

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

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the year ended December 31, 2024

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 001-41822



SYRA HEALTH CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

85-4027995

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

1119 Keystone Way N. #201

Carmel, IN 46032

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(463) 345-8950**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	SYRA	The Nasdaq Capital Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.: ☐

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒

Smaller reporting company ☒

Emerging growth company ☒

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

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

The Registrant was not a public company as of the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter and, therefore, cannot calculate the aggregate market value of its voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates as of such date.

The number of shares of the registrant's Class A Common Stock outstanding as of March 7, 2025 was 11,312,544.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Specified portions of the registrant's proxy statement, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14 A in connection with the registrant's 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement"), are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Except with respect to information specifically incorporated by reference in this Annual Report, the Proxy Statement is not deemed to be filed as part hereof.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are only predictions. In some cases, you can identify these forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “depends,” “estimate,” “expects,” “intend,” “may,” “ongoing,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “should,” “will,” “would” or the negative of those terms or other similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain those words. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, strategy, short- and long-term business operations and objectives, and financial needs. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the following:

- our projected financial position and estimated cash burn rate;
- our estimates regarding expenses, future revenues and capital requirements;
- our ability to continue as a going concern;
- our need to raise substantial additional capital to fund our operations;
- our ability to compete in the healthcare industry;
- the timing, cost and success or failure of new product and service introductions, development and product upgrade releases;
- competitive pressures including offerings and pricing;
- our ability to establish and maintain strategic relationships;
- undetected errors or similar problems in our software products;
- compliance with existing laws, regulations and industry initiatives and future changes in laws or regulations in the healthcare industry;
- the possibility of services-related liabilities;
- our ability to obtain, maintain and protect our intellectual property rights and the potential for us to incur substantial costs from lawsuits to enforce or protect our intellectual property rights;
- our reliance on third-party content providers;
- the success of competing products or services that are or become available;
- our ability to expand our organization to accommodate potential growth and our ability to retain and attract key personnel; and
- the successful development of our sales and marketing capabilities.

These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including those described in “Risk Factors.” Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K may not occur and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee that the future results, levels of activity, performance or events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur. Moreover, except as required by law, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements.

You should read this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents that we reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance and events and circumstances may be materially different from what we expect.

Risk Factor Summary

Our business is subject to significant risks and uncertainties that make an investment in us speculative and risky. Below we summarize what we believe are the principal risk factors but these risks are not the only ones we face, and you should carefully review and consider the full discussion of our risk factors in the section titled “Risk Factors”, together with the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. If any of the following risks actually occurs (or if any of those listed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K occur), our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations, revenue, and future prospects could be seriously harmed. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that adversely affect our business.

- Although we have generated approximately \$8.0 million and \$5.5 million of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, our future profitability is uncertain.
- We will require substantial additional funding and if we are unable to raise capital on favorable terms when needed, we could be forced to curtail, delay or discontinue our business.
- Our independent registered public accounting firm has expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, which may hinder our ability to obtain future financing.
- Our business strategy and future success depend on our ability to cross-sell our solutions.
- If we are unable to successfully expand our sales force productivity, sales of our solutions and the growth of our business and financial performance could be harmed.
- Our ability to generate revenue could suffer if we do not continue to update and improve our existing solutions and develop new ones.
- Achieving market acceptance of new or updated solutions is necessary in order for them to become profitable and will likely require significant efforts and expenditures.
- Our business would be adversely affected if we cannot obtain, process or distribute data we require to provide our solutions.
- Disruptions in service or damages to our data or systems failures could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, breaches and failures of information technology (“IT”) systems and the sensitive information we transmit, use and store expose us to potential liability and reputational harm.
- We rely on Internet infrastructure, bandwidth providers, data center providers, other third parties and our own systems in providing certain of our solutions to our customers, and any failure or interruption in the services provided by these third parties or our own systems could expose us to litigation and negatively impact our relationships with customers, adversely affecting our brand and our business.
- Failure by our customers to obtain proper permissions or provide us with accurate and appropriate information may result in claims against us or may limit or prevent our use of information, which could harm our business. Additionally, privacy concerns relating to our business could damage our reputation and deter current and potential customers from using our solutions.
- Our independent content providers may fail to perform adequately or comply with laws, regulations or contractual covenants.
- Our work with government clients exposes us to additional risks inherent in the government contracting environment.
- We may be liable for the misdiagnoses, mistreatment, injury or other harm to patients resulting from the use of data that we provide to health care providers, and any resulting claims could negatively impact our operating results and result in a decline in our stock price.
- The protection of our intellectual property requires substantial resources and protections of our proprietary rights may not be adequate.
- We depend on a small number of large customers and the loss of one or more major customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We are subject to federal and state healthcare industry regulation including conduct of operations, costs and payment for services and payment for referrals as well as laws regarding government contracting.
- The dual-class structure of our common stock as contained in our Certificate of Incorporation has the effect of concentrating voting control with those stockholders who held our Class B common stock. This ownership will limit or preclude your ability to influence corporate matters, including the election of directors, amendments of our organizational documents, and any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transactions requiring stockholder approval, and that may adversely affect the trading price of our Class A common stock.
- Our principal stockholders will continue to have significant influence over the election of our board of directors and approval of any significant corporate actions, including any sale of our Company.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a healthcare services company promoting preventative health, holistic wellness, health education, and equitable healthcare for all patient demographics. We leverage deep scientific and healthcare expertise to create strategic frameworks and develop patient-centric solutions for the betterment of patient lives and health outcome linked to developing a healthier population. We provide comprehensive end-to-end solutions in behavioral and mental health, population health, digital health, health education and healthcare workforce. Our offerings are centered on prevention, improved access, and affordable care. Our goal is to supply our solutions to payers, providers, life sciences organizations, academic institutions, and the government.

Our Services

Behavioral and Mental Health

Mental health concerns are rapidly growing on a global scale, yet the shortage of mental health professionals and access to treatment is leaving millions of people without access to mental health resources. We strongly believe in behavioral and mental health equity and our mission is to provide solutions that help improve health care and provide access to all populations, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, or geographic location. With our specialized services, we believe that we can help solve the behavioral and mental health needs of various organizations, including health organizations, large employers, and schools.

Syrenity is a comprehensive mental health application that is aimed at providing preventative care and interventions for behavioral and mental health and will utilize an artificial intelligence-driven user diary for engagement. Syrenity is being designed to identify and prevent the progression of negative factors that can influence individuals' mental health, by offering targeted assignments, education, monitoring symptoms, and providing timely interventions such as cognitive behavioral therapy and mindfulness techniques. Syrenity will enable users to connect with licensed mental health professionals, will allow users to schedule virtual consultations with psychologists, psychiatrists, or mental health coaches, eliminating the need for in-person visits and will provide education resources to help users understand their mental health concerns and learn coping strategies. We launched Syrenity in the third quarter of 2024.

Population Health

We define population health services as the process of assessing and analyzing healthcare and its delivery to create improvement for a population of individuals. We are developing end-to-end solutions and strategies to improve quality of care, access to care, health outcomes, and healthcare policies. We believe that our solutions will assist individuals in reaching their full health potential through preventative care, care coordination and patient engagement. Our team of service providers includes health economists, public health experts, subject matter experts, data scientists, and biostatisticians who apply advanced health analytics to real-world data to provide meaningful insights to improve quality of clinical care and understand patterns and trends around diagnosis, treatment, and continued care. We believe our team helps stratify health risks based on social determinants of health, predict utilization of resources and health care costs, identify patient-level interventions, and recommend population-level strategies. Within our population health service line we offer the following services: analytics as a service, epidemiology, and health equity analytics solutions.

Digital Health

We use digital health to bring innovation into the healthcare practice. Our goal is to transform patient care and engagement by connecting physicians, patients, caregivers, payers, and other key stakeholders through healthcare digital platforms. We are developing digital and cloud-based platforms to help improve cost savings through the automation of health operations, which also provide clinical insights that personalize care and improve patient satisfaction. Our solutions will include digital transformation, cloud and security, artificial intelligence, patient engagement, and health applications. Within our digital health service line, we intend to offer SyraBot a chatbot designed to foster connectivity and engagement throughout individuals' care journeys, offering members round-the-clock access to necessary information via our AI-powered customer support chat system).

Health Education Services

We believe that one of the main drivers of the healthcare education solutions market is the need to address challenges in the healthcare industry through effective and innovative medical and scientific training. With evolving healthcare technology, healthcare professionals must be knowledgeable with respect to various patient-care approaches to make better informed clinical decisions and assure patient satisfaction. We believe that targeted and continuous healthcare education solutions are needed to help healthcare professionals improve their competency, improve health equality and incorporate innovative and new therapeutic options into practice to improve overall patient care quality. Therefore, we aim to provide medical education solutions to pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers, biotechnology companies, payers, large employers, academic institutions, and government agencies. Specifically, we develop medical education content to drive the organizational and strategic brand goals and vision of our clients. Our education outreach plan utilizes omnichannel delivery approaches from a suite of solutions for in-person, virtual and hybrid arrangements, and our deliverables include traditional print and electronic formats. Some of our targeted education approaches include the utilization of artificial intelligence tools to provide real-time information to customers. Within our health education service line we offer the following services: medical communications, patient education, and healthcare training.

Healthcare Workforce

Our healthcare workforce solutions are intended to help evaluate the immediate and longitudinal workforce needs of our client's organization. Using agile implementation staffing methodologies we make it seamless and cost-efficient to expand our client's clinical personnel. We recruit experienced nurses and allied health professionals for long-term fixed contract positions at hospitals and healthcare facilities across the country. Other staffing positions that we recruit include care coordinators, specialists to fill healthcare management roles, healthcare educators, therapists, healthcare technicians and health plan specialists.

Market Opportunity

Due to the currently unmet healthcare needs, challenges, and attention to behavioral and mental health, we believe the overall market opportunity for all the services we offer is growing at a rapid pace.

