
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005

OR

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [NO FEE REQUIRED]**

Commission file number 0-13801

QUALITY SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

**California
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)**

**95-2888568
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)**

**18191 Von Karman Avenue, Irvine California 92612
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)**

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (949) 255-2600

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding twelve 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 ninety days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of Common Stock as of the latest practicable date: 13,201,628 shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, as of November 1, 2005.

PART I

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QUALITY SYSTEMS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

ASSETS	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 (UNAUDITED)	MARCH 31, 2005
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 63,126	\$ 51,157
Accounts receivable, net.....	40,733	33,362
Inventories, net.....	547	960
Income tax receivable.....	177	15
Net current deferred tax assets.....	1,796	1,796
Other current assets.....	1,975	1,677
Total current assets.....	108,354	88,967
Equipment and improvements, net.....	3,113	2,697
Capitalized software costs, net.....	4,823	4,334
Goodwill.....	1,840	1,840
Other.....	1,715	1,604
Total assets.....	\$ 119,845	\$ 99,442
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 3,450	\$ 2,284
Deferred revenue.....	28,627	24,115
Accrued compensation and related benefits.....	3,874	3,436
Other current liabilities.....	4,759	4,021
Total current liabilities.....	40,710	33,856
Deferred revenue, net of current.....	1,447	1,362
Net deferred tax liabilities.....	291	291
Deferred compensation.....	1,457	1,202
Total liabilities.....	43,905	36,711
Commitments and contingencies.....	--	--
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; authorized 20,000 shares; issued and outstanding 13,186 and 13,111 shares at September 30, 2005 and March 31, 2005, respectively.....	131	131
Additional paid-in capital.....	46,639	44,499
Retained earnings.....	30,068	19,213
Deferred compensation.....	(898)	(1,112)
Total shareholders' equity.....	75,940	62,731
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity.....	\$ 119,845	\$ 99,442

See accompanying condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

QUALITY SYSTEMS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)
(UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005	SEPTEMBER 30, 2004	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005	SEPTEMBER 30, 2004
Revenues:				
Software, hardware and supplies.....	\$ 13,661	\$ 9,307	\$ 26,634	\$ 18,110
Implementation and training services.	3,031	2,300	5,521	4,566
System sales.....	<u>16,692</u>	<u>11,607</u>	<u>32,155</u>	<u>22,676</u>
Maintenance and other services.....	9,676	7,022	18,539	13,796
Electronic data interchange services.	3,174	2,588	6,276	4,875
Maintenance, EDI and other services...	<u>12,850</u>	<u>9,610</u>	<u>24,815</u>	<u>18,671</u>
Total revenue.....	<u>29,542</u>	<u>21,217</u>	<u>56,970</u>	<u>41,347</u>
Cost of revenue:				
Software, hardware and supplies.....	1,907	1,692	4,364	4,044
Implementation and training services.	1,942	1,579	3,766	2,971
Total cost of system sales.....	<u>3,849</u>	<u>3,271</u>	<u>8,130</u>	<u>7,015</u>
Maintenance and other services.....	3,637	2,956	7,045	5,902
Electronic data interchange services.	2,125	1,710	4,187	3,121
Total cost of maintenance and other services.....	<u>5,762</u>	<u>4,666</u>	<u>11,232</u>	<u>9,023</u>
Total cost of revenue.....	<u>9,611</u>	<u>7,937</u>	<u>19,362</u>	<u>16,038</u>
Gross profit.....	<u>19,931</u>	<u>13,280</u>	<u>37,608</u>	<u>25,309</u>
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	8,920	5,414	16,952	10,367
Research and development costs.....	1,977	1,818	3,718	3,430
Total operating expenses.....	<u>10,897</u>	<u>7,232</u>	<u>20,670</u>	<u>13,797</u>
Income from operations.....	9,034	6,048	16,938	11,512
Interest income.....	460	170	801	290
Income before provision for income taxes.....	9,494	6,218	17,739	11,802
Provision for income taxes.....	<u>3,700</u>	<u>2,503</u>	<u>6,870</u>	<u>4,705</u>
Net income.....	<u>\$ 5,794</u>	<u>\$ 3,715</u>	<u>\$ 10,869</u>	<u>\$ 7,097</u>
Net income per share:				
Basic.....	<u>\$ 0.44</u>	<u>\$ 0.29</u>	<u>\$ 0.83</u>	<u>\$ 0.56</u>
Diluted.....	<u>\$ 0.43</u>	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ 0.54</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic.....	<u>13,149</u>	<u>12,780</u>	<u>13,131</u>	<u>12,722</u>
Diluted.....	<u>13,564</u>	<u>13,196</u>	<u>13,529</u>	<u>13,160</u>

See accompanying condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

QUALITY SYSTEMS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005	SEPTEMBER 30, 2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income.....	\$ 10,869	\$ 7,097
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:.....		
Depreciation.....	649	466
Amortization of capitalized software costs.....	1,160	932
Provision for bad debts.....	724	295
Provision for inventory obsolescence.....	118	103
Non-cash compensation from issuance of options.....	215	215
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options.....	1,015	244
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable.....	(8,095)	(5,157)
Inventories.....	294	(436)
Other current assets.....	(298)	(158)
Income tax receivable.....	(162)	--
Other assets.....	(111)	(40)
Accounts payable.....	1,166	413
Deferred revenue.....	4,597	3,670
Accrued compensation and related benefits.....	438	(391)
Income taxes payable.....	--	846
Other current liabilities.....	738	1,008
Deferred compensation.....	255	14
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	<u>13,572</u>	<u>9,121</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to equipment and improvements.....	(1,065)	(756)
Additions to capitalized software costs.....	(1,649)	(1,031)
Net cash used in investing activities.....	<u>(2,714)</u>	<u>(1,787)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Dividends paid.....	(14)	--
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options.....	1,125	793
Net cash provided by financing activities.....	<u>1,111</u>	<u>793</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	11,969	8,127
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period.....	51,157	51,395
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	<u>\$ 63,126</u>	<u>\$ 59,522</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for income taxes, net of refunds	<u>\$ 6,542</u>	<u>\$ 3,741</u>

See accompanying condensed notes to consolidated financial statements.

QUALITY SYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements as of September 30, 2005 and for the three and six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X, and therefore do not include all information and footnotes which would be presented were such financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements presented in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which are necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results of operations to be expected for the full year.

References to dollar amounts in this financial statement section are in thousands, except share and per share data, unless otherwise specified. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with fiscal year 2006 presentation.

2. Stock Split

On February 2, 2005, the Board of Directors declared a 2-for-1 stock split with respect to the Company's outstanding shares of common stock. The stock split record date was March 4, 2005 and the stock began trading post split on March 28, 2005. References to share and per share data contained in the consolidated financial statements have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the stock split for all periods presented.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Revenue recognition. The Company currently recognizes revenue pursuant to Statement of Position No. 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition" (SOP 97-2), as amended by Statement of Position No. 98-9 "Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition" (SOP 98-9). The Company generates revenue from the sale of licensing rights to its software products directly to end-users and value-added resellers (VARs). The Company also generates revenue from sales of hardware and third party software, implementation, training, software customization, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), post-contract support (maintenance) and other services performed for customers who license its products.

A typical system contract contains multiple elements of the above items. SOP 98-9 requires revenue earned on software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair values of those elements. The fair value of an element must be based on vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE). The Company limits its assessment of VSOE for each element to either the price charged when the same element is sold separately (using a rolling average of stand alone transactions) or the price established by management having the relevant authority to do so, for an element not yet sold separately. VSOE calculations are updated and reviewed at the end of each quarter.

When evidence of fair value exists for the delivered and undelivered elements of a transaction, then discounts for individual elements are aggregated and the total discount is allocated to the individual elements in proportion to the elements' fair value relative to the total contract fair value.

When evidence of fair value exists for the undelivered elements only, the residual method, provided for under SOP 98-9, is used. Under the residual method, the Company defers revenue related to the undelivered elements in a system sale based on VSOE of fair value of each of the undelivered elements, and allocates the remainder of the contract price net of all discounts to revenue recognized from the delivered elements. Undelivered elements of a system sale may include implementation and training services, hardware and third party software, maintenance, future purchase discounts, or other services. If VSOE of

fair value of any undelivered element does not exist, all revenue is deferred until VSOE of fair value of the undelivered element is established or the element has been delivered.

The Company bills for the entire contract amount upon contract execution. Amounts billed in excess of the amounts contractually due are recorded in accounts receivable as advance billings. Amounts are contractually due when services are performed or in accordance with contractually specified payment dates.

Provided the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is considered probable, revenue from licensing rights and sales of hardware and third party software is generally recognized upon shipment and transfer of title. Revenue from implementation and training services is recognized as the corresponding services are performed. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the contractual maintenance period.

Contract accounting is applied where services include significant software modification, development or customization. In such instances, the arrangement fee is accounted for in accordance with Statement of Position No. 81-1 "Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts" (SOP 81-1). Pursuant to SOP 81-1, the Company uses the percentage of completion method provided all of the following conditions exist:

- contract includes provisions that clearly specify the enforceable rights regarding goods or services to be provided and received by the parties, the consideration to be exchanged, and the manner and terms of settlement;
- the customer can be expected to satisfy its obligations under the contract;
- the Company can be expected to perform its contractual obligations; and
- reliable estimates of progress towards completion can be made.

The Company measures completion using labor input hours. Costs of providing services, including services accounted for in accordance with SOP 81-1, are expensed as incurred.

If a situation occurs in which a contract is so short term that the financial statements would not vary materially from using the percentage-of-completion method or in which the Company is unable to make reliable estimates of progress of completion of the contract, the completed contract method is utilized.

From time to time, the Company offers future purchase discounts on its products and services as part of its sales arrangements. Pursuant to AICPA TPA 5100.51, such discounts which are incremental to the range of discounts reflected in the pricing of the other elements of the arrangement, which are incremental to the range of discounts typically given in comparable transactions, and which are significant, are treated as an additional element of the contract to be deferred. Amounts deferred related to future purchase options are not recognized until either the customer exercises the discount offer or the offer expires.

Cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents generally consist of cash, money market funds and short term U.S. Treasuries. The Company invests a portion of its cash in a money market fund which invests in only investment grade money market instruments from a variety of industries, and therefore bears minimal risk. The average maturity of the investments owned by the money market fund is approximately two months.

Accounts receivable. The Company provides credit terms typically ranging from thirty days to less than twelve months for most system and maintenance contract sales and generally does not require collateral. The Company performs credit evaluations of its customers and maintains reserves for estimated credit losses. Reserves for potential credit losses are determined by establishing both specific and general reserves. Specific reserves are based on management's estimate of the probability of collection for certain troubled accounts. General reserves are established based on the Company's historical experience of bad debt expense and the aging of the Company's accounts receivable balances net of deferred revenues and specifically reserved accounts. Accounts are written off as uncollectible only after the Company has expended extensive collection efforts.

Included in accounts receivable are amounts related to maintenance and services which were billed, but which had not yet been rendered as of the end of the period. Undelivered maintenance and services are included on the balance sheet in deferred revenue.

Inventories. Inventories consist of hardware for specific customer orders and spare parts, and are valued at lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. Management provides a reserve to reduce inventory to its net realizable value.

Equipment and improvements. Equipment and improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization of equipment and improvements are provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets, or the related lease terms if shorter, by the straight-line method. Useful lives range as follows:

Computers and electronic test equipment	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-7 years
Vehicles	7 years
Leasehold improvements	lesser of lease term or estimated useful life of asset

Software development costs. Development costs incurred in the research and development of new software products and enhancements to existing software products are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility has been established. After technological feasibility is established, any additional development costs are capitalized in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 86, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed" (SFAS 86). Such costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated economic life of the related product, which is generally three years. The Company reviews the recoverability of such capitalized software costs. At the time a determination is made that capitalized amounts are not recoverable based on the estimated cash flows to be generated from the applicable software, any remaining capitalized amounts are written off.

Stock-based compensation. The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation using the intrinsic value method as prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" (APB 25), and has adopted the disclosure provisions from the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure" (SFAS 148) that supercedes Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS 123). SFAS 148 requires pro forma disclosures of net income and net income per share as if the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based awards had been applied to employee grants. It also requires disclosure of option status on a more prominent and frequent basis. Such disclosure for the three and six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 is presented below.

The Company accounts for stock options and warrants issued to non-employees based on the fair value method, but has not elected this treatment for grants to employees and Board of Director members. Under the fair value based method, compensation cost is recorded based on the value of the award at the grant date and is recognized over the service period.

