the intent of management and significant stockholders to provide sufficient working capital necessary to support and preserve the integrity of the corporate entity. However, there is no legal obligation for either management or significant stockholders to provide additional future funding. Should this pledge fail to provide financing, the Company has not identified any alternative sources. Consequently, there is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

9

The Company's need for capital may change dramatically as a result of any business acquisition or combination transaction. There can be no assurance that the Company will identify any such business, product, technology or company suitable for acquisition in the future. Further, there can be no assurance that the Company would be successful in consummating any acquisition on favorable

9

terms or that it will be able to profitably manage the business, product, technology or company it acquires.

Plan of Business

# General

The Company intends to locate and combine with an existing, privately-held company which is profitable or, in management's view, has growth potential, irrespective of the industry in which it is engaged. However, the Company does not intend to combine with a private company which may be deemed to be an investment company subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940. A combination may be structured as a merger, consolidation, exchange of the Company's common stock for stock or assets or any other form which will result in the combined enterprise's becoming a publicly-held corporation.

Pending negotiation and consummation of a combination, the Company anticipates that it will have, aside from carrying on its search for a combination partner, no business activities, and, thus, will have no source of revenue. Should the Company incur any significant liabilities prior to a combination with a private company, it may not be able to satisfy such liabilities as are incurred.

If the Company's management pursues one or more combination opportunities beyond the preliminary negotiations stage and those negotiations are subsequently terminated, it is foreseeable that such efforts will exhaust the Company's ability to continue to seek such combination opportunities before any successful combination can be consummated. In that event, the Company's common stock will become worthless and holders of the Company's common stock will receive a nominal distribution, if any, upon the Company's liquidation and dissolution.

Combination Suitability Standards

In its pursuit for a combination partner, the Company's management intends to consider only combination candidates which are profitable or, in management's view, have growth potential. The Company's management does not intend to pursue any combination proposal beyond the preliminary negotiation stage with any combination candidate which does not furnish the Company with audited financial statements for at least its most recent fiscal year and unaudited financial statements for interim periods subsequent to the date of such audited financial statements, or is in a position to provide such financial statements in a timely manner. The Company will, if necessary funds are available, engage attorneys and/or accountants in its efforts to investigate a combination candidate and to consummate a business combination. The Company may require payment of fees by such combination candidate to fund the investigation of such candidate. In the event such a combination candidate is engaged in a high technology business, the Company may also obtain reports from independent organizations of recognized standing covering the technology being developed and/or used by the candidate. The Company's limited financial resources may make the acquisition of such reports difficult or even impossible to obtain and, thus, there can be no assurance that the Company will have sufficient funds to obtain such reports when considering combination proposals or candidates. To the extent the Company is unable to obtain the advice or reports from experts, the risks of any combined enterprise's being unsuccessful will be enhanced. Furthermore, to the knowledge of the Company's officers and directors, neither the candidate nor any of its directors, executive officers, principal shareholders or general partners:

 will not have been convicted of securities fraud, mail fraud, tax fraud, embezzlement, bribery, or a similar criminal offense involving

misappropriation or theft of funds, or be the subject of a pending investigation or indictment involving any of those offenses;

(2) will not have been subject to a temporary or permanent injunction or restraining order arising from unlawful transactions in securities, whether as issuer, underwriter, broker, dealer, or investment advisor, may be the subject of any pending investigation or a defendant in a pending lawsuit arising from or based upon allegations of unlawful transactions in securities; or

10

None

(3) will not have been a defendant in a civil action which resulted in a final judgement against it or him awarding damages or rescission based upon unlawful practices or sales of securities.

The Company's officers and directors will make these determinations by asking pertinent questions of the management of prospective combination candidates. Such persons will also ask pertinent questions of others who may be involved in the combination proceedings. However, the officers and directors of the Company will not generally take other steps to verify independently information obtained in this manner which is favorable. Unless something comes to their attention which puts them on notice of a possible disqualification which is being concealed from them, such persons will rely on information received from the management of the prospective combination candidate and from others who may be involved in the combination proceedings.

Part II - Other Information

Item 1 - Legal Proceedings	None
Item 2 - Changes in Securities	None
Item 3 - Defaults on Senior Securities	None

Item 4 - Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Company has held no regularly scheduled, called or special meetings of shareholders during the reporting period.

Item 5 - Other Information

Item 6 - Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibits - None Reports on Form 8-K - None

#### SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc.

April 25 , 2002

/s/ Glenn A. Little

Glenn A. Little President and Director