Behavioral and Mental Health: The U.S. behavioral health market was valued at \$151.7 billion in 2023 and is expected to exhibit growth at a CAGR of 3.7% from 2024 to 2032 per Precedence Research. One in five U.S. adults experience mental illness each year, and one in six U.S. youth aged 6 to 17 experience a mental health disorder each year according to a Fortune Business Insights report. Suicide is the second leading cause of death among people aged 10 to 34. Key drivers include the rising awareness of mental health issues, increased access to care, and the growing adoption of telehealth services.

Population Health: According to Precedence Research, the U.S. population health management market was valued at \$25.0 billion in 2022 and is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 19.5% from 2022 to 2030, reaching \$103.7 billion by 2030. This growth is mainly driven by the increasing demand for healthcare IT services and solutions that support value-based healthcare delivery, resulting in a transition from fee-for-service to a value-based payment model. The healthcare quality management market in the U.S. was valued at \$3.2 billion in 2020 and is projected to reach \$6.8 billion by 2028, growing at a CAGR of 13.2% from 2021 to 2028 according to Research and Markets. Factors fueling this growth include the rise in the aging population, healthcare expenditure and medical errors, and an increase in the volume of unstructured data in healthcare.

Digital Health: The U.S. digital health market size was estimated at \$81.17 billion in 2023 and is projected to grow at a CAGR of 19.5% from 2024 to 2030 according to Mercer. The digital health market includes mobile health applications, wearable devices, telemedicine, and telehealth services aimed at managing chronic diseases more effectively among patients. Additionally, advancements in telehealth technologies are driving growth within this sector as healthcare providers increasingly adopt digital solutions for patient management.

Health Education Services: The U.S. health education market was valued at \$110 billion in 2023 and is projected to reach approximately \$280.6 billion by 2033, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.0% according to a report from Verified Market Research. The U.S. continuing medical education market was valued at approximately \$2,712.6 million in 2021 and is expected to reach approximately \$3,830.5 million by 2027 according to a report from Spherical Insights. According to an Arizton Advisory & Intelligence study, the medical writing market in the U.S. is expected to cross \$5,285.3 billion by 2030 at a CAGR of 10.31%, with North America holding the largest share. The medical affairs outsourcing market for the U.S. was estimated at \$470.2 million in 2021 and is anticipated to reach \$1,288.2 million by 2030. Key drivers include technological advancements (e-learning, AI, VR), increasing demand for healthcare professionals, and government support according to Grand View Research.

Healthcare Workforce: According to Grand View Research, the U.S. healthcare staffing market size was valued at \$36.9 billion in 2022 and is expected to expand at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.93% from 2023 to 2030. By 2030, global demand for health workers is predicted to rise significantly; however, there will be a net shortage of approximately 15 million health workers globally. Mercer projects a deficit of over 100,000 healthcare workers in the U.S. by 2028, worsening health disparities and impacting patient care.

Growth Strategies

We hope to become a leader in clinical healthcare solutions by providing customized and comprehensive end-to-end solutions for our customers in the public and private healthcare sectors and expand our operations to other metropolitan areas. As we continue our expansion, we anticipate that our professional pool and infrastructure will grow to support the breadth and depth of our services. With our rapid growth of sales and business development teams, we intend to replicate our current projects with similar customers across the country. We plan to open offices in multiple geographical locations to support our sales and business development efforts and intend to invest in partnerships with subject matter experts to further enhance our service lines and provide real-world insights. In addition to organic efforts, we may expand our footprint by acquiring companies that offer similar service lines. It is anticipated that such companies will strengthen our current service offerings and may also include new services that we may offer to our clients. Our flagship product, Syrenity, is a proprietary behavioral and mental health application designed to address the growing mental health crisis. We are strategically preparing for its launch in global markets while continually advancing its scientific foundation and AI technology to enhance user outcomes. Additionally, our government solutions service line of business positions us to work on federal government healthcare and related projects from several agencies such as the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the United States Department of Defense.

Government Regulations

Our business is heavily regulated. We are subject to oversight by governmental entities in the U.S., and a failure, or alleged failure, by us to comply with statutes, regulations, or other laws could have a material adverse impact to our business operations, reputation, results of operations and financial position.

Government Contracts: Our contracts with government entities typically are subject to procurement laws that include socio-economic, employment practices, environmental protection, recordkeeping and accounting, and other requirements. These statutory and regulatory requirements complicate our business and increase our compliance burden. We are subject to audits, investigations, and oversight proceedings about our compliance with contractual and legal requirements. If we fail to comply with these requirements, or we fail an audit, we may be subject to sanctions such as monetary damages, criminal and civil penalties, termination of contracts and suspension or debarment from government contract work. Furthermore, the government may terminate any of our government contracts and subcontracts either at its convenience or for default based on our performance. If a contract is terminated for convenience, we generally are protected by provisions covering reimbursement for costs incurred on the contract and profit on those costs. If a contract is terminated for default, we generally are entitled to payments for our work that has been accepted by the government; however, the government could make claims to reduce the contract value or recover its procurement costs and could assess other special penalties. Additionally, our programs for the government often operate for periods of time under undefinitized contract actions (“UCAs”), which means that we begin performing our obligations before the terms, specifications or price are finally agreed to between the parties. The government’s power to unilaterally definitize a contract can affect our ability to negotiate mutually agreeable contract terms and, if a contract is unilaterally imposed upon us, it may negatively affect our expected profit and cash flows on a program or impose burdensome terms.

Governmental entities in the U.S. continue to strengthen their position and scrutiny of practices that may indicate fraud, waste, and abuse affecting government healthcare programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Our relationships with pharmaceutical and medical product manufacturers, healthcare providers, and other companies and individuals, as well as our provision of products and services to government entities, subject our business to statutes, regulations, and government guidance that are intended to prevent fraud and abuse. Many of these laws are vague or indefinite and have not been interpreted by the courts and, as such, may be interpreted or applied by a prosecutorial, regulatory, or judicial authority in a manner that could require us to make changes in our operations at added expense. Failure to comply with these laws could subject us to federal or state government investigations or qui tam actions, and to liability for damages and civil and criminal penalties, including the loss of pursue government contracts.

Healthcare Regulation: Our marketing practices are subject to state laws, as well as federal laws, such as the Anti-Kickback Statute and False Claims Act, intended to prevent fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry. The Anti-Kickback Statute generally prohibits corruptly soliciting, offering, receiving, or paying anything of value to generate business. The False Claims Act generally prohibits anyone from knowingly and willingly presenting, or causing to be presented, any claims for payment for goods or services, including to government payers, such as Medicare and Medicaid, that are false or fraudulent and generally treat claims generated through kickbacks as false or fraudulent. The federal government and states also regulate sales and marketing activities and financial interactions between manufacturers and healthcare providers, requiring disclosure to government authorities and the public of such interactions, and the adoption of compliance standards or programs. Furthermore, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”) prohibits U.S. corporations and their representatives from offering, promising, authorizing or making payments to any foreign government official, government staff member, political party or political candidate to obtain or retain business abroad. The scope of the FCPA includes interactions with certain healthcare professionals in many countries. Other countries have enacted similar anti-corruption laws and/or regulations.

Data Security and Privacy: We are subject to a variety of privacy and data protection laws that change frequently and have requirements that vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For example, under HIPAA we must maintain administrative, physical, and technological safeguards to protect individually identifiable health information (“protected health information”) and ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of electronic protected health information. We are subject to significant compliance obligations under privacy laws some of which prohibit the transfer of personal information to certain other jurisdictions or otherwise limit our use of data. Many of these laws also require us to provide access or other data rights (modification, deletion, portability, etc.) to consumers’ and patients’ individual personal data records within specified periods of time. Laws such as the federal Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022 may require us to provide notifications of significant data privacy breaches or cybersecurity incidents before our investigations are complete. We are subject to privacy and data protection compliance audits or investigations by various government agencies. Failure to comply with these laws subjects us to potential regulatory enforcement activity, fines, private litigation including class actions, reputational impacts, and other costs. We may also have contractual obligations that might be breached if we fail to comply with privacy and data security laws.

Employees

As of March 7, 2025, we employed 57 full-time employees and 37 part-time employees. We are not a party to any collective bargaining agreements, and we believe that we maintain good relations with our employees.

Our Corporate History

We were organized on November 20, 2020, as an Indiana corporation under the name Syra Health Corp. On March 11, 2022, we filed a Certificate of Conversion with the Delaware Secretary of State whereby we converted from an Indiana corporation to a Delaware corporation.

Available Information

Our annual report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, and all amendments to these filings, are available, free of charge, on our website at www.Hepion.com as soon as reasonably practicable following our filing of any of these reports with the SEC. You can also obtain copies free of charge by contacting our Investor Relations department at our office address listed above. The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy, and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov. The information posted on or accessible through these websites is not incorporated into this filing.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below as well as the other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including “Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, before making an investment decision. Our business, prospects, financial condition, or operating results could be harmed by any of these risks, as well as other risks not currently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial. The trading price of our securities could decline due to any of these risks, and, as a result, you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital

Although we have generated approximately \$8.0 million and \$5.5 million of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, our future profitability is uncertain.

Our likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications, and delays frequently encountered in connection with the development and expansion of a business enterprise. Our net losses were \$3,759,238 and \$2,938,343 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and our accumulated deficit as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was \$8,824,193 and \$5,064,955, respectively. If we are unable to achieve and maintain profitability, we may be unable to continue our operations.

We will require substantial additional funding and if we are unable to raise capital on favorable terms when needed, we could be forced to curtail, delay or discontinue our business.