On August 8, 2005, the Board of Directors granted 9,500 options under the Company's 1998 Stock Option Plan to selected employees at an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant (\$64.89 per share). The options vest in four equal annual installments beginning August 8, 2006 and expire on August 8, 2012. No compensation expense has been recorded for these options. The Company's fair value calculations for options granted on August 8, 2005 were made using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected life - approximately 57 months; stock volatility - 47.7%, risk free interest rate of 3.7%; and no dividends during the expected term. Although the Company paid a one-time dividend in fiscal year 2005, as the Company had not paid a dividend to its shareholders prior to the one-time dividend in fiscal year 2005 and has no commitment to any future dividends, management believes that using a zero dividend rate in the valuation of the stock options granted on August 8, 2005 is appropriate.

The Company's calculations are based on a single option valuation approach and forfeitures are recognized as they occur. If the computed fair values of awards had been amortized to expense over the vesting period of the awards, pro forma net income and net income per share would have been as follows (unaudited):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net income, as reported.....	\$ 5,794	\$ 3,715	\$10,869	\$ 7,097
Add: Option expense, net of tax...	65	64	130	129
Deduct: Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value based method, net of related tax effects.....	(504)	(220)	(1,106)	(364)
Pro forma net income.....	<u>\$ 5,355</u>	<u>\$ 3,559</u>	<u>\$ 9,893</u>	<u>\$ 6,862</u>
Net income per share:				
Basic, as reported.....	<u>\$ 0.44</u>	<u>\$ 0.29</u>	<u>\$ 0.83</u>	<u>\$ 0.56</u>
Basic, pro forma.....	<u>\$ 0.41</u>	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.75</u>	<u>\$ 0.54</u>
Diluted, as reported.....	<u>\$ 0.43</u>	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ 0.54</u>
Diluted, pro forma.....	<u>\$ 0.39</u>	<u>\$ 0.27</u>	<u>\$ 0.73</u>	<u>\$ 0.52</u>

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS 123R) which is a revision of SFAS 123. Statement 123R supersedes APB 25 and amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 95, "Statement of Cash Flows" (SFAS 95). SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values and the pro forma disclosure alternative is no longer allowable under SFAS 123R. Subsequently, in April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) extended the effective date for required implementation of SFAS 123R as described above to the first annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005, which for the Company will commence April 1, 2006. The Company has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting SFAS 123R and is therefore unable to disclose the impact that adoption will have on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, and Statement No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements" (SFAS 154). SFAS 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes, unless impracticable, retrospective application as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle in the absence of explicit transition requirements specific to the newly adopted accounting principle. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not expect that adoption of SFAS 154 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, consolidated results of operations, or liquidity.

5. Composition of Certain Financial Statement Captions

Accounts receivable include amounts related to maintenance and services which were billed but not yet rendered as of the end of the period. Undelivered maintenance and services are included on the consolidated balance sheet as part of the deferred revenue balance.

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 (Unaudited)	MARCH 31, 2005
Accounts receivable, excluding undelivered maintenance and services.....	\$ 25,173	\$ 22,162
Undelivered maintenance and services billed in advance, included in deferred revenue.....	17,714	13,037
Accounts receivable, gross.....	<u>42,887</u>	<u>35,199</u>
Reserve for bad debts.....	<u>(2,154)</u>	<u>(1,837)</u>

Accounts receivable, net.....	\$ 40,733	\$ 33,362
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Inventories are summarized as follows:

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 (Unaudited)	MARCH 31, 2005
Computer systems and components, net of reserve for obsolescence of \$266 and \$146, respectively.....	\$ 525	\$ 891
Miscellaneous parts and supplies.....	22	69
	<u>\$ 547</u>	<u>\$ 960</u>

Other current liabilities are summarized as follows:

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 (Unaudited)	MARCH 31, 2005
Other deposits.....	\$ 997	\$ --
Customer deposits.....	927	527
Sales tax payable.....	802	833
Commission payable.....	533	625
Professional services.....	345	417
Payroll tax payable.....	308	--
Deferred rent.....	291	198
Accrued EDI expenses.....	--	419
Other accrued expenses.....	556	1,002
	<u>\$ 4,759</u>	<u>\$ 4,021</u>

Short and long-term deferred revenue are summarized as follows:

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 (Unaudited)	MARCH 31, 2005
Maintenance.....	\$ 5,899	\$ 4,639
Implementation services.....	20,024	17,471
Undelivered software and other.....	4,151	3,367
	<u>\$ 30,074</u>	<u>\$ 25,477</u>

6. Intangible Assets - Goodwill

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142), the Company does not amortize goodwill as the goodwill has been determined to have indefinite useful life. The balance of goodwill is related to the Company's NextGen Healthcare Information Systems Division (NextGen or Division), which was acquired by virtue of two acquisitions completed in May of 1996 and 1997, respectively. In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company has compared the fair value of the NextGen Division with the carrying amount of assets associated with the Division and determined that none of the goodwill recorded as of June 30, 2005 (the annual assessment date) was impaired. The fair value of NextGen was determined using a reasonable estimate of future cash flows of the Division and a risk adjusted discount rate to compute a net present value of future cash flows.

7. Intangible Assets - Capitalized Software Development Costs

The Company had the following amounts related to capitalized software development:

	SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 (Unaudited)	MARCH 31, 2005
Gross carrying amount.....	\$ 14,936	\$ 13,287
Accumulated amortization.....	(10,113)	(8,953)
	<u>\$ 4,823</u>	<u>\$ 4,334</u>

Aggregate amortization expense during the six and twelve month periods ended, respectively..... \$ 1,160 \$ 1,952

Activity related to net capitalized software costs for the six month period ended September 30, 2005 is as follows:

Beginning of period.....	\$ 4,334
Capitalized costs.....	1,649
Amortization expense.....	<u>(1,160)</u>
End of the period.....	<u>\$ 4,823</u>

The following table represents the remaining estimated amortization of intangible assets with determinable lives as of September 30, 2005:

For the year ended March 31,	
2006.....	\$ 1,242
2007.....	2,124
2008.....	1,254
2009.....	<u>203</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,823</u>

8. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the six months ended September 30, 2005 was \$6,870 as compared to \$4,705 for the year ago period. The effective tax rates for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were 38.7% and 39.9%, respectively. The provision for income taxes for the six months ended September 30, 2005 differs from the combined statutory rates primarily due to the impact of varying state income tax rates, research and development tax credits and the domestic manufacturer's deduction. The effective rate for the six months ended September 30, 2005 decreased from the prior year primarily due to the relatively larger impact of research and development tax credits and the domestic manufacturer's production activities deduction under the Jobs Creation Act of 2004, which is effective for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006. The provision for income taxes for the six months ended September 30, 2004 differs from the combined statutory rates primarily due to the impact of varying state income tax rates and research and development tax credits.

9. Net Income Per Share

The following table reconciles the weighted average shares outstanding for basic and diluted net income per share for the periods indicated. Basic net income per share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share is based on the assumption that the Company's outstanding options are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, except when their effect would be anti-dilutive. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options are assumed to be exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later), and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period (unaudited).

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net income.....	\$ 5,794	\$ 3,715	\$ 10,869	\$ 7,097
Basic net income per common share:				
Weighted average of common shares outstanding.....	13,149	12,780	13,131	12,722
Basic net income per common share	<u>\$ 0.44</u>	<u>\$ 0.29</u>	<u>\$ 0.83</u>	<u>\$ 0.56</u>
Net income.....	\$ 5,794	\$ 3,715	\$ 10,869	\$ 7,097
Diluted net income per common share:				
Weighted average of common shares outstanding.....	13,149	12,780	13,131	12,722
Effect of potentially dilutive securities (options) ..	415	416	398	438
Weighted average of common	<u>13,564</u>	<u>13,196</u>	<u>13,529</u>	<u>13,160</u>

shares outstanding-diluted.....	<u>13,564</u>	<u>13,196</u>	<u>13,529</u>	<u>13,160</u>
Diluted net income per common share.....	<u>\$ 0.43</u>	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ 0.54</u>

10. Operating Segment Information

The Company has prepared operating segment information in accordance with Statement of Accounting Standards No. 131 "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" (SFAS 131) to report components that are evaluated regularly by the Company's chief operating decision maker, or decision making group in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company's reportable operating segments include its NextGen Healthcare Information Systems Division and the QSI Division.

The disaggregated financial results of the segments reflect allocation of certain functional expense categories consistent with the basis and manner in which Company management internally disaggregates financial information for the purpose of assisting in making internal operating decisions. Certain corporate overhead costs are not allocated to the individual segments by management. The Company evaluates performance based on stand-alone segment revenue and operating income performance. Because the Company does not evaluate performance based on return on assets at the operating segment level, assets are not tracked internally by segment. Therefore, segment asset information is not presented.

Operating segment data for the three and six month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (unaudited):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Revenue:				
QSI Division.....	\$ 4,018	\$ 3,955	\$ 7,851	\$ 7,936
NextGen Division.....	25,524	17,262	49,119	33,411
Consolidated revenue.....	<u>\$ 29,542</u>	<u>\$ 21,217</u>	<u>\$ 56,970</u>	<u>\$ 41,347</u>
Operating income(loss):				
QSI Division.....	\$ 1,303	\$ 1,137	\$ 2,020	\$ 2,399
NextGen Division.....	9,853	6,064	18,556	11,259
Unallocated corporate expenses	(2,122)	(1,153)	(3,638)	(2,146)
Consolidated operating income...	<u>\$ 9,034</u>	<u>\$ 6,048</u>	<u>\$ 16,938</u>	<u>\$ 11,512</u>

11. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company had cash deposits at U.S. banks and financial institutions which exceeded federally insured limits at September 30, 2005. The Company is exposed to credit loss for amounts in excess of insured limits in the event of non-performance by the institutions; however, the Company does not anticipate non-performance by these institutions.

12. Commitments and Guarantees

Software license agreements in both our QSI and NextGen divisions include a performance guarantee that its software products will substantially operate as described in the applicable program documentation for a period of 365 days after delivery. To date, the Company has not incurred any significant costs associated with these warranties and do not expect to incur significant warranty costs in the future. Therefore, no accrual has been made for potential costs associated with these warranties.

The Company has historically offered short-term rights of return of less than 20 days in certain of its sales arrangements. Based on its historical experience with similar types of sales transactions bearing these short-term rights of return, the Company has not recorded any accrual for returns in its financial statements.

The Company's standard sales agreements in the NextGen division contain an indemnification provision pursuant to which it shall indemnify, hold harmless, and agree to reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party in connection with any United States patent, any copyright or other intellectual property infringement

claim by any third party with respect to its software. The QSI division arrangements occasionally utilize this type of language as well. As the Company has not incurred any significant costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements, the Company believes that its estimated exposure on these agreements is currently minimal. Accordingly, the Company has no liabilities recorded for these indemnification obligations.

From time to time, the Company offers future purchase discounts on its products and services as part of its sales arrangements. Discounts which are incremental to the range of discounts reflected in the pricing of the other elements of the arrangement, which are incremental to the range of discounts typically given in comparable transactions, and which are significant are treated as an additional element of the contract to be deferred. Amounts deferred related to future purchase options are not recognized until either the customer exercises the discount offer or the offer expires.

The Company has entered into marketing assistance agreements with existing users of the Company's products which provide the opportunity for those users to earn commissions if and only if they host specific site visits upon our request for prospective customers which directly result in a purchase of our software by the visiting prospects. Amounts earned by existing users under this program are treated as a selling expense in the period in which commissionable software has been recognized as revenue.

13. Subsequent Events

Stock options grant. On October 5, 2005, the Board of Directors granted a total of 62,000 stock options under the Company's 1998 Stock Option Plan to non-management Directors pursuant to the Company's previously announced compensation plan for non-management directors, at an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of the grant (\$68.13 per share). The options fully vest on January 5, 2006 and expire on October 5, 2012. No compensation expense has been recorded for these options.

Amendment to Articles of Incorporation. On October 6, 2005, the Company filed with the California Secretary of State an amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation to increase the level of its authorized shares of common stock from 20,000,000 shares to 50,000,000 shares. The amendment was approved previously by the Company's shareholders and the Board.

Litigation. After the close of business on October 26, 2005, the Company learned that a lawsuit has been filed against the Company and six of its eight directors by Ahmed Hussein, a director and significant shareholder of the Company. The complaint names the Company and individual directors, Patrick Cline, Maurice DeWald, Vincent Love, Steven Plochocki, Sheldon Razin and Louis Silverman. Director Ibrahim Fawzy was not named as a defendant.

Filed in the Superior Court for Orange County, California, the complaint alleges that in connection with the Company's 2005 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the certified results from the independent inspector of election included certain proxies that should not have been included in the final vote tabulation. The independent inspector of election has certified the election of the Company's eight directors (as previously announced) after hearing Mr. Hussein's claim concerning this matter. Specifically, Mr. Hussein seeks (i) a determination that the election of directors at the Annual Meeting is invalid, (ii) a determination that the votes of the disputed shares were improper and in violation of applicable regulations, (iii) an order requiring that the election of directors at the Annual Meeting be retabulated without including the disputed shares in the count, (iv) an order requiring the election of directors with the retabulated votes in a manner so as to provide Mr. Hussein with the greatest number of directors possible, and (v) costs.