Since our inception, we have not generated sufficient revenues from our operations to continue to fund the development and expansion of our business. To date, we have funded a significant portion of our operations through the sale of our equity securities. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had cash of \$2,395,405 and \$3,280,075, respectively. We expect that our existing cash and cash from revenue will be sufficient to fund our current operations through at least 12 months from the date of this annual report. However, our operating plan may change as a result of many factors currently unknown to us, and we may need to seek additional funds sooner than planned, through public or private equity or debt financings or other third-party funding or a combination of these approaches. Even if we believe we have sufficient funds for our current or future operating plans, we may seek additional capital if market conditions are favorable or based upon specific strategic considerations.

Any additional fundraising efforts may divert our management from their day-to-day activities, which may adversely affect our ability to develop and commercialize our products and services. In addition, we cannot guarantee that future financing will be available in sufficient amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Moreover, the terms of any financing may adversely affect the holdings or the rights of our stockholders and the issuance of additional securities, whether equity or debt, by us, or the possibility of such issuance, may cause the market price of our shares to decline. The sale of additional equity or convertible securities may dilute our stockholders. In addition, the future issuance of shares of Class B common stock may be dilutive to the holders of Class A common stock, particularly with respect to their voting power. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed payment obligations, and we may be required to agree to certain restrictive covenants, such as limitations on our ability to make certain dividends, incur additional debt, limitations on our ability to acquire, sell or license intellectual property rights and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business.

If we are unable to obtain funding on a timely basis, we may be required to significantly curtail, delay or discontinue our operations or be unable to expand our operations or otherwise capitalize on our business opportunities, as desired, which could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, which may hinder our ability to obtain future financing.

Our independent registered public accounting firm included in its opinion for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 an explanatory paragraph referring to our recurring losses from operations and expressing substantial doubt in our ability to continue as a going concern without additional capital becoming available. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to obtain additional equity or debt financing, reduce expenditures and generate significant revenue. Our financial statements as of December 31, 2024 did not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The reaction of investors to the inclusion of a going concern statement by our auditors, and our potential inability to continue as a going concern, in future years could materially adversely affect our share price and our ability to raise new capital.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We face significant competition, which may harm our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We face substantial competition in the healthcare services markets. Our key competitors include, among others, healthcare consulting service providers, healthcare payment accuracy companies and providers of other data products and data analytics solutions, including healthcare risk adjustment, quality, economic statistics, and other data. We also compete with certain of our customers that internally provide some of the same solutions that we offer. The increasing standardization of certain healthcare services has made it easier for companies to enter these markets with competitive products and services. We cannot fully anticipate whether or when companies in adjacent or other product or service areas may launch competitive products and/or services, and any such entry may lead to obsolescence of our products and/or services or loss of market share or erosion of the prices for our solutions, or both. The extent of this competition may vary by the size of companies, geographical coverage and scope and breadth of products and services offered. Furthermore, some of our competitors are significantly larger and have greater financial or other resources than we do. The vigorous competition we face requires us to provide high quality, innovative products at a competitive price. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to upgrade our existing solutions or introduce new solutions at the same rate as our competitors, or at all, nor can we guarantee that such upgrades or new solutions will achieve market acceptance over or among competitive offerings, or at all. Therefore, these competitive pressures could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

If we are unable to retain our existing customers or attract new customers, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could suffer.

Our success depends substantially upon the retention of our existing customers and attracting new customers. We may not be able to retain our existing customers or attract new customers if we are unable to provide solutions or services that our existing or prospective customers believe enable them to achieve improved efficiencies and cost-effectiveness. Our success in retaining and attracting customers will also depend, in part, on our ability to be responsive to pricing pressures and changing business models. To remain competitive in the healthcare services markets, we must continuously upgrade our existing solutions, and develop and introduce new solutions on a timely basis. Future advances in the healthcare services market could lead to new products or services that are competitive with our solutions, resulting in pricing pressure or rendering our solutions obsolete or not competitive. We also may not be able to retain or attract customers if our solutions contain errors or otherwise fail to perform properly if our pricing structure is not competitive or if we are unable to renegotiate our customer contracts upon expiration. If we are unable to maintain our customer retention rates, or if we are unable to attract new customers, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be adversely impacted.

Our business strategy and future success depend on our ability to cross-sell our solutions.

Our ability to generate revenue and growth partly depends on our ability to cross-sell our solutions to our existing customers and new customers. We may not be successful in cross-selling our solutions because our customers may find our additional solutions unnecessary, unattractive, or cost-ineffective. Our failure to sell additional solutions to our existing and new customers could negatively affect our ability to grow our business.

If we are unable to successfully expand our sales force productivity, sales of our solutions and the growth of our business and financial performance could be harmed.

We continue to invest significantly in our sales force to obtain new customers and increase sales to existing customers. There is significant competition for sales personnel with the skills and technical knowledge that we require. Our ability to achieve significant revenue growth and profitably will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training and retaining sufficient numbers of sales personnel to support our sales efforts. A portion of our current sales personnel are new to our Company. New hires require significant training and may require a lengthy onboarding process before they achieve full productivity. Our recent hires and planned hires may not become productive as quickly as we expect, and we may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the markets where we do business or plan to do business. If we are unable to recruit, train and retain a sufficient number of productive sales personnel, sales of our solutions and the growth of our business could be harmed. Additionally, if our efforts to improve sales force productivity do not result in increased revenue, our operating results could be negatively impacted due to increased operating expenses associated with these efforts.

An economic downturn or volatility could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The United States and world economies have experienced significant economic uncertainty and volatility during recent years. A weakening of economic conditions could lead to reductions in demand for our solutions. As a result of volatile or uncertain economic conditions, we may experience the negative effects of increased financial pressures on our customers. For instance, our business could be negatively impacted by increased competitive pricing pressure and a decline in our customers' creditworthiness, which could result in us incurring increased bad debt expense. Additionally, volatile, or uncertain economic conditions in the United States and other parts of world could lead our state and government customers to terminate, or elect not to renew, existing contracts with us, or not enter into new contracts with us. Furthermore, demand for staffing services is sensitive to changes in economic activity. Many healthcare facilities utilize temporary healthcare professionals to accommodate an increase in hospital admissions. Conversely, when hospital admissions decrease in economic downturns or periods of high inflation, due to reduced consumer spending, the demand for staffing healthcare professionals typically declines. In times of economic downturn and inflation, permanent full-time and part-time healthcare facility staff are generally inclined to work more hours and overtime, resulting in fewer available vacancies and less demand for our services. If we are not able to timely and appropriately adapt to changes resulting from a weak economic environment, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our ability to generate revenue could suffer if we do not continue to update and improve our existing solutions and develop new ones.

We must continually improve our existing solutions in a timely manner and introduce new and valuable solutions in order to respond to regulatory developments and customer demands and, thereby, retain existing customers and attract new ones. For example, from time to time, government agencies may alter format and data code requirements applicable to electronic transactions. In addition, our customers may request that our solutions be customized to satisfy particular needs. We may not be successful in responding to regulatory developments or changing customer needs. In addition, these regulatory or customer-imposed requirements may impact the profitability of particular solutions and customer engagements. If we do not respond successfully to regulatory changes, as well as evolving industry standards and customer demands, our solutions may become obsolete. If we lower our prices on some of our solutions, we will need to increase our margins on other solutions in order to maintain our overall profitability.

Achieving market acceptance of new or updated solutions is necessary in order for them to become profitable and will likely require significant efforts and expenditures.

Our future financial results will depend in part on whether our new or updated solutions receive sufficient customer acceptance. Achieving market acceptance for new or updated solutions may require substantial marketing efforts and expenditure of significant funds to create awareness and demand by our existing or prospective customers. Failure to achieve broad penetration in target markets with respect to new or updated solutions could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our business would be adversely affected if we cannot obtain, process or distribute data we require to provide our solutions.

Our business relies on our ability to obtain, process, monetize and distribute data in the healthcare industry in a manner that complies with applicable law, regulation and contractual restrictions. Our failure to obtain and distribute such data in a compliant manner could have a harmful effect on our ability to use and disclose such data which in turn could impair our ability to share such data with our customers or incorporate it into our services and offerings. In addition to complying with requirements in obtaining the data, the use, processing and distribution of such data may require us to obtain consent from third parties or follow additional laws, regulations or contractual restrictions that apply to the healthcare industry. Moreover, we may be subject to claims or liability for use or disclosure of information. Any such claims or liabilities and other failures to comply with applicable requirements could subject us to unexpected costs and adversely affect our operating results.

Poor service, system errors or failures of our solutions to conform to specifications could cause unforeseen liabilities or injury, harm our reputation and have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Some of our solutions are intended to provide information to healthcare professionals in the course of delivering patient care. Although our contracts may disclaim liability for medical decisions and responsibility for patient care, if use of or inability to use our solutions leads to faulty clinical decisions or injury to patients, such disclaimers may be unenforceable and we could be subject to claims or litigation by healthcare professionals, their patients or our customers. Further, negative publicity regarding our services, whether accurate or inaccurate, could harm our reputation, decrease demand for our services, lead to withdrawals of our services or impair our ability to successfully launch and market our services in the future.

We attempt to limit, by contract, our liability for damages arising from our negligence, errors, mistakes or security breaches. However, contractual limitations on liability may not be accepted by our customers, may not be enforceable or may otherwise not provide sufficient protection to us from liability for damages. We maintain liability insurance coverage, including coverage for cyber-liability. It is possible, however, that claims could be denied or exceed the amount of our applicable insurance coverage, if any, or that this coverage may not continue to be available on acceptable terms or in sufficient amounts. Even if these claims do not result in liability to us, investigating and defending against them could be expensive and time consuming and could divert management's attention away from our operations. In addition, negative publicity caused by these events may negatively impact our customer relationships, market acceptance of our solutions or may harm our reputation and our business.

Disruptions in service or damages to our data or systems failures, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our business operations depend on our ability to maintain and protect our network and computer systems, some of which are outsourced to certain third-party hosting providers. Our operations are vulnerable to interruption and/or damage from a number of sources, many of which are beyond our control, including, without limitation: (1) power loss and telecommunications failures; (2) fire, flood, hurricane and other natural disasters; (3) software and hardware errors, failures or crashes; and (4) cyber and ransomware attacks, computer viruses, hacking, break-ins, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism and other similar disruptive problems. The occurrence of any of these events could result in interruptions, delays or cessations in service to users of our solutions, which could impair or prohibit our ability to provide our solutions, reduce the attractiveness of our solutions to our customers and could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition. If customers' access to our solutions is interrupted, we could be in breach of our agreements with customers and/or exposed to significant claims. Any significant instances of system downtime could negatively affect our reputation and ability to provide our services, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Breaches and failures of IT systems and the sensitive information we transmit, use and store, expose us to potential liability and reputational harm.

Our business relies on information systems to obtain, process, analyze, and manage data. To the extent IT systems are not successfully implemented or fail, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected. Further, our business relies to a significant degree upon the secure transmission, use and storage of sensitive information, including protected health information and other personally identifiable information, financial information and other confidential information and data within these systems.

To protect this information, we seek to implement commercially reasonable security measures and maintain information security policies and procedures informed by requirements under applicable law and recommended practices, in each case, as applicable to the data collected, hosted and processed. Despite our security management efforts our business is vulnerable to unauthorized access to data and/or breaches of confidential information due to criminal conduct, physical break-ins, hackers, employee or insider malfeasance and/or improper employee or contractor access, computer viruses, programming errors, denial-of-service attacks, ransomware events, phishing schemes, fraud, terrorist attacks, human error or other breaches by insiders or third parties or similar disruptive problems. It is not possible to prevent all security threats to our data. Techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Further, defects in the design or manufacture of applications we develop or procure from third parties could compromise our data. These events, including unauthorized access, misappropriation, disclosure or loss of sensitive information (including financial or personal health information) or a significant disruption of our network, expose us to risks including risks to our ability to provide our solutions, management distraction and the obligation to devote significant financial and other resources to mitigate such problems and increases to our future information security costs. Moreover, unauthorized access, use or disclosure of certain sensitive information in our possession or our failure to satisfy legal requirements, including requirements relating to safeguarding protected health information under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") or state data privacy laws could result in civil and criminal liability and regulatory action, which could result in potential fines and penalties, as well as costs relating to investigation of an incident or breach, corrective actions, required notifications to regulatory agencies and customers, credit monitoring services and other necessary expenses. In addition, actual or perceived breaches of our security management efforts can cause existing customers to terminate their relationship with us and deter existing or prospective customers from using or purchasing our solutions in the future. These events can have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and reputation.

Because our products and services involve the storage, use and transmission of personal information of consumers, we may be the target of attempted cyber and other security threats by outside third parties, including technically sophisticated and well-resourced bad actors attempting to access or steal the data we store. Vendor, insider or employee cyber and security threats also occur and are a significant concern for all companies, including ours. There have, in the past, been a number of high-profile security breaches involving the improper dissemination of personal information of individuals both within and outside of the healthcare industry. These breaches have resulted in lawsuits and governmental enforcement actions that have sought or obtained significant fines and penalties, and have required companies to enter into agreements with government regulators that impose ongoing obligations and requirements, including internal and external (third party) monitorships for five years or more. While we maintain liability insurance coverage including coverage for cyber-liability, claims may not be covered or could exceed the amount of our applicable insurance coverage, if any, or such coverage may not continue to be available on acceptable terms or in sufficient amounts.

We rely on Internet infrastructure, bandwidth providers, data center providers, other third parties and our own systems in providing certain of our solutions to our customers, and any failure or interruption in the services provided by these third parties or our own systems could expose us to litigation and negatively impact our relationships with customers, adversely affecting our brand and our business.

Our ability to deliver our solutions is dependent on the development and maintenance of the infrastructure of the Internet and other telecommunications services by third parties. This includes maintenance of a reliable network connection with the necessary speed, data capacity and security. As a result, our information systems require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain and enhance existing systems and develop new systems in order to keep pace with continuing changes in information technology, emerging cybersecurity risks and threats, evolving industry and regulatory standards and changing preferences of our customers.

We may experience interruptions in these systems, including server failures that temporarily slow down the performance of our solutions. We rely on internal systems as well as vendors, including bandwidth and telecommunications equipment providers, to provide our solutions. We do not maintain redundant systems or facilities for some of these services. Interruptions in these systems, whether due to system failures, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins or other catastrophic events, could affect the security or availability of our solutions and prevent or inhibit the ability of our customers to access our solutions.

If a catastrophic event were to occur with respect to one or more of these systems or facilities, we may experience an extended period of system unavailability, which could result in substantial costs to remedy those problems or negatively impact our relationship with our customers, results of operations and financial condition.

Failure by our customers to obtain proper permissions or provide us with accurate and appropriate information may result in claims against us or may limit or prevent our use of information, which could harm our business. Additionally, privacy concerns relating to our business could damage our reputation and deter current and potential customers from using our solutions.

To the extent we are not otherwise permitted to use and/or disclose customer information, we require our customers to provide necessary notices and obtain necessary permissions for the use and disclosure of such information. If they do not provide necessary notices or obtain necessary permissions, then our use and disclosure of information that we receive from them or on their behalf may be limited or prohibited by federal or state privacy or other laws. Such failures by our customers could impair our functions, processes and databases that reflect, contain or are based upon such information. Furthermore, such failures by our customers could interfere with or prevent creation or use of analyses or other data-driven activities that benefit us, or make our solutions less useful. Accordingly, we may be subject to claims or liability for inaccurate data. These claims or liabilities could damage our reputation, subject us to unexpected costs and could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Additionally, in recent years, consumer advocates, media and elected officials increasingly and publicly have criticized companies in data focused industries regarding the collection, storage and use of personal data. Concerns about our practices with regard to the collection, use, disclosure or security of personal information or other privacy related matters, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

It is difficult to predict the sales cycle and implementation schedule for our products and services.

The duration of the sales cycle and implementation schedule for our products and services depends on a number of factors, including the nature and size of the potential client and the extent of the commitment being made by the potential client, all of which may be difficult to predict. Our sales and marketing efforts with respect to hospitals and large health organizations generally involve a lengthy sales cycle due to these organizations' complex decision-making processes. Additionally, in light of increased government involvement in healthcare and related changes in the operating environment for healthcare organizations, our current and potential clients may react by reducing or deferring investments, including their purchases of our solutions or services. If clients take longer than we expect to decide whether to purchase our solutions, our revenues could decrease, which could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our independent content providers may fail to perform adequately or comply with laws, regulations or contractual covenants.

We depend on some independent content providers for the development of health education and other scientific content resources. Our ability to rely on these services could be impaired as a result of the failure of such providers to comply with applicable laws, regulations and contractual covenants or as a result of events affecting such providers, such as power loss, telecommunication failures, software or hardware errors, computer viruses and similar disruptive problems, fire, flood and natural disasters. Any such failure or event could adversely affect our relationships with our clients and damage our reputation. This could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and operating results. We depend on our content providers to deliver high quality content from reliable sources and to continually upgrade their content in response to demand and evolving regulations. If these parties fail to develop and maintain high quality, attractive content, the value of our brand and our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially and adversely impacted.

We may be liable for use of content we provide.

If any of the content that we provide to our customers, including content we generate as a result of our grant writing services, is incorrect or incomplete, it may give rise to claims against us. While we maintain insurance coverage in an amount that we believe is sufficient for our business, we cannot provide assurance that this coverage will prove to be adequate or will continue to be available on acceptable terms, if at all. A claim that is brought against us that is uninsured or under-insured could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and operating results. Even unsuccessful claims could result in substantial costs and diversion of management and other resources.

Our financial results may be adversely affected if we underprice our contracts, overrun our cost estimates or fail to receive approval for or experience delays in documenting change orders.

Most of our grant writing service contracts are either fee for service contracts or fixed-fee contracts. Our past financial results have been, and our future financial results may be, adversely impacted if we initially underprice our contracts or otherwise overrun our cost estimates and are unable to successfully negotiate a change order. Change orders typically occur when the scope of work we perform needs to be modified from that originally contemplated by our contract with the client. Where we are not successful in converting out-of-scope work into change orders under our current contracts, we will bear the cost of the additional work. Such underpricing, significant cost overruns or delay in documentation of change orders could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

As we develop new services and clients, enter new lines of business, and focus more of our business on providing a full range of talent solutions, the demands on our business and our operating risks may increase.

As part of our strategy, we plan to extend our services. As we focus on developing new services, capabilities and clients, and engage in business in new geographic locations, our operations may be exposed to additional as well as enhanced risks. In particular, our growth efforts may place substantial additional demands on our management and other team members, as well as on our information, financial, administrative, compliance and operational systems. We may not be able to manage these demands successfully. Growth may require increased recruiting efforts, increased regulatory and compliance efforts, increased business development, selling, marketing and other actions that are expensive and entail increased risk. We may need to invest more in our people and systems, controls, compliance efforts, policies and procedures than we anticipate. As our business continues to evolve and we provide a wider range of services, we will become increasingly dependent upon our employees. Failure to identify, hire, train and retain talented employees who share our values could have a negative effect on our reputation and our business. The demands that our current and future growth place on our people and systems, controls, compliance efforts, policies and procedures may exceed the benefits of such growth, and our operating results may suffer, at least in the short-term, and perhaps in the long-term.

Consolidation in the healthcare industry could adversely impact our business, financial condition and operating results.

Many healthcare provider organizations are consolidating to create integrated healthcare delivery systems with greater market power. As provider networks and managed care organizations consolidate, thus decreasing the number of market participants, competition to provide products and services like ours will become more intense, and the importance of establishing and maintaining relationships with key industry participants will increase. These industry participants may try to use their market power to negotiate price reductions for our products and services. Any of these factors could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and operating results.

If we do not continue to recruit and retain sufficient quality healthcare professionals at reasonable costs, it could increase our operating costs and negatively affect our business and our profitability.