The Company believes that Mr. Hussein's claims lack merit and that the results certified by the independent inspector of elections are conclusive of this matter. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Except for the historical information contained herein, the matters discussed in this quarterly report may include forward-looking statements that involve certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from those anticipated by us as a result of various factors, both foreseen and unforeseen, including, but not limited to, our ability to continue to develop new products and increase systems sales in markets characterized by rapid technological evolution, consolidation, and competition from larger, better capitalized competitors. Many other economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors could impact our ability to achieve our goals, and interested persons are urged to review the risks described in "Risk Factors" as set forth herein, as well as in our other public disclosures and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. Historical results of operations, percentage profit fluctuations and any trends that may be inferred from the discussion below are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for any future period.

Critical Accounting Policies. The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate estimates, including but not limited to those related to revenue recognition, uncollectible accounts receivable, intangible assets and software development cost for reasonableness. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe revenue recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts, goodwill impairment and software development costs are among the most critical accounting policies that impact our consolidated financial statements. We believe that our significant accounting policies, as described in Note 3 of our Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies", should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Revenue Recognition. We currently recognize revenue pursuant to SOP 97-2, as amended by SOP 98-9. We generate revenue from the sale of licensing rights to use our software products sold directly to end-users and value-added resellers (VARs). We also generate revenue from sales of hardware and third party software, and implementation, training, software customization, EDI, post-contract support ("maintenance") and other services performed for customers who license our products.

A typical system contract contains multiple elements of the above items. SOP 97-2, as amended, requires revenue earned on software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair values of those elements. The fair value of an element must be based on vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE). We limit our assessment of VSOE for each element to either the price charged when the same element is sold separately (using a rolling average of stand alone transactions) or the price established by management having the relevant authority to do so, for an element not yet sold separately. VSOE calculations are updated and reviewed at the end of each quarter.

When evidence of fair value exists for the delivered and undelivered elements of a transaction, then discounts for individual elements are aggregated and the total discount is allocated to the individual elements in proportion to the elements' fair value relative to the total contract fair value.

When evidence of fair value exists for the undelivered elements only, the residual method, provided for under SOP 98-9, is used. Under the residual method, the Company defers revenue related to the undelivered elements in a system sale based on VSOE of fair value of each of the undelivered elements, and allocates the remainder of the contract price net

of all discounts to revenue recognized from the delivered elements. Undelivered elements of a system sale may include implementation and training services, hardware and third party software, maintenance, future purchase discounts, or other services. If VSOE of fair value of any undelivered element does not exist, all revenue is deferred until VSOE of fair value of the undelivered element is established or the element has been delivered.

We bill for the entire contract amount upon contract execution. Amounts billed in excess of the amounts contractually due are recorded in accounts receivable as advance billings. Amounts are contractually due when services are performed or in accordance with contractually specified payment dates.

Provided the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is considered probable, revenue from licensing rights and sales of hardware and third party software is generally recognized upon shipment and transfer of title. Revenue from implementation and training services is recognized as the corresponding services are performed. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the contractual maintenance period.

Contract accounting is applied where services include significant software modification, development or customization. In such instances, the arrangement fee is accounted for in accordance with Statement of Position No. 81-1 "Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts" (SOP 81-1).

Pursuant to SOP 81-1, the Company uses the percentage of completion method provided all of the following conditions exist:

- contract includes provisions that clearly specify the enforceable rights regarding goods or services to be provided and received by the parties, the consideration to be exchanged, and the manner and terms of settlement;
- the customer can be expected to satisfy its obligations under the contract;
- the Company can be expected to perform its contractual obligations; and
- reliable estimates of progress towards completion can be made.

We measure completion using labor input hours. Costs of providing services, including services accounted for in accordance with SOP 81-1, are expensed as incurred.

If a situation occurs in which a contract is so short term that the financial statements would not vary materially from using the percentage-of-completion method or in which we are unable to make reliable estimates of progress of completion of the contract, the completed contract method is utilized.

From time to time, we offer future purchase discounts on our products and services as part of our sales arrangements. Pursuant to AICPA TPA 5100.51, discounts which are incremental to the range of discounts reflected in the pricing of the other elements of the arrangement, which are incremental to the range of discounts typically given in comparable transactions, and which are significant, are treated as an additional element of the contract to be deferred. Amounts deferred related to future purchase options are not recognized until either the customer exercises the discount offer or the offer expires.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We perform credit evaluations of our customers and maintain reserves for estimated credit losses. Reserves for potential credit losses are determined by establishing both specific and general reserves. Specific reserves are based on management's estimate of the probability of collection for certain troubled accounts. General reserves are established based on our historical experience of bad debt expense and the aging of our accounts receivable balances net of deferred revenue and specifically reserved accounts. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances would be required.

Goodwill Impairment. Our long-lived assets include goodwill of \$1.8 million as of September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We adopted SFAS 142 effective April 1, 2001. The statement applies to the amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets. We ceased amortizing amounts related to goodwill beginning April 1, 2001 as we determined that it had an indefinite life. The balance of goodwill is related to our NextGen Division. Under SFAS 142, we are required to perform an annual assessment of the implied fair value of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment. We have compared the fair value of the NextGen Division with the carrying amount of assets associated with the Division and determined that none of the goodwill recorded as of June

30, 2005 (the date of our last annual impairment test) was impaired. The fair value of the NextGen Division was determined using a reasonable estimate of future cash flows of the Division and a risk adjusted discount rate to compute a net present value of future cash flows.

The process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves the determination of the fair value of our business segments. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates, including the interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations, and assumptions about our strategic plans with regard to operations. To the extent additional information arises or our strategies change, it is possible that our conclusion regarding goodwill impairment could change, which could have a material negative effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Software Development Costs. Development costs incurred in the research and development of new software products and enhancements to existing software products are expensed as incurred until technological feasibility has been established. After technological feasibility is established with the completion of a working model of the enhancement or product, any additional development costs are capitalized in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 86, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed" (SFAS 86). Such capitalized costs are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated economic life of the related product, of three years. We perform an annual review of the recoverability of such capitalized software costs. At the time a determination is made that capitalized amounts are not recoverable based on the estimated cash flows to be generated from the applicable software, any remaining capitalized amounts are written off.

Company Overview

Quality Systems Inc., comprised of the QSI Division (QSI Division) and a wholly owned subsidiary, NextGen Healthcare Information Systems, Inc. (NextGen Division) (collectively, the Company, we, our, or us) develops and markets healthcare information systems that automate certain aspects of medical and dental practices, networks of practices such as physician hospital organizations (PHO's) and management service organizations (MSO's), ambulatory care centers, community health centers, and medical and dental schools.

The Company, a California corporation formed in 1974, was founded with an early focus on providing information systems to dental group practices. In the mid-1980's, we capitalized on the increasing focus on medical cost containment and further expanded our information processing systems to serve the medical market. In the mid 1990's we made two acquisitions that accelerated our penetration of the medical market. These two acquisitions formed the basis for what is today the NextGen Division. Today, we serve the medical and dental markets through our two divisions.

The two Divisions operate largely as stand-alone operations with each Division maintaining its own distinct product lines, product platforms, development, implementation and support teams, sales staffing, and branding. The two Divisions share the resources of the "corporate office" which includes a variety of accounting and other administrative functions. Additionally, there are a small number of clients who are simultaneously utilizing software from each of our two Divisions.

The QSI Division, co-located with our Corporate Headquarters in Irvine, California, currently focuses on developing, marketing and supporting software suites sold to dental and certain niche medical practices. In addition, the Division supports a number of medical clients that utilize the Division's UNIX¹ based medical practice management software product.

The NextGen Division, with headquarters in Horsham, Pennsylvania, and a second significant location in Atlanta, Georgia, focuses principally on developing and marketing products and services for medical practices.

Both Divisions develop and market practice management software which is designed to automate and streamline a number of the administrative functions required for operating a medical or dental practice. Examples of practice management software functions include scheduling and billing capabilities. It is important to note that in both the medical and

¹ UNIX is a registered trademark of the AT&T Corporation.

dental environments, practice management software systems have already been implemented by the vast majority of practices. Therefore, we actively compete for the replacement market.

In addition, both Divisions develop and market software that automates the patient record and enhances patient-provider interactions. Adoption of this software, commonly referred to as clinical software, is in its relatively early stages. Therefore, we are typically competing to replace paper-based patient record alternatives as opposed to replacing previously purchased systems.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)/connectivity products are intended to automate a number of manual, often paper-based or telephony intensive communications between patients and/or providers and/or payors. Two of the more common EDI services are forwarding insurance claims electronically from providers to payors and assisting practices with issuing statements to patients. Most practices utilize at least some of these services from us or one of our competitors. Other EDI/connectivity services are used more sporadically by client practices. We typically compete to displace incumbent vendors for claims and statements accounts, and attempt to increase usage of other elements in our EDI/connectivity product line. In general, EDI services are only sold to those accounts utilizing software from one of our Divisions.

The QSI Division's practice management software suite utilizes a UNIX operating system. Its Clinical Product Suite (CPS) utilizes a Windows NT² operating system and can be fully integrated with the practice management software from each Division. CPS incorporates a wide range of clinical tools including, but not limited to, periodontal charting and digital imaging of X-ray and inter-oral camera images as part of the electronic patient record. The Division develops, markets, and manages our EDI/connectivity applications. The QSI Application Service Provider (ASP/Internet) offering is also developed and marketed by the Division.

Our NextGen Division develops and sells proprietary electronic medical records software and practice management systems under the NextGen^{®3} product name. Major product categories of the NextGen suite include Electronic Medical Records (NextGen^{emr}), Enterprise Practice Management (NextGen^{epm}), Enterprise Appointment Scheduling (NextGen ^{eas}), Enterprise Master Patient Index (NextGen^{epi}), NextGen Image Control System (NextGen^{ics}), Realtime Transaction Server (NextGen^{rts}), Electronic Data Interchange, System Interfaces, a Patient-centric Web Portal solution (NextMD⁴.com), and a handheld product (NextGen^{pda}). NextGen also markets a version of NextGen^{emr} with reduced capabilities (NextGen Express). NextGen products utilize Microsoft Windows technology and can operate in a client-server environment as well as via private intranet, the Internet, or within an ASP environment.

We continue to pursue product enhancement initiatives within each Division. The majority of such expenditures are currently targeted to the NextGen Division product line and client base.

Inclusive of divisional EDI revenue, the NextGen Division accounted for approximately 86.4% of our revenue for the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to 81.4% in the second quarter of fiscal 2005. The QSI Division accounted for 13.6% and 18.6% of revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. The NextGen Division's year over year revenue grew at 47.9% and 28.3% in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively, while the QSI Division's year over year revenue increased by 1.6% and declined by 5.6% in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively.

In addition to the aforementioned software solutions which we offer through our two divisions, each division offers comprehensive hardware and software installation services, maintenance and support services, and system training services.

Risk Factors

The more prominent risks and uncertainties inherent in our business are described below. However, additional risks and uncertainties may also impair our business operations. If

² Microsoft Windows, Windows NT, Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows XP, and Windows 2000 are registered trademarks of the Microsoft Corporation.

³ NextGen is a registered trademark of NextGen Healthcare Information Systems, Inc.

⁴ NextMD is a registered trademark of NextGen Healthcare Information Systems, Inc.

any of these or other risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations will likely suffer. Any of these or other factors could harm our business and future results of operations and may cause you to lose all or part of your investment.

We face significant competition. The markets for healthcare information systems are intensely competitive and we face significant competition from a number of different sources. Several of our competitors have significantly greater name recognition as well as substantially greater financial, technical, product development and marketing resources than we do.

We compete in all of our markets with other major healthcare related companies, information management companies, systems integrators, and other software developers. Competitive pressures and other factors, such as new product introductions by ourselves or our competitors, may result in price or market share erosion that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Also, there can be no assurance that our applications will achieve broad market acceptance or will successfully compete with other available software products.

Our inability to make initial sales of our systems to newly formed groups and/or healthcare providers that are replacing or substantially modifying their healthcare information systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. If new systems sales do not materialize, our near term and longer term revenue will be negatively affected.

Our quarterly operating results have historically fluctuated and may do so in the future. Our revenue may fluctuate in the future from quarter to quarter and period to period, as a result of a number of factors including, without limitation:

- the size and timing of orders from clients;
- the specific mix of software, hardware, and services in client orders;
- the length of sales cycles and installation processes;
- the ability of our clients to obtain financing for the purchase of our products;
- changes in pricing policies or price reductions by us or our competitors;
- the timing of new product announcements and product introductions by us or our competitors;
- changes in revenue recognition or other accounting guidelines employed by us and/or established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other rule-making bodies;
- the availability and cost of system components;
- the financial stability of clients;
- market acceptance of new products, applications and product enhancements;
- our ability to develop, introduce and market new products, applications and product enhancements;
- our success in expanding our sales and marketing programs;
- deferrals of client orders in anticipation of new products, applications, product enhancements, or public/private sector initiatives;
- execution of or changes to our strategy;
- personnel changes; and
- general market/economic factors.