We rely significantly on our ability to recruit and retain a sufficient number of healthcare professionals who possess the skills, experience and licenses necessary to meet the requirements of our clients. With clinician burnout rates continuing to rise, an ongoing shortage of certain qualified nurses and physicians in many areas of the United States and low unemployment rates for nurses and physicians, competition for the hiring of these professionals remains intense. Our ability to recruit temporary and permanent healthcare professionals may be exacerbated by continued low levels of unemployment.

We compete with healthcare staffing companies, recruitment and placement agencies, including online staffing and recruitment agencies, and with hospitals, healthcare facilities and physician practice groups to attract healthcare professionals based on the quantity, diversity and quality of assignments offered, compensation packages, the benefits that we provide and speed and quality of our service.

The costs of recruiting quality healthcare professionals and providing them with competitive compensation packages may be higher than we anticipate, or we may be unable to pass these costs on to our hospital and healthcare facility clients, which may reduce our profitability. Moreover, if we are unable to recruit temporary and permanent healthcare professionals, our service execution may deteriorate and, as a result, we could lose clients or not meet our service level agreements with these clients that have negative financial repercussions.

The ability of our clients to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their staffing management and recruiting efforts may affect the demand for our services that could negatively affect our business.

If our clients are able to increase the effectiveness of their staffing and recruitment functions, their need for our services may decline. With the advent of technology and more sophisticated staffing management and recruitment processes, including internal “travel” and other healthcare staffing models, clients may be able to successfully increase the efficiency and effectiveness of their internal staffing management and recruiting efforts, through more effective planning and analytic tools, internet- or social media-based recruiting or otherwise. Such new technologies and processes could reduce the demand for our services, which could negatively affect our business.

Our work with government clients exposes us to additional risks inherent in the government contracting environment.

Our clients may include national, provincial, state, local and foreign governmental entities and their agencies. Our government work carries various risks inherent in contracting with government entities. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Government entities, particularly in the United States, often reserve the right to audit our contracts and conduct reviews, inquiries and investigations of our business practices and performance with respect to government contracts. If a government client discovers improper conduct during its audits or investigations, we may become subject to various civil and criminal penalties, including those under the civil U.S. False Claims Act, and administrative sanctions, which may include termination of contracts, suspension of payments, fines and civil money penalties, and suspensions or debarment from doing business with other government agencies.
- U.S. government contracting regulations impose strict compliance and disclosure obligations and our failure to comply with these obligations could be a basis for suspension or debarment, or both, from federal government contracting in addition to breach of the specific contract.

- Government contracts are subject to heightened reputational and contractual risks compared to contracts with commercial clients and often involve more extensive scrutiny and publicity. Negative publicity, including allegations of improper or illegal activity, poor contract performance, or information security breaches, regardless of accuracy, may adversely affect our reputation.
- Terms and conditions of government contracts also tend to be more onerous, are often more difficult to negotiate and involve additional costs.
- Government entities typically fund projects through appropriated monies. Any change in presidential administrations may affect budget priorities for our ongoing work.
- Government entities reserve the right to change the scope of or terminate projects at their convenience for lack of approved funding or other reasons, which could limit our recovery of reimbursable expenses or investments. In addition, government contracts may be protested, which could result in administrative procedures and litigation, result in delays in performance and payment, be expensive to defend and be incapable of prompt resolution.

The occurrences or conditions described above could affect not only our business with the particular government entities involved, but also our business with other entities of the same or other governmental bodies or with certain commercial clients and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be a party to legal, regulatory and other proceedings that could result in unexpected adverse outcomes.

From time to time, we may be a party to legal and regulatory proceedings and investigations, including matters involving governmental agencies and entities with which we do business and other proceedings and investigations arising in the ordinary course of business. In addition, there are an increasing number of, and we may be subject to, investigations and proceedings in the healthcare industry generally that seek recovery under the HIPAA, Anti-Kickback Statute, the False Claims Act, the Civil Money Penalty, the Stark Law, the Sunshine Act, state laws and other statutes and regulations applicable to our business. We also may be subject to legal proceedings under non-healthcare federal, and state laws affecting our business, such as the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act, Junk Fax Prevention Act, Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, employment, banking and financial services and USPS laws and regulations. Such proceedings are inherently unpredictable, and the outcome can result in verdicts and/or injunctive relief that may affect how we operate our business or we may enter into settlements of claims for monetary payments. In some cases, substantial non-economic remedies or punitive damages may be sought. Governmental investigations, audits and other reviews could also result in criminal penalties or other sanctions, including restrictions, changes in the way we conduct business or exclusion from participation in government programs. We evaluate our exposure to these legal and regulatory proceedings and intend to establish reserves for the estimated liabilities in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as necessary. Assessing and predicting the outcome of these matters involves substantial uncertainties. Unexpected outcomes in these legal proceedings, or changes in management's evaluations or predictions and accompanying changes in established reserves, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Litigation is costly, time-consuming and disruptive to normal business operations. The defence of these matters could also result in continued diversion of our management's time and attention away from business operations, which could also harm our business. Even if these matters are resolved in our favor, the uncertainty and expense associated with unresolved legal proceedings could harm our business and reputation.

We may be liable for the misdiagnoses, mistreatment, injury or other harm to patients resulting from the use of data that we provide to health care providers, and any resulting claims could negatively impact our operating results and result in a decline in our stock price.

We provide, and facilitate providing, information for use by health care providers in treating patients. If this data is incorrect or incomplete, the patient could be misdiagnosed or mistreated resulting in adverse consequences, including death, giving rise to claims against us. In addition, certain of our solutions relate to patient health information, and a court or government agency may take the position that our delivery of this information exposes us to personal injury liability or other liability for wrongful delivery or handling of health care services or erroneous health information. While we maintain liability insurance coverage in an amount that we believe is sufficient for the risks associated with our business, we cannot assure you that this coverage will prove to be adequate or will continue to be available on acceptable terms, if at all. A claim brought against us that is uninsured or under-insured could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even unsuccessful claims could result in substantial costs and diversion of management resources and could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

Our success depends in part on our ability to identify, recruit and retain skilled management and technical personnel. If we fail to recruit and retain suitable candidates or if our relationship with our employees changes or deteriorates, there could be a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We are highly dependent upon our personnel, including Deepika Vuppalanchi, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman. The loss of Dr. Vuppalanchi's services could impede the achievement of our business objectives. We have not obtained, do not own, nor are we the beneficiary of, key-person life insurance. Furthermore, our future success depends upon our continuing ability to identify, attract, hire and retain highly qualified personnel, including skilled management and scientific personnel, all of whom are in high demand and are often subject to competing offers. Competition for qualified personnel in the healthcare services industry is intense, and we may not be able to hire or retain a sufficient number of qualified personnel to meet our requirements, or be able to do so at salary, benefit and other compensation costs that are acceptable to us. A loss of a substantial number of key or qualified employees, or an inability to attract, retain and motivate additional highly skilled employees required for expansion of our business, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our ability to utilize loss carry forwards may be limited.

We have incurred net operating losses ("NOLs") during our history. To the extent that we continue to generate taxable losses, unused losses will carry forward to offset future taxable income, if any, until such unused losses expire (if at all).

Federal NOLs incurred in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2021 may be carried back to each of the five tax years preceding such loss, and NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2020 may not be carried back. Moreover, federal NOLs generated in taxable years ending after December 31, 2017, may be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of such federal NOLs may be limited to 80% of our taxable income annually for tax years beginning after December 31, 2020. Our NOL carryforwards are subject to review and possible adjustment by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), and state tax authorities. In addition, in general, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"), a corporation that undergoes an "ownership change" is subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its pre-change NOLs or tax credits to offset future taxable income or taxes. For these purposes, an ownership change generally occurs where the aggregate stock ownership of one or more stockholders or groups of stockholders who own at least 5% of a corporation's stock increases their ownership by more than 50 percentage points over their lowest ownership percentage within a specified testing period. Our existing NOLs or credits may be subject to limitations arising from previous ownership changes and ownership changes, which may further limit our ability to utilize NOLs or credits under Sections 382 and 383 of the Code. In addition, future changes in our stock ownership, many of which are outside of our control, could result in an ownership change under Sections 382 and 383 of the Code. Our NOLs or credits may also be impaired under state law. Accordingly, we may not be able to utilize a material portion of our NOLs or credits. If we were to determine that an ownership change has occurred and our ability to use our historical NOLs or credits is materially limited, it would harm our future operating results by effectively increasing our future tax obligations. Section 382 and 383 of the Code would apply to all net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, whether the carryforward period is indefinite or not.

Unanticipated changes in tax laws may affect future financial results.

We are a U.S. corporation and thus subject to U.S. corporate income tax on its worldwide operations. Our principal operations and certain potential customers are located in the United States, and as a result, we are subject to various U.S. federal, state and local taxes. New U.S. laws and policies relating to taxes may have an adverse effect on our business and future profitability. Further, existing U.S. tax laws, statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances could be interpreted, changed, modified or applied adversely to us.

In recent years, the federal government has made significant changes to U.S. tax laws, including through the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “Tax Act”) and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”). On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the “IRA”) was signed into law, with tax provisions primarily focused on implementing a 15% minimum tax on global adjusted financial statement income, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, and a 1% excise tax on share repurchases occurring after December 31, 2022. We may be subject to the new excise tax with respect to any redemptions of our stock. Further, the current administration had previously set forth several tax proposals that would, if enacted, make further significant changes to U.S. tax laws (including provisions enacted pursuant to the Tax Act). It is unclear whether these or similar changes will be enacted and, if enacted, how soon any such changes could take effect. The passage of any legislation as a result of these proposals and other similar changes in U.S. federal income tax laws could adversely affect our business and future profitability. Investors are urged to consult with their legal and tax advisors with respect to any such legislation and the potential tax consequences of holding our securities.

Our use and development of artificial intelligence products may result in reputational harm and liability.