Our software products are generally shipped as orders are received and accordingly, we have historically operated with a minimal backlog of license fees. As a result, revenue in any quarter is dependent on orders booked and shipped in that quarter and is not predictable with any degree of certainty. Furthermore, our systems can be relatively large and expensive and individual systems sales can represent a significant portion of our revenue and profits for a quarter such that the loss or deferral of even one such sale can have a significant adverse impact on our quarterly revenue and profitability.

Clients often defer systems purchases until our quarter end, so quarterly results generally cannot be predicted and frequently are not known until the quarter has concluded.

Our sales are dependent upon clients' initial decisions to replace or substantially modify their existing information systems, and subsequently a decision as to which products and services to purchase. These are major decisions for healthcare providers, and accordingly, the sales cycle for our systems can vary significantly and typically ranges from six to twenty four months from initial contact to contract execution/shipment.

Because a significant percentage of our expenses are relatively fixed, a variation in the timing of systems sales, implementations, and installations can cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter. As a result, we believe that interim period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance. Further, our historical operating results are not necessarily indicative of future performance for any particular period.

We currently recognize revenue pursuant to SOP 97-2, as modified by SOP 98-9 and SAB 104. SAB 104 summarizes the staff's views in applying generally accepted accounting principles to revenue recognition in financial statements.

There can be no assurance that application and subsequent interpretations of these pronouncements will not further modify our revenue recognition policies, or that such modifications would not have a material adverse effect on the operating results reported in any particular quarter or year.

Due to all of the foregoing factors, it is possible that our operating results may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. In such event, the price of our common stock would likely be materially adversely affected.

The price of our shares and the trading volume of our shares have been volatile historically and may continue to be volatile. Volatility may be caused by a number of factors including but not limited to:

- actual or anticipated quarterly variations in operating results;
- rumors about our performance, software solutions, or merger and acquisition activity;
- changes in expectations of future financial performance or changes in estimates of securities analysts;
- governmental regulatory action;
- health care reform measures;
- client relationship developments;
- purchases or sales of company stock;
- changes occurring in the markets in general; and
- other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Furthermore, the stock market in general, and the market for software, healthcare and high technology companies in particular, has experienced extreme volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock, regardless of actual operating performance.

Two of our directors are significant shareholders, which makes it possible for them to have significant influence over the outcome of all matters submitted to our shareholders for approval and which influence may be alleged to conflict with our interests and the interests of our other shareholders. Two of our directors and principal shareholders beneficially owned an aggregate of approximately 38% of the outstanding shares of our common stock at September 30, 2005. The Company's Bylaws permit its shareholders to cumulate their votes, the effect of which is to provide shareholders with sufficiently large concentrations of Company shares the opportunity to assure themselves one or more seats on the Company's Board. The amounts required to assure a Board position can vary based upon the number of shares outstanding, the number of shares voting, the number of directors to be elected, the number of "broker non-votes", and the number of shares held by the shareholder exercising cumulative voting rights. In the event that cumulative voting is invoked, it is likely that the two of our directors holding an aggregate of approximately 38% of the outstanding shares of our common stock at September 30, 2005 will each have sufficient votes to assure themselves of one or more seats on our Board. With or without cumulative voting, these shareholders will have significant influence over the outcome of all matters submitted to our shareholders for approval, including the election of our directors and other corporate actions. In addition, such influence by one or both of these affiliates could have the effect of discouraging others from attempting to purchase us, take us over, and/or reducing the market price offered for our common stock in such an event.

Certain matters presented to shareholders for approval at the Company's 2005 Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on September 21, 2005 were contested by Ahmed Hussein, one of

the aforementioned directors and principal shareholders. In particular, Mr. Hussein (i) opposed shareholder approval of our 2005 Stock Option and Incentive Plan and (ii) sought to elect three of his director nominees. Upon certification of the election, the 2005 Stock Option and Incentive Plan was adopted by the shareholders and two of Mr. Hussein's nominees were elected to the Board. After the close of business on October 26, 2005, we learned that a lawsuit has been filed against us and six of our eight directors (those elected by the shareholders, but not nominated by Mr. Hussein). The complaint alleges that in connection with our 2005 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the certified results from the independent inspector of election included certain proxies that should not have been included in the final vote tabulation. The independent inspector of election has certified the election of the eight directors presently serving on the Board after hearing Mr. Hussein's claim concerning this matter. Mr. Hussein continues to pursue his claim in California State Superior Court. As result of such litigation, the Company's operating results and share price may be negatively impacted due to the negative publicity, additional expenses incurred, management distraction, and/or other factors.

We are dependent on our principal products and our new product development. We currently derive substantially all of our net revenue from sales of our healthcare information systems and related services. We believe that a primary factor in the market acceptance of our systems has been our ability to meet the needs of users of healthcare information systems. Our future financial performance will depend in large part on our ability to continue to meet the increasingly sophisticated needs of our clients through the timely development and successful introduction and implementation of new and enhanced versions of our systems and other complementary products. We have historically expended a significant percentage of our net revenue on product development and believe that significant continuing product development efforts will be required to sustain our growth. Continued investment in our sales staff and our client implementation and support staffs will also be required to support future growth.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in our product development efforts, that the market will continue to accept our existing products, or that new products or product enhancements will be developed and implemented in a timely manner, meet the requirements of healthcare providers, or achieve market acceptance. If new products or product enhancements do not achieve market acceptance, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. At certain times in the past, we have also experienced delays in purchases of our products by clients anticipating our launch of new products. There can be no assurance that material order deferrals in anticipation of new product introductions from ourselves or other entities will not occur.

If the emerging technologies and platforms of Microsoft and others upon which we build our products do not gain broad market acceptance, or if we fail to develop and introduce in a timely manner new products and services compatible with such emerging technologies, we may not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenue will suffer. Our software products are built and depend upon several underlying and evolving relational database management system platforms such as those developed by Microsoft. To date, the standards and technologies upon which we have chosen to develop our products have proven to have gained industry acceptance. However, the market for our software products is subject to ongoing rapid technological developments, quickly evolving industry standards and rapid changes in customer requirements, and there may be existing or future technologies and platforms that achieve industry standard status, which are not compatible with our products.

We face the possibility of subscription pricing. We currently derive substantially all of our revenue from traditional software license, maintenance and service fees, as well as the resale of computer hardware. Today, customers pay an initial license fee for the use of our products, in addition to a periodic maintenance fee. If the marketplace demands subscription pricing, we may be forced to adjust our sales, marketing and pricing strategies accordingly, by offering a higher percentage of our products and services through these means. Shifting to a significantly greater degree of subscription pricing could materially adversely impact our financial condition, cash flows and quarterly and annual revenue and results of operations, as our revenue would initially decrease substantially. There can be no assurance that the marketplace will not increasingly embrace subscription pricing.

The industry in which we operate is subject to significant technological change. The software market generally is characterized by rapid technological change, changing customer needs, frequent new product introductions, and evolving industry standards. The introduction of products incorporating new technologies and the emergence of new industry

standards could render our existing products obsolete and unmarketable. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing and marketing new products that respond to technological changes or evolving industry standards. New product development depends upon significant research and development expenditures which depend ultimately upon sales growth. Any material weakness in revenue or research funding could impair our ability to respond to technological advances or opportunities in the marketplace and to remain competitive. If we are unable, for technological or other reasons, to develop and introduce new products in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

In response to increasing market demand, we are currently developing new generations of certain of our software products. There can be no assurance that we will successfully develop these new software products or that these products will operate successfully, or that any such development, even if successful, will be completed concurrently with or prior to introduction of competing products. Any such failure or delay could adversely affect our competitive position or could make our current products obsolete.

We face the possibility of claims based upon our Web site. We could be subject to third party claims based on the nature and content of information supplied on our Web site by us or third parties, including content providers or users. We could also be subject to liability for content that may be accessible through our Web site or third party Web sites linked from our Web site or through content and information that may be posted by users in chat rooms, bulletin boards or on Web sites created by professionals using our applications. Even if these claims do not result in liability to us, investigating and defending against these claims could be expensive and time consuming and could divert management's attention away from our operations.

We face the possibility of claims from activities of strategic partners. We rely on third parties to provide services that impact our business. For example, we use national clearinghouses in the processing of some insurance claims and we outsource some of our hardware maintenance services and the printing and delivery of patient statements for our customers. We also have relationships with certain third parties where these third parties serve as sales channels through which we generate a portion of our revenue. Due to these third-party relationships, we could be subject to claims as a result of the activities, products, or services of these third-party service providers even though we were not directly involved in the circumstances leading to those claims. Even if these claims do not result in liability to us, defending and investigating these claims could be expensive and time-consuming, divert personnel and other resources from our business and result in adverse publicity that could harm our business.

We may engage in future acquisitions, which may be expensive and time consuming and from which we may not realize anticipated benefits. We may acquire additional businesses, technologies and products if we determine that these additional businesses, technologies and products are likely to serve our strategic goals. We currently have no commitments or agreements with respect to any acquisitions. The specific risks we may encounter in these types of transactions include but are not limited to the following:

- potentially dilutive issuances of our securities, the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities and amortization expenses related to intangible assets, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial conditions;
- use of cash as acquisition currency may adversely impact interest or investment income, thereby potentially negatively affecting our earnings and /or earnings per share;
- difficulty in effectively integrating any acquired technologies or software products into our current products and technologies;
- difficulty in predicting and responding to issues related to product transition such as development, distribution and customer support;
- the possible adverse impact of such acquisitions on existing relationships with third party partners and suppliers of technologies and services;
- the possibility that staff or customers of the acquired company might not accept new ownership and may transition to different technologies or attempt to renegotiate contract terms or relationships, including maintenance or support agreements;
- the possibility that the due diligence process in any such acquisition may not completely identify material issues associated with product quality, product architecture, product development, intellectual property issues, key personnel issues or legal and financial contingencies, including any deficiencies in internal controls and procedures and the costs associated with remedying such deficiencies;

- difficulty in integrating acquired operations due to geographical distance, and language and cultural differences; and
- The possibility that acquired assets become impaired, requiring the Company to take a charge to earnings which could be significant.

A failure to successfully integrate acquired businesses or technology for any of these reasons could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

We face the risks and uncertainties that are associated with litigation against us. We face the risks associated with litigation concerning the operation of our business. The uncertainty associated with substantial unresolved litigation may have an adverse impact on our business. In particular, such litigation could impair our relationships with existing customers and our ability to obtain new customers. Defending such litigation may result in a diversion of management's time and attention away from business operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Such litigation may also have the effect of discouraging potential acquirers from bidding for us or reducing the consideration such acquirers would otherwise be willing to pay in connection with an acquisition.

There can be no assurance that such litigation will not result in liability in excess of our insurance coverage, that our insurance will cover such claims or that appropriate insurance will continue to be available to us in the future at commercially reasonable rates.

We rely heavily on our proprietary technology. We are heavily dependent on the maintenance and protection of our intellectual property and we rely largely on license agreements, confidentiality procedures, and employee nondisclosure agreements to protect our intellectual property. Our software is not patented and existing copyright laws offer only limited practical protection.

There can be no assurance that the legal protections and precautions we take will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology or that competitors will not independently develop technologies equivalent or superior to ours. Further, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States and are often not enforced as vigorously as those in the United States.

We do not believe that our operations or products infringe on the intellectual property rights of others. However, there can be no assurance that others will not assert infringement or trade secret claims against us with respect to our current or future products or that any such assertion will not require us to enter into a license agreement or royalty arrangement or other financial arrangement with the party asserting the claim. Responding to and defending any such claims may distract the attention of Company management and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, claims may be brought against third parties from which we purchase software, and such claims could adversely affect our ability to access third party software for our systems.

We are dependent on our license rights from third parties. We depend upon licenses for some of the technology used in our products from third-party vendors. Most of these licenses can be renewed only by mutual consent and may be terminated if we breach the terms of the license and fail to cure the breach within a specified period of time. We may not be able to continue using the technology made available to us under these licenses on commercially reasonable terms or at all. As a result, we may have to discontinue, delay or reduce product shipments until we can obtain equivalent technology. Most of our third-party licenses are non-exclusive. Our competitors may obtain the right to use any of the technology covered by these licenses and use the technology to compete directly with us. In addition, if our vendors choose to discontinue support of the licensed technology in the future or are unsuccessful in their continued research and development efforts, we may not be able to modify or adapt our own products.

We face the possibility of damages resulting from internal and external security breaches, and viruses. In the course of our business operations, we compile and transmit confidential information, including patient health information, in our processing centers and other facilities. A breach of security in any of these facilities could damage our reputation and result in damages being assessed against us. In addition, the other systems with which we may interface, such as the Internet and related systems may be vulnerable to security breaches, viruses, programming errors, or similar disruptive

problems. The effect of these security breaches and related issues could disrupt our ability to perform certain key business functions and could potentially reduce demand for our services. Accordingly, we have expended significant resources toward establishing and enhancing the security of our related infrastructures, although no assurance can be given that they will be entirely free from potential breach. Maintaining and enhancing our infrastructure security may require us to expend significant capital in the future.

The success of our strategy to offer our EDI services and Internet solutions depends on the confidence of our customers in our ability to securely transmit confidential information. Our EDI services and Internet solutions rely on encryption, authentication and other security technology licensed from third parties to achieve secure transmission of confidential information. We may not be able to stop unauthorized attempts to gain access to or disrupt the transmission of communications by our customers. Anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate confidential user information or interrupt our, or our customers' operations. In addition, our EDI and Internet solutions may be vulnerable to viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, and similar disruptions.

Any failure to provide secure infrastructure and/or electronic communication services could result in a lack of trust by our customers causing them to seek out other vendors, and/or, damage our reputation in the market making it difficult to obtain new customers.

We are subject to the development and maintenance of the Internet infrastructure which is not within our control. We deliver Internet-based services and, accordingly, we are dependent on the maintenance of the Internet by third parties. The Internet infrastructure may be unable to support the demands placed on it and our performance may decrease if the Internet continues to experience it's historic trend of expanding usage. As a result of damage to portions of its infrastructure, the Internet has experienced a variety of performance problems which may continue into the foreseeable future. Such Internet related problems may diminish Internet usage and availability of the Internet to us for transmittal of our Internet-based services. In addition, difficulties, outages, and delays by Internet service providers, online service providers and other web site operators may obstruct or diminish access to our Web site by our customers resulting in a loss of potential or existing users of our services.

Our failure to manage growth could harm us. We have in the past experienced periods of growth which have placed, and may continue to place, a significant strain on our non-cash resources. We also anticipate expanding our overall software development, marketing, sales, client management and training capacity. In the event we are unable to identify, hire, train and retain qualified individuals in such capacities within a reasonable timeframe, such failure could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, our ability to manage future increases, if any, in the scope of our operations or personnel will depend on significant expansion of our research and development, marketing and sales, management, and administrative and financial capabilities. The failure of our management to effectively manage expansion in our business could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our operations are dependent upon our key personnel. If such personnel were to leave unexpectedly, we may not be able to execute our business plan. Our future performance depends in significant part upon the continued service of our key technical and senior management personnel, many of whom have been with us for a significant period of time. These personnel have acquired specialized knowledge and skills with respect to our business. We maintain key man life insurance on only one of our employees. Because we have a relatively small number of employees when compared to other leading companies in our industry, our dependence on maintaining our relationships with key employees is particularly significant. We are also dependent on our ability to attract high quality personnel, particularly in the areas of sales and applications development.

The industry in which we operate is characterized by a high level of employee mobility and aggressive recruiting of skilled personnel. There can be no assurance that our current employees will continue to work for us. Loss of services of key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, we may need to grant additional equity incentives to key employees and provide other forms of incentive compensation to attract and retain such key personnel. Failure to provide such types of incentive compensation could jeopardize our recruitment and retention capabilities.

Our products may be subject to product liability legal claims. Certain of our products provide applications that relate to patient clinical information. Any failure by our products to provide accurate and timely information could result in claims against us. In addition, a court or government agency may take the position that our delivery of health information directly, including through licensed practitioners, or delivery of information by a third party site that a consumer accesses through our Web sites, exposes us to assertions of malpractice, other personal injury liability, or other liability for wrongful delivery/handling of healthcare services or erroneous health information. We maintain insurance to protect against claims associated with the use of our products as well as liability limitation language in our end-user license agreements, but there can be no assurance that our insurance coverage or contractual language would adequately cover any claim asserted against us. A successful claim brought against us in excess of or outside of our insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Even unsuccessful claims could result in our expenditure of funds for litigation and management time and resources.

Certain healthcare professionals who use our Internet-based products will directly enter health information about their patients including information that constitutes a record under applicable law that we may store on our computer systems. Numerous federal and state laws and regulations, the common law, and contractual obligations, govern collection, dissemination, use and confidentiality of patient-identifiable health information, including:

- state and federal privacy and confidentiality laws;
- our contracts with customers and partners;
- state laws regulating healthcare professionals;
- Medicaid laws;
- the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and related rules proposed by the Health Care Financing Administration; and
- Health Care Financing Administration standards for Internet transmission of health data.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 establishes elements including, but not limited to, federal privacy and security standards for the use and protection of Protected Health Information. Any failure by us or by our personnel or partners to comply with applicable requirements may result in a material liability to us.

Although we have systems and policies in place for safeguarding Protected Health Information from unauthorized disclosure, these systems and policies may not preclude claims against us for alleged violations of applicable requirements. Also, third party sites and/or links that consumers may access through our web sites may not maintain adequate systems to safeguard this information, or may circumvent systems and policies we have put in place. In addition, future laws or changes in current laws may necessitate costly adaptations to our policies, procedures, or systems.

There can be no assurance that we will not be subject to product liability claims, that such claims will not result in liability in excess of our insurance coverage, that our insurance will cover such claims or that appropriate insurance will continue to be available to us in the future at commercially reasonable rates. Such product liability claims could have a material adverse affect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to the effect of payor and provider conduct which we cannot control. We offer certain electronic claims submission products and services as part of our product line. While we have implemented certain product features designed to maximize the accuracy and completeness of claims submissions, these features may not be sufficient to prevent inaccurate claims data from being submitted to payors. Should inaccurate claims data be submitted to payors, we may be subject to liability claims.

Electronic data transmission services are offered by certain payors to healthcare providers that establish a direct link between the provider and payor. This process reduces revenue to third party EDI service providers such as us. Accordingly, we are unable to insure that we will continue to generate revenue at or in excess of prior levels for such services. A significant increase in the utilization of direct links between healthcare providers and payers could have a material adverse effect on our transaction volume and financial results. In addition, we cannot provide assurance that we will be

able to maintain our existing links to payors or develop new connections on terms that are economically satisfactory to us, if at all.

There is significant uncertainty in the healthcare industry in which we operate and we are subject to the possibility of changing government regulation. The healthcare industry is subject to changing political, economic and regulatory influences that may affect the procurement processes and operation of healthcare facilities. During the past several years, the healthcare industry has been subject to an increase in governmental regulation of, among other things, reimbursement rates and certain capital expenditures.

In the past, various legislators have announced that they intend to examine proposals to reform certain aspects of the U.S. healthcare system including proposals which may change governmental involvement in healthcare and reimbursement rates, and otherwise alter the operating environment for us and our clients. Healthcare providers may react to these proposals, and the uncertainty surrounding such proposals, by curtailing or deferring investments, including those for our systems and related services. Cost-containment measures instituted by healthcare providers as a result of regulatory reform or otherwise could result in a reduction in the allocation of capital funds. Such a reduction could have an adverse effect on our ability to sell our systems and related services. On the other hand, changes in the regulatory environment have increased and may continue to increase the needs of healthcare organizations for cost-effective data management and thereby enhance the overall market for healthcare management information systems. We cannot predict what impact, if any, such proposals or healthcare reforms might have on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The HIPAA regulations, as adopted by the Department of Health and Human Services, established, among other things:

- a national standard for electronic transactions and code sets to be used in those transactions involving certain common health care transactions;
- privacy regulations to protect the privacy of plan participants and patients' medical records; and
- security regulations designed to establish security controls and measures to protect the privacy and confidentiality of personal identifiable health information when it is electronically stored, maintained or transmitted (even if only internally transmitted within a medical practice).

As these regulations mature and become better defined, we anticipate that these regulations will continue to directly affect certain of our products and services, but we cannot fully predict the impact at this time. We have taken steps to modify our products, services and internal practices as necessary to facilitate our and our client's compliance with the final regulations, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so in a timely or complete manner. Achieving compliance with these regulations could be costly and distract management's attention and divert other Company resources, and any noncompliance by us could result in civil and criminal penalties.

In addition, development of related federal and state regulations and policies regarding the confidentiality of health information or other matters may or may not supercede HIPAA and have the potential to positively or negatively affect our business.

In addition, our software may potentially be subject to regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a medical device. Such regulation could require the registration of the applicable manufacturing facility and software and hardware products, application of detailed record-keeping and manufacturing standards, and FDA approval or clearance prior to marketing. An approval or clearance requirement could create delays in marketing, and the FDA could require supplemental filings or object to certain of these applications, the result of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to other e-commerce regulations. We may be subject to additional federal and state statutes and regulations in connection with offering services and products via the Internet. On an increasingly frequent basis, federal and state legislators are proposing laws and regulations that apply to Internet commerce and communications. Areas being affected by these regulations include user privacy, pricing, content, taxation, copyright protection, distribution, and quality of products and services. To the extent that our products and services are subject to these laws and regulations, the sale of our products and services could be harmed.

We are subject to changes in and interpretations of financial accounting matters that govern the measurement of our performance. Based on our reading and interpretations of relevant guidance, principles or concepts issued by, among other authorities, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, Management believes our current sales and licensing contract terms and business arrangements have been properly reported. However, there continue to be issued interpretations and guidance for applying the relevant standards to a wide range of sales and licensing contract terms and business arrangements that are prevalent in the software industry. Future interpretations or changes by the regulators of existing accounting standards or changes in our business practices could result in future changes in our revenue recognition and/or other accounting policies and practices that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows, revenue and results of operations.

Our per share price may be adversely effected if weaknesses in our internal controls are identified by ourselves or our independent auditors. Any weaknesses identified in our internal controls as part of the ongoing evaluation being undertaken by us and our independent public accountants pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could have an adverse effect on the price at which our stock trades. In the process of evaluating and documenting our controls pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we have identified various deficiencies which were remediated. Management does not believe that any of these identified deficiencies constitute a material weakness in our internal controls.

No evaluation process can provide complete assurance that our internal controls will detect and correct all failures within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be reported. The effectiveness of our controls and procedures could also be limited by simple errors or faulty judgments. In addition, if we continue to expand, either organic growth or through acquisitions (or both), the challenges involved in implementing appropriate controls will increase and may require that we evolve some or all of our internal control processes.

It is also possible that the overall scope of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 may be revised in the future, thereby causing our auditors and ourselves to review, revise or reevaluate our internal control processes which may result in the expenditure of additional human and financial resources.

Our earnings will be affected beginning fiscal year 2007 when we begin recognizing employee stock option expense, pursuant to recently issued accounting standards. Stock options have from time to time been an important component of the compensation packages for many of our mid- and senior-level employees. We currently do not deduct the expense of employee stock option grants from our income. However, beginning with the quarter ended June 30, 2006 and beyond, we will begin recognizing employee stock option expense for remaining unvested stock options and any future stock option grants, resulting in additional pre-tax compensation expense. Option expensing could have a negative impact upon the price of our stock.

Continuing worldwide political and economic uncertainties may adversely impact our revenue and profitability. From time to time during the last four years, worldwide economic conditions have experienced a downturn due to numerous factors including but not limited to concerns about inflation and deflation, decreased consumer confidence, the lingering effects of international conflicts, energy costs and terrorist and military activities. These conditions make it extremely difficult for our customers, our vendors and ourselves to accurately forecast and plan future business activities, and they could cause constrained spending on our products and services, and/or delay and lengthen sales cycles.

Our future policy concerning the payment of dividends is uncertain. While we paid a one-time cash dividend in March 2005, we have not historically paid dividends, cash or otherwise, and there can be no assurance that we will pay another dividend in the future. Unfulfilled expectation to the contrary could have a material negative impact upon the price of our stock.

Results of Operations

Overview of results

- We have experienced significant growth in our total revenue as a result of revenue growth in our NextGen Division. Revenue grew 37.8% on a consolidated basis in the six

months ended September 30, 2005 versus 2004 and 21.8% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003.

- Consolidated income from operations grew 47.1% in the six months ended September 30, 2005 versus 2004 and 54.1% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003. This performance was driven principally by the results in our NextGen Division.
- We have benefited and hope to continue to benefit from the increased demands on healthcare providers for greater efficiency and lower costs, as well as increased adoption rates for electronic medical records and other technology.