We incorporate artificial intelligence in some of the products we offer. For example, some of our targeted education approaches include the utilization of artificial intelligence tools to provide real-time information to customers, and we intend to offer an artificial intelligence chatbot to facilitate and provide end-to-end query resolution for patients. The field of artificial intelligence is rapidly developing, both technologically and from a regulatory and legal standpoint. As we incorporate this technology into our products we may experience unexpected outcomes or impacts related to the technology, creating reputational, legal and regulatory risks.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

The protection of our intellectual property requires substantial resources and protections of our proprietary rights may not be adequate.

We rely or intend to rely upon a combination of trade secret, copyright and trademark laws, patents, license agreements, confidentiality procedures, nondisclosure agreements and technical measures designed to protect the intellectual property used in our business. The steps we have taken to protect and enforce our proprietary rights and intellectual property may not be adequate. For instance, our agreements with employees, consultants and others who develop intellectual property for or on behalf of us could be breached and could result in our trade secrets and confidential information being publicly disclosed. We may not have adequate remedies for any such breach. Third parties also may infringe upon or misappropriate our intellectual property rights. If we believe a third party has misappropriated our intellectual property, litigation may be necessary to enforce and protect those rights, which would divert management resources, could be expensive and may not effectively protect our intellectual property. Even if we establish infringement, a court may decide not to grant an injunction against further infringing activity and instead award only monetary damages, which may or may not be an adequate remedy. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during litigation. There could also be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a material adverse effect on the price of shares of our common stock. Moreover, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient financial or other resources to file and pursue such infringement claims. Even if we ultimately prevail in such claims, the monetary cost of such litigation and the diversion of the attention of our management and scientific personnel could outweigh any benefit we receive as a result of the proceedings. As a result, if we fail to maintain adequate intellectual property protection or if a third party infringes or misappropriates our intellectual property, it may have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Many of our products are based on or incorporate proprietary information. We actively seek to protect our proprietary information, including our trade secrets and proprietary know-how, by generally requiring our employees, consultants, other advisors and other third parties to execute agreements that contain confidentiality provisions. Despite these efforts and precautions, we may be unable to prevent a third party from copying or otherwise obtaining and using our trade secrets or our other intellectual property without authorization and legal remedies may not adequately compensate us for the damages caused by such unauthorized use.

In addition, there can be no assurance that our competitors will not independently develop products or services that are equivalent or superior to our solutions.

We may be subject to claims that our employees, consultants or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties.

We have received confidential and proprietary information from third parties. In addition, we may employ individuals who were previously employed at other healthcare services companies. We may be subject to claims that we or our employees, consultants or independent contractors have inadvertently or otherwise improperly used or disclosed confidential information of these third parties or our employees' former employers. Further, we may be subject to ownership disputes in the future arising, for example, from conflicting obligations of consultants or others who are involved in developing our solutions. We may also be subject to claims that former employees, consultants, independent contractors or other third parties have an ownership interest in our intellectual property. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these and other claims challenging our right to and use of confidential and proprietary information. In addition to paying monetary damages, if we fail in defending against any such claims we may lose our rights therein, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, litigation could result in substantial cost and be a distraction to our management and employees.

We depend on a small number of large customers and the loss of one or more major customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, FSSA accounted for approximately 61% and 68% of our revenues and 56% and 30% of our accounts receivable, respectively, as due from the combined divisions (NeuroDiagnostic Institute and Division of Mental Health and Addiction) of the FSSA. It is possible that any of our large customers could decide to terminate their relationship with us in the future. The loss of one or both of our top customers, or a substantial decrease in demand by any of those customers for our services and solutions, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Government Regulations

We are subject to federal and state healthcare industry regulation including conduct of operations, costs and payment for services and payment for referrals as well as laws regarding government contracting.

The healthcare industry is subject to extensive and complex federal and state laws and regulations related to conduct of operations, costs and payment for services and payment for referrals. We provide talent solutions on a contract basis to our clients, who pay us directly. Accordingly, Medicare, Medicaid and insurance reimbursement policy changes generally do not directly impact us. Nevertheless, reimbursement changes in government programs, particularly Medicare and Medicaid, can and do indirectly affect the demand and the prices paid for our services. For example, our clients could receive reduced or no reimbursements because of a change in the rates or conditions set by federal or state governments that would negatively affect the demand and the prices for our services. Moreover, our hospital, healthcare facility and physician practice group clients could suffer civil and criminal penalties, and be excluded from participating in Medicare, Medicaid and other healthcare programs for failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations that may negatively affect our profitability.

A portion of our hospital and healthcare facility clients are state and federal government agencies, where our ability to compete for new contracts and orders, and the profitability of these contracts and orders, may be affected by government legislation, regulation or policy. Additionally, in providing services to state and federal government clients and to clients who participate in state and federal programs, we are also subject to specific laws and regulations, which government agencies have broad latitude to enforce. If we were to be excluded from participation in these programs or should there be regulatory or policy changes or modification of application of existing regulations adverse to us, it would likely materially adversely affect our brand, business, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Class A Common Stock

Nasdaq may delist our Class A common stock from trading on its exchange, which could limit investors' ability to make transactions in our Class A common stock and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

Our Class A common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market and we expect to meet the minimum initial listing standards set forth in the Nasdaq listing standards, we cannot assure you that our Class A common stock will be, or will continue to be, listed on Nasdaq in the future. In order to continue listing our Class A common stock on Nasdaq, we must maintain certain financial, distribution and stock price levels and must maintain a minimum number of holders of our Class A common stock.

If Nasdaq delists our Class A common stock and we are not able to list our Class A common stock on another national securities exchange, a reduction in some or all of the following may occur, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our stockholders:

- the liquidity of our Class A common stock;
- the market price of our Class A common stock;
- our ability to obtain financing for the continuation of our operations;
- the number of investors that will consider investing in our Class A common stock;
- the number of market makers in our Class A common stock;
- the availability of information concerning the trading prices and volume of our Class A common stock; and
- the number of broker-dealers willing to execute trades in shares of our Class A common stock.

The market price of our Class A common stock may be volatile and fluctuate substantially, which could result in substantial losses for holders of our Class A common stock.

The market price of our Class A common stock is likely to be highly volatile and may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of factors, including the following:

- failure to successfully develop and commercialize our digital health platforms;
- regulatory or legal developments in the United States;
- changes in physician, hospital or healthcare provider practices that may make our solutions less useful;

- inability to obtain additional funding;
- failure to meet or exceed financial projections we provide to the public;
- failure to meet or exceed the estimates and projections of the investment community;
- changes in the market valuations of companies similar to ours;
- announcements of significant acquisitions, strategic collaborations, joint ventures or capital commitments by us or our competitors;
- additions or departures of key scientific or management personnel;
- sales of our Class A common stock by us or our stockholders in the future;
- trading volume of our Class A common stock;
- general economic, industry and market conditions;
- health epidemics and outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, or other natural or manmade disasters which could significantly disrupt our operations; and
- the other factors described in this “Risk Factors” section.

Any of these factors may result in large and sudden changes in the volume and price at which our Class A common stock will trade. In addition, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. If there is extreme market volatility and trading patterns in our Class A common stock, it may create several risks for investors, including the following:

- the market price of our Class A common stock may experience rapid and substantial increases or decreases unrelated to our actual or expected operating performance, financial condition or prospects, which may make it more difficult for prospective investors to assess the rapidly changing value of our Class A common stock;
- if our future market capitalization reflects trading dynamics unrelated to our actual or expected operating performance, financial performance or prospects, purchasers of our Class A common stock could incur substantial losses as prices decline once the level of market volatility has abated; and
- if the future market price of Class A our common stock declines, investors may be unable to resell their shares at or above the price at which they acquired them. We cannot assure you that the market of our Class A common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future, in which case you could incur substantial losses.

Broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political, regulatory and market conditions, may negatively affect the market price of our Class A common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, shares of our Class A common stock may be more thinly traded than securities of larger, more established healthcare services companies and, as a result of this lack of liquidity, sales of relatively small quantities of shares of our Class A common stock by our stockholders may disproportionately influence the price of our Class A common stock. The market price of our Class A common stock may decline below the initial public offering price, and you may lose some or all of your investment.

Unstable market and economic conditions and adverse developments with respect to financial institutions and associated liquidity risk may have serious adverse consequences on our business, financial condition and stock price.

The global credit and financial markets have recently experienced extreme volatility and disruptions, including severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, inflationary pressure and interest rate changes, increases in unemployment rates and uncertainty about economic stability. The financial markets and the global economy may also be adversely affected by the current or anticipated impact of military conflict, including the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, terrorism or other geopolitical events. Sanctions imposed by the United States and other countries in response to such conflicts, including the one in Ukraine, may also adversely impact the financial markets and the global economy, and any economic countermeasures by the affected countries or others could exacerbate market and economic instability. More recently, the closures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank and their placement into receivership with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) created bank-specific and broader financial institution liquidity risk and concerns. Although the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and the FDIC jointly confirmed that depositors at SVB and Signature Bank would continue to have access to their funds, even those in excess of the standard FDIC insurance limits, under a systemic risk exception, future adverse developments with respect to specific financial institutions or the broader financial services industry may lead to market-wide liquidity shortages, impair the ability of companies to access near-term working capital needs, and create additional market and economic uncertainty. There can be no assurance that future credit and financial market instability and a deterioration in confidence in economic conditions will not occur. Our general business strategy may be adversely affected by any such economic downturn, liquidity shortages, volatile business environment or continued unpredictable and unstable market conditions. If the equity and credit markets deteriorate, or if adverse developments are experienced by financial institutions, it may cause short-term liquidity risk and also make any necessary debt or equity financing more difficult, more costly and more dilutive. Failure to secure any necessary financing in a timely manner and on favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on our growth strategy, financial performance and stock price and could require us to delay or abandon our business plans. In addition, there is a risk that one or more of our current clients, financial institutions or other third parties with whom we do business may be adversely affected by the foregoing risks, which may have an adverse effect on our business.