NextGen Division

- Our NextGen Division has experienced significant growth in revenue and operating income. Divisional revenue grew 47.0% in the six months ended September 30, 2005 versus 2004 and 30.0% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003 while divisional operating income (excluding unallocated corporate expenses) grew 64.8% in the six months end September 30, 2005 versus 2004 and 56.2% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003.
- During the six months ended September 30, 2005, we added staffing resources to departments including sales, support, implementation, and software development and intend to continue to do so during the remainder of fiscal year 2006.
- Our goals include continuing to further enhance our existing products, developing new products for targeted markets, continuing to add new customers, selling additional software and services to existing customers and expanding penetration of connectivity services to new and existing customers.

QSI Division

- Our QSI Division experienced a revenue decline of 1.1% in the six months ended September 30, 2005 versus 2004 and 3.9% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 versus 2003. The Division experienced a 15.8% decrease in operating income (excluding unallocated corporate expenses) in the six months ended September 30, 2005 versus 2004.
- Our goals for the QSI Division include maximizing revenue and profit performance given the constraints present in this Division's target market.

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated, the percentage of revenues represented by each item in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2005 (unaudited)	2004 (unaudited)	2005 (unaudited)	2004 (unaudited)
Revenues:				
Software, hardware and supplies....	46.2%	43.9%	46.8%	43.8%
Implementation and training services	10.3	10.8	9.7	11.0
System sales.....	56.5	54.7	56.5	54.8
Maintenance and other services.....	32.8	33.1	32.5	33.4
Electronic data interchange services	10.7	12.2	11.0	11.8
Maintenance, EDI and other services...	43.5	45.3	43.5	45.2
Total revenue.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of revenue:				
Software, hardware and supplies....	6.4	8.0	7.7	9.8
Implementation and training services	6.6	7.4	6.6	7.2
Total cost of system sales.....	13.0	15.4	14.3	17.0
Maintenance and other services.....	12.3	13.9	12.4	14.3
Electronic data interchange services	7.2	8.1	7.3	7.5
Total cost of maintenance, EDI and other services.....	19.5	22.0	19.7	21.8
Total cost of revenue.....	32.5	37.4	34.0	38.8

Gross profit.....	67.5	62.6	66.0	61.2
Selling, general and administrative Research and development.....	30.2 6.7	25.5 8.6	29.8 6.5	25.1 8.3
Income from operations.....	30.6	28.5	29.7	27.8
Interest income.....	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.7
Income before provision for income taxes.....	32.1	29.3	31.1	28.5
Provision for income taxes.....	12.5	11.8	12.0	11.3
Net income.....	19.6%	17.5%	19.1%	17.2%

For the Three-Month Periods September 30, 2005 versus 2004

Net Income. The Company's net income for the three months ended September 30, 2005 was \$5.8 million or \$0.44 per share on a basic and \$0.43 per share on a fully diluted basis. In comparison, we earned \$3.7 million or \$0.29 per share on a basic and \$0.28 per share on a fully diluted basis for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in net income for the three months ended September 30, 2005 was achieved primarily through the following:

- a 39.2% increase in consolidated revenue;
- a 47.9% increase in NextGen Division revenue which accounted for 86.4% of consolidated revenue; and
- an increase in the consolidated gross profit percentage which increased to 67.5% in the quarter ended September 30, 2005 versus 62.6% in the same period last year.

Revenue. Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2005 increased 39.2% to \$29.5 million from \$21.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. NextGen Division revenue increased 47.9% from approximately \$17.3 million to approximately \$25.5 million in the period, while QSI Division revenue increased by 1.6% during the period.

We report revenue in two major categories, "Systems sales" and "Maintenance and other services". Revenue in the systems sales category includes software license fees, hardware, third party software, supplies and implementation and training services related to the purchase of the Company's software systems. The majority of the revenue in the system sales category is related to the sale of software. Revenue in the Maintenance and other category includes maintenance, EDI, and other revenue. Maintenance and EDI revenue are the principal sources of revenue in this category.

System Sales. Company-wide sales of systems for the three months ended September 30, 2005, increased 43.8% to \$16.7 million from \$11.6 million in the prior year quarter.

Our increase in revenue from sales of systems was principally the result of a 46.7% increase in category revenue at our NextGen Division whose sales in this category grew from \$11.0 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2004 to \$16.1 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2005. This increase was driven primarily by higher sales of NextGen^{emr} and NextGen^{epm} software to both new and existing clients, as well as delivery of related implementation services, offset by declines in sales of related hardware, third party software, and supplies.

The following table breaks down our reported system sales into software, hardware, third party software, supplies, and implementation and training services components by Division:

	Software	Hardware, Third Party Software and Supplies	Implementation and Training Services	Total System Sales
Three months ended September 30, 2005				
QSI Division.....	\$ 250	\$ 124	\$ 196	\$ 570
NextGen Division.....	12,274	1,013	2,835	16,122
Consolidated.....	\$ 12,524	\$ 1,137	\$ 3,031	\$ 16,692

Three months ended				
September 30, 2004				
QSI Division.....	\$ 196	\$ 321	\$ 100	\$ 617
NextGen Division.....	7,484	1,306	2,200	10,990
Consolidated.....	<u>\$ 7,680</u>	<u>\$ 1,627</u>	<u>\$ 2,300</u>	<u>\$ 11,607</u>

NextGen Division software revenue increased 64.0% between the three months ended September 30, 2004 and the three months ended September 30, 2005. The Division's software revenue accounted for 76.1% of divisional system sales revenue during the three months ended September 30, 2005, an increase from 68.1% in the prior year period. Sales of additional licenses to existing customers grew to \$2.2 million during the three months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$1.3 million in the year ago period. The increase in software's share of systems sales was not the result of any new trend or change in emphasis on our part relative to software sales. Software license revenue growth continues to be an area of primary emphasis for the NextGen Division and management was pleased with the Division's performance in this area.

During the three months ended September 30, 2005, 6.3% of NextGen's system sales revenue was represented by hardware and third party software compared to 11.9% in the same prior year period. We have noted that the last several quarter's results have included a relatively lower amount of hardware and third party software compared to prior periods. However, this decrease was not the result of any change in emphasis on our part. The number of customers who purchase hardware and third party software and the dollar amount of hardware and third party software revenue fluctuates each quarter depending on the needs of customers. The inclusion of hardware and third party software in the Division's sales arrangements is typically at the request of the customer and is not a priority focus for us.

Implementation and training revenue at the NextGen Division increased 28.9% in the three months ended September 30, 2005 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2004. Implementation and training revenue at the NextGen Division decreased its share of divisional system sales revenue to 17.6% in the three months ended September 30, 2005 from 20.0% in the three months ended September 30, 2004. The growth in implementation and training revenue is the result of increases in the amount of implementation and training services rendered to our customers. The amount of implementation and training services revenue and the corresponding rate of growth compared to a prior period in any given quarter is dependant on several factors including timing of customer implementations, the availability of qualified staff, and the mix of services being rendered. The number of implementation and training staff increased during the three months ended September 30, 2005 versus 2004 in order to accommodate the increased amount of implementation services sold in conjunction with increased software sales. In order to achieve continued increased revenue in this area, additional staffing increases are anticipated, though actual future increases in revenue and staff will depend upon the availability of qualified staff, business mix and conditions, and our ability to retain current staff members.

The NextGen Division's growth has come in part from investments in sales and marketing activities including hiring additional sales representatives, trade show attendance, and advertising expenditures. We have also benefited from winning numerous industry awards for the NextGen Division's flagship NextGen^{emr} and NextGen^{epm} software products in fiscal years 2005 and 2004, as well as in prior years, and the apparent increasing acceptance of electronic medical records technology in the healthcare industry.

For the QSI Division, total system sales decreased 7.6% in the three months ended September 30, 2005 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2004. We do not presently foresee any material changes in the business environment for the Division with respect to the constrained environment that has been in place for the past several years.

Maintenance and Other Services. For the three months ended September 30, 2005, Company-wide revenue from maintenance and other services grew 33.7% to \$12.9 million from \$9.6 million in the same period in the prior year. The increase in this category resulted from an increase in maintenance and EDI revenue from the NextGen Division's client base offsetting slight decreases in the QSI Division's revenue in these areas. Total NextGen Division maintenance revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2005 grew 32.2% to \$5.6 million from \$4.2 million in the same year ago period, while EDI revenue grew 48.1% to \$2.0 million compared to \$1.4 million during the same prior year period. QSI Division

maintenance revenue declined 2.6% in the same period while QSI divisional EDI revenue declined by 5.6% between the same periods.

The following table details revenue included in the Maintenance and other category for the three month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

	Maintenance	EDI	Other	Total
Three months ended				
September 30, 2005				
QSI Division.....	\$ 1,748	\$ 1,158	\$ 542	\$ 3,448
NextGen Division.....	5,612	2,016	1,774	9,402
Consolidated.....	<u>\$ 7,360</u>	<u>\$ 3,174</u>	<u>\$ 2,316</u>	<u>\$ 12,850</u>
Three months ended				
September 30, 2004				
QSI Division.....	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,227	\$ 317	\$ 3,338
NextGen Division.....	4,245	1,361	666	6,272
Consolidated.....	<u>\$ 6,039</u>	<u>\$ 2,588</u>	<u>\$ 983</u>	<u>\$ 9,610</u>

The growth in maintenance revenue for the NextGen Division has come from new customers that have been added each quarter as well as our relative success in retaining existing maintenance customers. NextGen's EDI revenue growth has come from new customers and from further penetration of the Division's existing customer base. We intend to continue to promote maintenance and EDI services to both new and existing customers.

The following table provides the number of billing sites which were receiving maintenance services as of the last business day of the quarters ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 respectively, as well as the number of billing sites receiving EDI services during the last month of each respective period at each Division of the Company. The table presents summary information only and includes billing entities added and removed for any reason. Note also that a single client may include one or multiple billing sites, and changes in billing protocols for certain clients can cause period to period changes in the number of billing sites.

	NextGen		QSI		Consolidated	
	Maintenance	EDI	Maintenance	EDI	Maintenance	EDI
September 30, 2004.....	465	372	304	219	769	591
Billing sites added.....	248	184	5	20	253	204
Billing sites removed.....	(6)	(79)	(29)	(40)	(35)	(119)
September 30, 2005.....	<u>707</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>676</u>

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2005 increased 21.1% to \$9.6 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2005 from \$7.9 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2004, while the cost of revenue as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 32.5% from 37.4%.

The decrease in our consolidated cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue between the three months ended September 30, 2005 and the three months ended September 30, 2004 is attributable to three main factors:

- a reduction in the level of hardware and third party software expense as a percentage of revenue in the NextGen Division and the QSI Division;
- a reduction in the level of employee compensation expense included in cost of sales as a percentage of revenue in the NextGen Division;
- an increase in the NextGen Division's share of consolidated revenue from 81.4% in the quarter ended September 30, 2004 to 86.4% in the quarter ended September 30, 2005. The NextGen Division's gross profit has been and continues to be higher than the QSI Division; and
- a decrease in the cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue at each of our Divisions causing a corresponding increase in gross profit margins of both of our Divisions.

The following table details the individual components of cost of revenue and gross profit as a percentage of total revenue for our Company and our two Divisions:

	Hardware, Third Party Software	Payroll and related Benefits	Other	Total Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit
Three months ended September 30, 2005					
QSI Division.....	4.5%	18.3%	21.2%	44.0%	56.0%
NextGen Division..	5.0	11.2	14.5	30.7	69.3
Consolidated.....	<u>4.9%</u>	<u>12.2%</u>	<u>15.4%</u>	<u>32.5%</u>	<u>67.5%</u>
Three months ended September 30, 2004					
QSI Division.....	9.3%	16.9%	24.1%	50.3%	49.7%
NextGen Division..	5.5	12.9	16.1	34.5	65.5
Consolidated.....	<u>6.2%</u>	<u>13.7%</u>	<u>17.5%</u>	<u>37.4%</u>	<u>62.6%</u>

During the three months ended September 30, 2005, hardware and third party software constituted a smaller portion of consolidated revenue compared to the same year ago period driven principally by the composition of NextGen Division revenue. We have noted that the last several quarter's results have included a relatively lower amount of hardware and third party software compared with prior periods. However, this reduction was not the result of any change in emphasis on our part. The number of customers who purchase hardware and third party software and the dollar amount of hardware and third party software purchased fluctuates each quarter depending on the needs of the customers and is not a priority focus for us.

Our payroll and benefits expense associated with delivering our products and services decreased to 12.2% of consolidated revenue in the three months ended September 30, 2005 compared to 13.7% during the three months ended September 30, 2004. The absolute level of consolidated payroll and benefit expenses grew from \$2.9 million in the three months ended September 30, 2004 to \$3.6 million in the three months ended September 30, 2005, an increase of 24% or \$0.7 million. This increase was due primarily to additions to related headcount, payroll and benefits expense associated with delivering products and services in the NextGen Division where such expenses increased to \$2.9 million in three months ended September 30, 2005 from \$2.2 million in the three months ended September 30, 2004. Payroll and benefits expense associated with delivering products and services in the QSI Division during the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 remained relatively unchanged at approximately \$0.7 million.

We anticipate continued additions to headcount in the NextGen Division in areas related to delivering products and services in future periods but due to the uncertainties in the timing of our sales arrangements, our sales mix, the acquisition and training of qualified personnel, and other issues, we cannot accurately predict if related headcount expense as a percentage of revenue will increase or decrease in the future.

We do not currently intend to make any significant additions to related headcount at the QSI Division.

"Other," which consists of outside service costs, amortization of software development costs and other costs, declined on a consolidated basis to 15.4% of revenue during the three months ended September 30, 2005 compared to 17.5% a year ago.

Should the NextGen Division continue to represent an increasing share of our revenue and should the NextGen Division continue to carry higher gross profit than the QSI Division, our consolidated gross profit percentages should increase to more closely match those of the NextGen Division.

As a result of the foregoing events and activities, gross profit percentage for the Company and our two operating Divisions increased for the three month period ended September 30, 2005 versus the prior year period.

The following table details revenue and cost of revenue on a consolidated and divisional basis for the three month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

	Three months ended September 30,		Three months ended September 30,	
	2005	%	2004	%
QSI Division				
Revenue.....	\$ 4,018	100.0%	\$ 3,955	100.0%
Cost of revenue..	1,769	44.0	1,990	50.3
Gross profit....	\$ 2,249	56.0	\$ 1,965	49.7
NextGen Division				
Revenue.....	\$ 25,524	100.0	\$ 17,262	100.0
Cost of revenue..	7,842	30.7	5,947	34.5
Gross profit....	\$ 17,682	69.3	\$ 11,315	65.5
Consolidated				
Revenue.....	\$ 29,542	100.0	\$ 21,217	100.0
Cost of revenue..	9,611	32.5	7,937	37.4
Gross profit....	\$ 19,931	67.5%	\$ 13,280	62.6%

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2005 increased 64.8% to \$8.9 million as compared to \$5.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in the amount of such expenses resulted primarily from a \$0.8 million increase in commissions expenses in the NextGen Division, a \$0.8 million increase in salaries and wages in the NextGen Division, a net \$0.9 million increase in other selling, general and administrative expenses in the NextGen Division and a \$1.0 million increase in corporate related expenses. Approximately half of the increase in year over year corporate related expense was related to expenses associated with the contested proxy election which occurred in conjunction with the 2005 Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue increased from 25.5% in the three months ended September 30, 2004 to 30.2% in the three months ended September 30, 2005 due to the fact that the rate of growth in selling, general and administrative expense was more than the aggregate revenue growth rate for the Company.

We anticipate increased expenditures for trade shows, advertising and the employment of additional sales and administrative staff at the NextGen Division. We also anticipate future increases in corporate expenditures being made in a wide range of areas. While we expect selling, general and administrative expenses to increase on an absolute basis, we cannot accurately predict the impact these additional expenditures will have on selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue.

Research and Development Costs. Research and development costs for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were \$2.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. The increases in research and development expenses were primarily due to increased investment in the NextGen product line. Research and development costs as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 6.7% from 8.6% during the months ended September 30, 2005. Research and development expenses are expected to continue at or above current dollar levels.

Interest Income. Interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2005 increased 171% to approximately \$0.5 million compared with \$0.2 million in the three months ended September 30, 2004. Interest income in the three months ended September 30, 2005 increased primarily due to the effect of an increase in short term interest rates versus the prior year quarter as well as comparatively higher amounts of funds available for investment during the three months ended September 30, 2005.

Our investment policy is determined by our Board of Directors. We currently maintain our cash in very liquid short term assets including money market funds and short term U.S. Treasuries with maturities of less than 90 days. Our Board of Directors may consider alternate uses for our cash including, but not limited to payment of a special dividend, initiation of a regular dividend, initiation of a stock buy-back program, an expansion of our investment policy to include investments with maturities of greater than 90 days, or other items. Additionally, it is possible that we will utilize some or all of our cash to fund an acquisition or other similar business activity. Any or all of these programs could significantly impact our investment income in future periods.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2005 was approximately \$3.7 million as compared to approximately \$2.5 million for the year ago period. The effective tax rates for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were 39.0% and 40.3%, respectively. The provision for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2005 differs from the combined statutory rates primarily due to the impact of varying state income tax rates, the research and development tax credits, and the newly-created domestic manufacturer's deduction under Internal Revenue Code Section 199. The effective rate for the three months ended September 30, 2005 decreased from the prior year primarily due to the relatively larger impact of research and development tax credits and the newly-created domestic manufacturer's deduction which became effective at the start of fiscal year 2006. The provision for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2004 differs from the combined statutory rates primarily due to the impact of varying state income tax rates and research and development tax credits.

For the Six-Month Periods September 30, 2005 versus 2004

Net Income. The Company's net income for the six months ended September 30, 2005 was \$10.9 million or \$0.83 per share on a basic and \$0.80 per share on a fully diluted basis. In comparison, we earned \$7.0 million or \$0.56 per share on a basic and \$0.54 per share on a fully diluted basis in the six months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in net income for the six months ended September 30, 2005, was achieved primarily through the following:

- a 37.8% increase in consolidated revenue;
- a 47.0% increase in NextGen Division revenue which accounted for 86.2% of consolidated revenue; and
- increase in the consolidated gross profit percentage which increased to 66.0% in the six months ended September 30, 2005 versus 61.2% in the same period last year.

Revenue. Revenue for the six months ended September 30, 2005 increased 37.8% to \$57.0 million from \$41.3 million for the six months ended September 30, 2004. NextGen Division revenue increased 47.0% from \$33.4 million during the six month ended September 30, 2004 to \$49.1 million during the six month ended September 30, 2005, while QSI Division revenue declined by 1.1% during the same period.

We report revenue in two major categories, "Systems sales" and "Maintenance and other services". Revenue in the systems sales category includes software license fees, hardware, third party software, supplies and implementation and training services related to purchase of the Company's software systems. The majority of the revenue in the system sales category is related to the sale of software. Revenue in the Maintenance and other category includes maintenance, EDI, and other revenue. Maintenance and EDI revenue are the principal sources of revenue in this category.

System Sales. Company-wide sales of systems for the six months ended September 30, 2005 increased 41.8% to \$32.2 million from \$22.7 million in the same prior year period.

Our increase in revenue from sales of systems was principally the result of a 44.3% increase in category revenue at our NextGen Division whose systems sales grew from \$21.6 million to \$31.1 million. This increase was driven primarily by higher sales of NextGen^{emr} and NextGen^{epm} software to both new and existing clients, as well as delivery of related implementation and training services, partially offset by declines in the sale of hardware, third party software, and supplies.

Category revenue in the QSI Division declined by 5.4% between the six months ended September 30, 2004 and the six months ended September 30, 2005.

The following table breaks down our reported systems sales into software, hardware and third party software and supplies, and implementation and training services components by Division:

	Software	Hardware, Third Party Software and Supplies	Implementation and Training Services	Total System Sales
Six months ended September 30, 2005				
QSI Division.....	\$ 301	\$ 438	\$ 322	\$ 1,061

NextGen Division.....	23,460	2,435	5,199	31,094
Consolidated.....	<u>\$ 23,761</u>	<u>\$ 2,873</u>	<u>\$ 5,521</u>	<u>\$ 32,155</u>
Six months ended				
September 30, 2004				
QSI Division.....	\$ 519	\$ 446	\$ 157	\$ 1,122
NextGen Division.....	14,220	2,925	4,409	21,554
Consolidated.....	<u>\$ 14,739</u>	<u>\$ 3,371</u>	<u>\$ 4,566</u>	<u>\$ 22,676</u>

NextGen Division software revenue increased 65.0% between the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the six months ended September 30, 2004. The Division's software revenue accounted for 75.4% of divisional systems sales revenue during the six months ending September 30, 2005, an increase from 66.0% in the six months ended September 30, 2004. Sales of additional licenses to existing customers grew to \$3.5 million during the six months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$2.1 million in the year ago period. This increase was not the result of any new trend or change in emphasis on our part relative to software sales. Software license revenue continues to be an area of primary emphasis for the NextGen division and management was pleased with the Division's performance in this area.

During the six months ended September 30, 2005, 7.8% of NextGen's systems sales revenue was represented by hardware and third party software compared to 13.6% in the same prior year period. We have noted that the last several quarter's results have included a relatively lower amount of hardware and third party software compared to prior periods. However, this decrease was not the result of any change in emphasis on our part. The number of customers who purchase hardware and third party software and the dollar amount of hardware and third party software revenue fluctuates each quarter depending on the needs of customers. The inclusion of hardware and third party software in the division's sales arrangements is typically at the request of the customer and is not a priority focus for us.

Implementation and training revenue at the NextGen Division increased 17.9% from the six months ended September 30, 2004 compared to the six months ended September 30, 2005. Implementation and training revenue at the NextGen Division decreased its share of category revenue from 20.5% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 to 16.7% in the six months ended September 30, 2005. The growth in implementation and training revenue is the result of increases in the amount of implementation and training services rendered to our customers. The number of implementation and training staff increased during the course of the six months ended September 30, 2005 versus 2004 in order to accommodate the increased amount of implementation services sold in conjunction with increased software sales. In order to achieve continued increased revenue in this area, additional staffing increases are anticipated, though actual future increases will depend upon the availability of qualified staff, business conditions, and our ability to retain current staff members.

The NextGen Division's growth has come in part from investments in sales and marketing activities including hiring additional sales representatives, trade show attendance, and advertising expenditures. We have also benefited from winning numerous industry awards for the NextGen Division's flagship NextGen^{emr} and NextGen^{epm} software products in fiscal years 2005 and 2004, as well as in prior years, and the apparent increasing acceptance of electronic medical records technology in the healthcare industry.

Maintenance and Other Services. For the six months ended September 30, 2005, Company-wide revenue from maintenance and other services grew 32.9% to \$24.8 million from \$18.7 million during the same period last year. The increase in this category resulted principally from an increase in maintenance and EDI revenue from the NextGen Division's client base. Total NextGen Division maintenance revenue for the six months ended September 30, 2005 grew 39.4% to \$11.2 million from \$8.0 million in the period a year ago, while EDI revenue grew 62.6% to \$3.9 million compared to \$2.4 million during the same period. QSI Division maintenance revenue declined 4.4% from \$3.7 million to \$3.5 million in the same period while QSI Divisional EDI revenue declined by 4.7% from \$2.5 million to \$2.3 million during such period.

The following table details revenue included in Maintenance and other for the six month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

	<u>Maintenance</u>	<u>EDI</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Six months ended				

September 30, 2005				
QSI Division.....	\$ 3,517	\$ 2,340	\$ 933	\$ 6,790
NextGen Division.....	11,153	3,936	2,936	18,025
Consolidated.....	<u>\$ 14,670</u>	<u>\$ 6,276</u>	<u>\$ 3,869</u>	<u>\$ 24,815</u>
Six months ended				
September 30, 2004				
QSI Division.....	\$ 3,678	\$ 2,455	\$ 681	\$ 6,814
NextGen Division.....	8,000	2,421	1,436	11,857
Consolidated.....	<u>\$ 11,678</u>	<u>\$ 4,876</u>	<u>\$ 2,117</u>	<u>\$ 18,671</u>

The growth in overall maintenance revenue has come from new customers that have been added each quarter, additional software purchases by existing customers, as well as our relative success in retaining existing maintenance customers. NextGen EDI revenue growth has come from new customers and from further penetration of the Division's existing customer base. We intend to continue to promote maintenance and EDI services to both new and existing customers.

The following table provides the number of billing sites which were receiving maintenance services as of the last business day of the quarters ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 respectively, as well as the number of billing sites receiving EDI services during the last month of each respective period at each division of the Company. The table presents summary information only and includes billing entities added and removed for any reason. Note also that a single client may include one or multiple billing sites, and changes in billing arrangements with certain clients can cause period to period changes in the number of billing sites.

	NextGen		QSI		Consolidated	
	Maintenance	EDI	Maintenance	EDI	Maintenance	EDI
September 30, 2004.....	465	372	304	219	769	591
Billing sites added.....	248	184	5	20	253	204
Billing sites removed.....	(6)	(79)	(29)	(40)	(35)	(119)
September 30, 2005.....	<u>707</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>676</u>

Cost of Revenue. The cost of revenue for the six months ended September 30, 2005 increased 20.7% to \$19.4 million from \$16.0 million, while the cost of revenue as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 34.0% from 38.8% during the same period a year ago.