The dual-class structure of our common stock as contained in our Certificate of Incorporation has the effect of concentrating voting control with those stockholders who held our Class B common stock. This ownership will limit or preclude your ability to influence corporate matters, including the election of directors, amendments of our organizational documents, and any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or other major corporate transactions requiring stockholder approval, and that may adversely affect the trading price of our Class A common stock.

Our Class B common stock has 16.5 votes per share, and our Class A common stock has one vote per share. As of December 31, 2024, there were 833,334 shares of our Class B common stock outstanding, representing 79.6% of our total voting securities outstanding. Holders of all of the issued and outstanding shares of our Class B common stock own 833,334 shares of Class B common stock representing approximately 60.5% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. Such Class B holders shall continue to have voting control until they hold under 50.1% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock, or approximately 583,000 shares of Class B common stock. In addition, because of the 16.5-to-1 voting ratio between our Class B common stock and Class A common stock, the holders of our Class B common stock could continue to control a majority of the combined voting power of our common stock and therefore control all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval until converted by our Class B common stockholders. This concentrated control may limit or preclude your ability to influence corporate matters for the foreseeable future, including the election of directors, amendments of our organizational documents and any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets or other major corporate transactions requiring stockholder approval. In addition, this concentrated control may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our capital stock that you may feel are in your best interest as one of our stockholders. As a result, such concentrated control may adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

Future transfers by holders of Class B common stock will generally result in those shares converting to Class A common stock, subject to limited exceptions as specified in our Certificate of Incorporation, such as transfers to family members and certain transfers effected for estate planning purposes.

We cannot predict the effect our dual-class structure may have on the market price of our Class A common stock.

We cannot predict whether our dual-class structure will result in a lower or more volatile market price of our Class A common stock, adverse publicity or other adverse consequences. For example, certain index providers have announced and implemented restrictions on including companies with multiple-class share structures in certain of their indices. In July 2017, FTSE Russell announced that it would require new constituents of its indices to have greater than 5% of the company's voting rights (aggregated across all of its equity securities, including those that are not listed or trading) in the hands of public stockholders. Pursuant to the FTSE Russell, this 5% minimum voting rights requirement only applies to companies assigned a Developed market nationality within the FTSE Equity Country Classification scheme, and, based upon the FTSE Equity Country Classification Interim Announcement published on March 30, 2023, the United States is assigned a Developed market nationality within the FTSE. In addition, in July 2017, the S&P Dow Jones announced that it would no longer admit companies with multiple-class share structures to certain of its indices; however, in October 2022, the S&P Dow Jones announced that it was conducting a consultation with market participants on the multiple share class eligibility methodology requirement via a survey that closed on December 15, 2022. Subsequently, the S&P Dow Jones Indices announced that, effective as of April 17, 2023, companies with multiple share class structures will be considered eligible for the S&P Composite 1500 and its component indices, including the S&P 500, the S&P MidCap 400 and the S&P SmallCap 600, if they meet all other eligibility criteria. Also in 2017, MSCI, a leading stock index provider, opened public consultations on its treatment of no-vote and multi-class structures and temporarily barred new multi-class listings from certain of its indices; however, in October 2018, MSCI announced its decision to include equity securities "with unequal voting structures" in its indices. Additionally, MSCI announced that the securities of companies exhibiting unequal voting structures will be eligible for addition to the MSCI ACWI IMI and other relevant indexes effective March 1, 2019. Currently, MSCI offers the MSCI World Voting Rights-Adjusted Index. This index specifically includes voting rights in the weighting criteria and construction methodology and aims to better align constituent weights with economic rights and voting power, while continuing to represent the performance of a broad opportunity set. The dual-class structure of our common stock may make us ineligible for inclusion in certain indices and, as a result, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and other investment vehicles that attempt to passively track those indices would not invest in our Class A common stock. In addition, it is unclear what effect, if any, such policies will have on the valuations of publicly-traded companies excluded from such indices, but it is possible that they may adversely affect valuations, as compared to similar companies that are included. Due to the dual-class structure of our common stock, we may be excluded from certain indices and we cannot assure you that other stock indices (including Nasdaq) will not take similar actions. Given the sustained flow of investment funds into passive strategies that seek to track certain indices, exclusion from certain stock indices may preclude investment by many of these funds and could make our Class A common stock less attractive to other investors. As a result, the market price of our Class A common stock may be adversely affected.

Our principal stockholders will continue to have significant influence over the election of our board of directors and approval of any significant corporate actions, including any sale of the Company.

Deepika Vuppalachchi, our Chief Executive Officer and Priya Prasad, our Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer, in the aggregate, beneficially own 51.0% of our Class B common stock and 30.9% of our outstanding voting securities. These stockholders currently have, and likely will continue to have, significant influence with respect to the election of our board of directors and approval or disapproval of all significant corporate actions. The concentrated voting power of these stockholders could have the effect of delaying or preventing an acquisition of the Company or another significant corporate transaction.

We could be subject to securities class action litigation.

In the past, securities class action litigation has been brought against companies following a decline in the market price of their securities. This risk is especially relevant for us because healthcare companies have experienced significant share price volatility in recent years. If we face such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could harm our business.

Anti-takeover provisions contained in our Certificate of Incorporation and our Amended and Restated Bylaws (“Bylaws”), as well as provisions of Delaware law, could impair a takeover attempt.

Our Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions which could have the effect of rendering more difficult, delaying or preventing an acquisition deemed undesirable by our board of directors. Our corporate governance documents include or will include provisions:

- authorizing “blank check” preferred stock, which could be issued by our board of directors without stockholder approval and may contain voting, liquidation, dividend, and other rights superior to our Class A common stock;
- limiting the liability of, and providing indemnification to, our directors and officers;
- limiting the ability of our stockholders to call and bring business before special meetings;
- requiring advance notice of stockholder proposals for business to be conducted at meetings of our stockholders and for nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors;
- controlling the procedures for the conduct and scheduling of board of directors and stockholder meetings; and
- providing our board of directors with the express power to postpone previously scheduled annual meetings and to cancel previously scheduled special meetings.

These provisions, alone or together, could delay or prevent hostile takeovers and changes in control or changes in our management.

As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation law, which prevents some stockholders holding more than 15% of our outstanding common stock from engaging in certain business combinations without approval of the holders of substantially all of our outstanding common stock.

Any provision of our Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our Class A common stock and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our Class A common stock.

Our Certificate of Incorporation designates the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders’ ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees.

Our Certificate of Incorporation requires that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for each of the following:

- any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf;
- any action asserting a claim for breach of any fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, or other employees to us or our stockholders;
- any action asserting a claim against us or any of our directors, officers or employees arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our Certificate of Incorporation or our Bylaws; or
- any action asserting a claim against us, our directors, officers or employees governed by the internal affairs doctrine;

except for, as to each of the above, any claim as to which the Court of Chancery determines that there is an indispensable party not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery (and the indispensable party does not consent to the personal jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery within ten days following such determination), which is vested in the exclusive jurisdiction of a court or forum other than the Court of Chancery, or for which the Court of Chancery does not have subject matter jurisdiction.

The exclusive forum provision is limited to the extent permitted by law, and it will not apply to claims arising under the Exchange Act, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or for any other federal securities laws which provide for exclusive or concurrent federal and state jurisdiction.

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock are deemed to have notice of and consented to this provision.

Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all such Securities Act actions. Accordingly, both state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. To prevent having to litigate claims in multiple jurisdictions and the threat of inconsistent or contrary rulings by different courts, among other considerations, our Certificate of Incorporation provides that the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring such a claim arising under the Securities Act against us, our directors, officers, or other employees in a venue other than in the federal district courts of the United States of America. In such instance, we would expect to vigorously assert the validity and enforceability of the exclusive forum provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation.

Although we believe this provision benefits us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law in the types of lawsuits to which it applies, this provision may limit or discourage a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees, and may result in increased costs to our stockholders, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our Certificate of Incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We note that there is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce the provision and that investors cannot waive compliance with the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Although we believe this provision benefits us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law in the types of lawsuits to which it applies, the provision may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers.

General Risk Factors

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the market price for the shares and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. If research analysts do not establish and maintain adequate research coverage or if one or more of the analysts who covers us downgrades our Class A common stock or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the market price for our Class A common stock would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our Company or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which, in turn, could cause the market price or trading volume for our Class A common stock to decline.

We are an "emerging growth company," and the reduced reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies may make our Class A common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including exemption from compliance with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation and exemptions from the requirements of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the closing of our initial public offering, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.235 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which means the market value of our Class A common stock held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the end of our prior second fiscal quarter, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1.0 billion in non-convertible debt during the prior three-year period.

In addition, under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies may delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We may, in the future, elect not to avail ourselves of this exemption from new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, may be subject to the same new or revised accounting standards as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies.

We cannot predict if investors will find our Class A common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our Class A common less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our Class A common and our share price may be more volatile.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

We believe cybersecurity is critical to advancing our technological advancements. As a healthcare services company, we face a multitude of cybersecurity threats that range from attacks common to most industries, such as ransomware and denial-of service. Our customers, suppliers, subcontractors, and business partners face similar cybersecurity threats, and a cybersecurity incident impacting us or any of these entities could materially adversely affect our operations, performance, and results of operations. These cybersecurity threats and related risks make it imperative that we expend resources on cybersecurity including protection across our operations and to ensure the appropriate acquisition, access, use, and/or disclosure of protected health information (“PHI”), personal identifiable information (“PII”), and payment card information (“PCI”)

The Administrative Simplification Provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”) and its implementing regulations include substantial restrictions and requirements with respect to the use and disclosure of a subset of PHI, and require covered entities, including health plans, healthcare clearinghouses, and most healthcare providers, to implement administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of electronic PHI maintained or transmitted by them or by others on their behalf.