The decrease in our consolidated cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue between the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the six months ended September 30, 2004 is attributable to three main factors:

- a reduction in the level of third party hardware and software as a percentage of revenue in the NextGen Division;
- a reduction in the level of employee compensation expense included in cost of sales as a percentage of revenue in the NextGen Division;
- an increase in the NextGen Division's share of consolidated revenue from 80.8% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 to 86.2% in September 30, 2005. The NextGen Division's gross profit percentage has been and continues to be higher than that of the QSI Division; and
- a decrease in the cost of revenue as a percentage of revenue at each of our Divisions causing a corresponding increase in gross profit margins at both of our Divisions.

The following table details the individual components of cost of revenue and gross profit as a percentage of total revenue for our Company and our two Divisions:

	Hardware, Third Party Software	Payroll and related Benefits	Other	Total Cost of Revenue	Gross Profit
Six months ended September 30, 2005					

QSI Division.....	8.8%	18.7%	21.1%	48.6%	51.4%
NextGen Division.	5.7	11.2	14.7	31.6	68.4
Consolidated.....	<u>6.2%</u>	<u>12.2%</u>	<u>15.6%</u>	<u>34.0%</u>	<u>66.0%</u>
Six months ended September 30, 2004					
QSI Division.....	8.1%	17.2%	24.4%	49.7%	50.3%
NextGen Division.	7.5	13.6	15.1	36.2	63.8
Consolidated.....	<u>8.0%</u>	<u>14.3%</u>	<u>16.5%</u>	<u>38.8%</u>	<u>61.2%</u>

During the six months ended September 30, 2005, the cost of hardware and third party software constituted 6.2% of consolidated revenue compared to 8.0% in the same year ago period. We have noted that the last several quarter's results have included a relatively lower amount of hardware and third party software compared to prior periods. However this year over year reduction was not the result of any change in emphasis on our part. The number of customers who purchase hardware and third party software and the dollar amount of hardware and third party software purchased fluctuates each quarter depending on the needs of the customers and is not a priority focus for us.

Our payroll and benefits expense associated with delivering our products and services decreased to 12.2% of consolidated revenue in the six months ended September 30, 2005 compared to 14.3% in the six months ended September 30, 2004. The absolute level of consolidated payroll and benefit expenses grew from \$5.9 million in the six months ended September 30, 2004 to \$7.0 million in September 30, 2005, an increase of 18.6%. This increase was due primarily to additions to headcount, payroll and benefits expense associated with delivering products and services in the NextGen Division. These divisional expenses increased to \$5.5 million in the six months ended September 30, 2005 compared to \$4.5 million in the six months ended September 30, 2004, an increase of 22.2%. The Division's payroll and benefits expense associated with delivering products and services as a percentage of divisional revenue in the six months ended September 30, 2005 decreased to 11.2% compared to 13.6% in the prior year period. Headcount expense as a percentage of revenue for the six month period ended September 30, 2005 at the QSI Division increased compared to the prior year at 18.7% versus 17.2%, in the prior year period.

We anticipate continued additions to headcount in the NextGen Division in areas related to delivering products and services in future periods but due to the uncertainties in the timing of our sales arrangements, our sales mix, the acquisition and training of qualified personnel, and other issues we cannot accurately predict if related headcount expense as a percentage of revenue will increase or decrease in the future.

We do not currently intend to make any significant additions to related headcount at the QSI Division.

"Other," which consists of outside service costs, amortization of software development costs and other costs, declined slightly to 15.6% of revenue from 16.5% in the year ago period.

Should the NextGen Division continue to represent an increasing share of our revenue and should NextGen continue to show higher gross profit percentages compared to the QSI Division, our gross profit percentages should increase to more closely match those of the NextGen Division.

As a result of the foregoing events and activities, our gross profit percentage for the Company and our two operating Divisions increased for the six month period ended September 30, 2005 versus the prior year period.

The following table details revenue and cost of revenue on a consolidated and divisional basis for the six month periods ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

	<u>Six months ended September 30,</u>		<u>Six months ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>%</u>
QSI Division				
Revenue.....	\$ 7,851	100.0%	\$ 7,936	100.0%
Cost of revenue..	3,817	48.6	3,940	49.7

Gross profit.....	4,034	51.4	3,996	50.3
NextGen Division				
Revenue.....	49,119	100.0	33,411	100.0
Cost of revenue..	15,545	31.6	12,098	36.2
Gross profit.....	\$ 33,574	68.4	21,313	63.8
Consolidated				
Revenue.....	56,970	100.0	41,347	100.0
Cost of revenue..	19,362	34.0	16,038	38.8
Gross profit.....	\$ 37,608	66.0%	\$ 25,309	61.2%

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2005 increased 63.5% to \$17.0 million as compared to \$10.4 million for the six months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in the amount of such expenses resulted primarily from increases of \$1.5 million in salaries and related benefits in the NextGen division, \$1.3 million in commission expenses in the NextGen Division, \$1.8 million in other general selling, general and administrative expenses in the NextGen Division and \$2.0 million in increased corporate related expenses. Approximately \$0.6 million of the increase in year over year corporate related expenses was salaries and related benefits and \$0.5 million was related to expenses associated with the contested proxy election which occurred in conjunction with the 2005 Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue increased from 25.1% in the six months ended September 30, 2004 to 29.8% in the six months ended September 30, 2005 due to selling, general, administrative expenses growing at a faster rate than revenue.

We anticipate increased expenditures for trade shows, advertising and the employment of additional sales and administrative staff at the NextGen Division. We also anticipate future increases in corporate expenditures being made in areas including but not limited to staffing and professional services. While we expect selling, general and administrative expenses to increase on an absolute basis, we cannot accurately predict the impact these additional expenditures will have on selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue.

Research and Development Costs. Research and development costs for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were \$3.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively. The increases in research and development expenses were primarily due to increased investment in the NextGen product line. Research and development costs as a percentage of net revenue decreased to 6.5% from 8.3% due in part, to the fact that revenue growth exceeded the increase in research and development spending. Research and development expenses are expected to continue at or above current levels.

Interest Income. Interest income for the six months ended September 30, 2005 increased 176.2% to \$0.8 million compared with \$0.3 million in the six months ended September 30, 2004. Interest income in the six months ended September 30, 2005 increased primarily due to the effect of an increase in short term interest rates versus the prior year period as well as comparatively higher amounts of funds available for investment during the six months ended September 30, 2005.

Our investment policy is determined by our Board of Directors. We currently maintain our cash in very liquid short term assets including money market funds and short term U.S. Treasuries with maturities of less than 90 days. Our Board of Directors continues to review alternate uses for our cash including, but not limited to payment of a special dividend, initiation of a regular dividend, initiation of a stock buy back program, an expansion of our investment policy to include investments with maturities of greater than 90 days, or other items. Additionally, it is possible that we will utilize some or all of our cash to fund an acquisition or other similar business activity. Any or all of these programs could significantly impact our investment income in future periods.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes for the six months ended September 30, 2005 was approximately \$6.9 million as compared to approximately \$4.7 million for the year ago period. The effective tax rates for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 were 38.7% and 39.9%, respectively. The provision for income taxes for the six months ended September 30, 2005 differs from the combined statutory rates primarily due to the impact of varying state income tax rates, research and development tax credits and the newly-created domestic manufacturer's deduction under

Internal Revenue Code Section 199. The effective rate for the six months ended September 30, 2005 decreased from the prior year primarily due to the relatively larger impact of research and development tax credits and the domestic manufacturer's deduction, which is effective for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2006. The provision for income taxes for the six months ended September 30, 2004 differs from the combined statutory rates primarily due to the impact of varying state income tax rates and research and development tax credits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table presents selected financial statistics and information for each of the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

	Six months ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 63,126	\$ 59,522
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the six month period.....	\$ 11,969	\$ 8,127
Net income during the period.....	\$ 10,869	\$ 7,097
Net cash provided by operations during the period.....	\$ 13,572	\$ 9,121
Number of days of sales outstanding at start of the period.....	119	99
Number of days of sales outstanding at the end of the period.....	126	108

The Company's principal source of cash was cash provided by operations. The number of days sales outstanding at the end of the period increased by 7 days during the six month period ended September 30, 2005 compared to the prior year period. Such increase was primarily due to an increase in the volume of services sold by the NextGen Division which had not yet been rendered, resulting in an increase in both deferred revenue and accounts receivable. If amounts included in both accounts receivable and deferred revenue were netted out, the Company's turnover of accounts received expressed as days sales outstanding would be 71 days as of September 30, 2005 and 72 days as of March 31, 2005. Provided turnover of accounts receivable, deferred revenue, and profitability remain consistent with the six months ended September 30, 2005, we anticipate being able to continue to generate cash from operations during fiscal 2006 primarily from the net income of the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$12.0 million between March 31, 2005 and September 30, 2005 primarily as a result of cash provided by operating activities. Cash and cash equivalents increased approximately \$8.1 million during the six months ended September 30, 2004, also primarily as a result of cash generated by operating activities.

Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 was \$2.7 million and \$1.8 million respectively. Net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 consisted of additions to equipment and improvements and capitalized software.

During the six months ended September 30, 2005, we received proceeds of \$1.1 million from the exercise of stock options and recorded a reduction in income tax liability of \$1.0 million related to tax deductions received from employee stock option exercises. The benefit was recorded as additional paid in capital.

At September 30, 2005, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$63.1 million. We intend to expend some of these funds for the development of products complementary to our existing product line as well as new versions of certain of our products. These developments are intended to take advantage of more powerful technologies and to increase the integration of our products. We have no additional significant current capital commitments.

Management believes that its cash and cash equivalents on hand at September 30, 2005, together with cash flows from operations, if any, will be sufficient to meet its working capital and capital expenditure requirements in the ordinary course of business for the balance of fiscal 2006.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations at September 30, 2005, and the effect that such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash in future periods:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than a year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Beyond 5 years
Non-cancelable lease obligations	\$ 4,774	\$ 769	\$ 2,472	\$ 1,467	\$ 66

Item 3. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We have a significant amount of cash and short-term investments with maturities less than three months. This cash portfolio exposes us to interest rate risk as short-term investment rates can be volatile. Given the short-term maturity structure of our investment portfolio, we believe that it is not subject to principal fluctuations and the effective interest rate of our portfolio tracks closely to various short-term money market interest rate benchmarks.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively) conducted an evaluation of the design and operation of our "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act")). Based on that evaluation, which was conducted within 90 days of the date on which this quarterly report was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by use in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is accumulated, recorded, processed, summarized and reported to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding whether or not disclosure is required.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2005, no significant changes have occurred in our "internal controls over financial reporting" (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our financial reporting function. However, we are performing ongoing evaluations of our internal processes in order to find opportunities to further enhance our internal controls system.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

After the close of business on October 26, 2005, the Company learned that a lawsuit has been filed against the Company and six of its eight directors by Ahmed Hussein, a director and significant shareholder of the Company. The complaint names the Company and individual directors, Patrick Cline, Maurice DeWald, Vincent Love, Steven Plochocki, Sheldon Razin and Louis Silverman. Director Ibrahim Fawzy was not named as a defendant.

Filed in the Superior Court for Orange County, California, the complaint alleges that in connection with the Company's 2005 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the certified results from the independent inspector of election included certain proxies that should not have been included in the final vote tabulation. The independent inspector of election has certified the election of the Company's eight directors (as previously announced) after hearing Mr. Hussein's claim concerning this matter. Specifically, Mr. Hussein seeks (i) a determination that the election of directors at the Annual Meeting is invalid, (ii) a determination that the votes of the disputed shares were improper and in violation of applicable regulations, (iii) an order requiring that the election of directors at the Annual Meeting be retabulated without including the disputed shares in the count, (iv) an order requiring the election of directors with the retabulated votes in a manner so as to provide Mr. Hussein with the greatest number of directors possible, and (v) costs.

The Company believes that Mr. Hussein's claims lack merit and that the results certified by the independent inspector of elections are conclusive of this matter. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Securities Holders.

Information concerning the Company's 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on September 21, 2005 is contained in Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 11, 2005.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibits:

- 31.1 Certifications Required by Rule 13a-14 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

QUALITY SYSTEMS, INC.

Date: November 4, 2005

By: /s/ Louis Silverman
Louis Silverman
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 4, 2005

By: /s/ Paul Holt
Paul Holt
Chief Financial Officer; Principal Accounting
Officer

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Louis Silverman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-Q of Quality Systems, Inc.;
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;
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.

Date: November 4, 2005

/s/ LOUIS SILVERMAN

Louis Silverman

Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)

I, Paul Holt, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-Q of Quality Systems, Inc.;
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;
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.

Date: November 4, 2005

/s/ PAUL HOLT

Paul Holt
Chief Financial Officer (principal accounting officer)

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Quality Systems, Inc. (the "Company") for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005 (the "Report"), the undersigned hereby certify in their capacities as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, respectively, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; 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: November 4, 2005

By: /s/ LOUIS SILVERMAN
Louis Silverman
Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)

Dated: November 4, 2005

By: /s/ PAUL HOLT
Paul Holt
Chief Financial Officer (principal accounting officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signatures that appear in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.