Our Board of Directors oversees management’s processes for identifying and mitigating risks, including cybersecurity risks, to help align our risk exposure with our strategic objectives. The full Board retains oversight of cybersecurity because of its importance. In the event of an incident, we intend to follow our detailed incident response playbook, which outlines the steps to be followed from incident detection to mitigation, recovery, and notification, including notifying functional areas (e.g., legal), as well as senior leadership and the Board, as appropriate. We have implemented a governance structure and processes to assess, identify, manage, and report cybersecurity risks.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located at 1119 Keystone Way N. #201 Carmel, IN 46032 pursuant to a three-year lease which commenced on July 1, 2021 and was amended on May 1, 2022 and provides for a monthly rent of \$10,711. The lease was further amended on June 26, 2024 and provides for a base monthly rent of \$11,209 per month, over a three-year term of the lease, which commenced on July 1, 2024. We believe this to be sufficient to meet our needs for the foreseeable future and that any additional space we may require will be available on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become a party to various legal actions and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. In addition to commitments and obligations in the ordinary course of business, we are subject to various claims, pending and potential legal actions for damages, investigations relating to governmental laws and regulations and other matters arising out of the normal conduct of our business. It is possible that cash flows or results of operations could be materially affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these contingencies.

In January 2024, a former employee filed a wrongful termination lawsuit against the Company in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana. In January 2025, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with the former employee for an immaterial amount and the case is dismissed.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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

Market Information

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "SYRA."

Holders

As of March 7, 2025, there were 11 and 3 stockholders of record of our Class A and Class B common stock, respectively. The actual number of holders of our common stock is greater than this number of record holders, and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners, but whose shares are held in street name by brokers or held by other nominees. This number of holders of record also does not include stockholders whose shares may be held in trust by other entities.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on our common stock, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings to fund the development and expansion of our business. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon a number of factors, including our results of operations, financial condition, future prospects, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our board of directors deems relevant.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this annual report. In addition to historical information, this discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our business and operations and that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated and expressed in such forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including those which we discuss under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report. See "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." All amounts in this report are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Overview

We are a healthcare services company promoting preventative health, holistic wellness, health education, and equitable healthcare for all patient demographics. We leverage deep scientific and healthcare expertise to create strategic frameworks and develop patient-centric solutions for the betterment of patient lives and health outcome linked to developing a healthier population. We are developing comprehensive end-to-end solutions in health education services, population health management, behavioral and mental health, healthcare workforce and digital health.

Our Services

Behavioral and Mental Health

Mental health concerns are rapidly growing on a global scale, yet the shortage of mental health professionals and access to treatment is leaving millions of people without access to mental health resources. We strongly believe in behavioral and mental health equity and our mission is to provide solutions that help improve health care and provide access to all populations, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, sexual orientation, or geographic location. With our specialized services, we believe that we can help solve the behavioral and mental health needs of various organizations, including health organizations, large employers, and schools.

Syrenity is a comprehensive mental health application that is aimed at providing preventative care and interventions for behavioral and mental health and will utilize an artificial intelligence-driven user diary for engagement. Syrenity is being designed to identify and prevent the progression of negative factors that can influence individuals' mental health, by offering targeted assignments, education, monitoring symptoms, and providing timely interventions such as cognitive behavioral therapy and mindfulness techniques. Syrenity will enable users to connect with licensed mental health professionals, will allow users to schedule virtual consultations with psychologists, psychiatrists, or mental health coaches, eliminating the need for in-person visits and will provide education resources to help users understand their mental health concerns and learn coping strategies. We launched Syrenity in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Digital Health

We use digital health to bring innovation into healthcare practice. Our goal is to transform patient care and engagement by connecting physicians, patients, caregivers, payers, and other key stakeholders through healthcare digital platforms. We are developing digital and cloud-based platforms to help improve cost savings through the automation of health operations, which also provide clinical insights that personalize care and improve patient satisfaction. Our solutions will include digital transformation, cloud and security, artificial intelligence, patient engagement, and health applications. Within our digital health service line, we intend to offer SyraBot a chatbot designed to foster connectivity and engagement throughout individuals' care journeys, offering members round-the-clock access to necessary information via our AI-powered customer support chat system), CarePlus (an electronic medical records solution designed for small to mid-sized healthcare organization) and patient engagement and education services.

Population Health

We define population health services as the process of assessing and analyzing healthcare and its delivery to create improvement for a population of individuals. We are developing end-to-end solutions and strategies to improve quality of care, access to care, health outcomes, and healthcare policies. We believe that our solutions will assist individuals in reaching their full health potential through preventative care, care coordination and patient engagement. Our team of service providers includes health economists, public health experts, subject matter experts, data scientists, and biostatisticians who apply advanced health analytics to real-world data to provide meaningful insights to improve quality of clinical care and understand patterns and trends around diagnosis, treatment, and continued care. We believe our team helps stratify health risks based on social determinants of health, predict utilization of resources and health care costs, identify patient-level interventions, and recommend population-level strategies. Within our population health service line we offer the following services: analytics as a service, epidemiology, and health equity analytics solutions.

Health Education Services

We believe that one of the main drivers of the healthcare education solutions market is the need to address challenges in the healthcare industry through effective and innovative medical and scientific training. With evolving healthcare technology, healthcare professionals must be knowledgeable with respect to various patient-care approaches to make better informed clinical decisions and assure patient satisfaction. We believe that targeted and continuous healthcare education solutions are needed to help healthcare professionals improve their competency, improve health equality and incorporate innovative and new therapeutic options into practice to improve overall patient care quality. Therefore, we aim to provide medical education solutions to pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers, biotechnology companies, payers, large employers, academic institutions, and government agencies. Specifically, we develop medical education content to drive the organizational and strategic brand goals and vision of our clients. Our education outreach plan utilizes omnichannel delivery approaches from a suite of solutions for in-person, virtual and hybrid arrangements, and our deliverables include traditional print and electronic formats. Some of our targeted education approaches include the utilization of artificial intelligence tools to provide real-time information to customers. Within our health education service line we offer the following services: medical communications, patient education, and

Healthcare Workforce

Our healthcare workforce solutions are intended to help evaluate the immediate and longitudinal workforce needs of our client's organization. Using agile implementation staffing methodologies we make it seamless and cost-efficient to expand our client's clinical personnel. We recruit experienced nurses and allied health professionals for long-term fixed contract positions at hospitals and healthcare facilities across the country. Other staffing positions that we recruit include care coordinators, specialists to fill healthcare management roles, healthcare educators, therapists, healthcare technicians and health plan specialists.

Growth Strategies

We hope to become a leader in clinical healthcare solutions by providing customized and comprehensive end-to-end solutions for our customers in the public and private healthcare sectors and expand our operations to other metropolitan areas. As we continue our expansion, we anticipate that our professional pool and infrastructure will grow to support the breadth and depth of our services. With our rapid growth of sales and business development teams, we intend to replicate our current projects with similar customers across the country. We plan to open offices in multiple geographical locations to support our sales and business development efforts and intend to invest in partnerships with subject matter experts to further enhance our service lines and provide real-world insights. In addition to organic efforts, we may expand our footprint by acquiring companies that offer similar service lines. It is anticipated that such companies will strengthen our current service offerings and may also include new services that we may offer to our clients. Our flagship product, Syrenity, is a proprietary behavioral and mental health application designed to address the growing mental health crisis. We are strategically preparing for its launch in global markets while continually advancing its scientific foundation and AI technology to enhance user outcomes. Additionally, our government solutions service line of business positions us to work on federal government healthcare and related projects from several agencies such as the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the United States Department of Defence.

Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, and 2023

The following table summarizes selected items from the statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	Increase / (Decrease)
Net revenues			
Healthcare workforce	\$ 5,896,433	\$ 4,259,292	\$ 1,637,141
Population health management	1,659,804	715,499	944,305
Digital health services	369,000	515,250	(146,250)
Behavioral and mental health	16,845	12,797	4,048
Health education	40,000	12,306	27,694
Net revenues	7,982,082	5,515,144	2,466,938
Cost of services	6,329,119	4,103,244	2,225,875
Gross profit	1,652,963	1,411,900	241,063
Operating expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	2,718,743	2,292,295	426,448
Professional services	606,051	586,463	19,588
Research and development expenses	585,146	240,048	345,098
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,445,170	1,131,922	313,248
Depreciation	62,738	48,771	13,967
Total operating expenses:	5,417,848	4,299,499	1,118,349
Operating loss	(3,764,885)	(2,887,599)	(877,286)
Total other income (expense)	5,647	(50,744)	56,391
Net loss	<u>\$ (3,759,238)</u>	<u>\$ (2,938,343)</u>	<u>\$ (820,895)</u>

Net Revenues

Net revenue increased by \$2,466,938 or 45%, driven by an increase of \$1,637,141 in our healthcare workforce services and a \$944,305 increase in population health revenues. The increase in healthcare workforce revenue was driven by new customer acquisitions and additions to existing contracts. Population health revenues increased in 2024 due to additional services provided to state departments and other customers. The decline in digital health revenues of \$146,250 was due to phased transition from implementation to maintenance and operational support services. On January 31, 2025, with the completion of the Company's contract FSSA (NeuroDiagnostic Institute), the Company expects a decline in revenue generation for healthcare workforce. A new contract from FSSA (NeuroDiagnostic Institute) has been executed with a contract end date of June 30, 2025 with a ceiling value of approximately \$1,480,000 in revenue.

Cost of Services

Our cost of services included wages and related payroll taxes, employee benefits and certain other employee-related costs of our contract service employees while they work on contract assignments. We incurred \$6,329,119 of cost of services for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$4,103,244 for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$2,225,875, or 54%. Our gross profit was approximately 21% for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to approximately 26% for the year ended December 31, 2023, a decrease of approximately 5%. Our cost of services increased primarily due to an increase in labor costs associated with the increased volume of contracts, and increased consulting costs associated with a slight change in service mix from healthcare workforce services to project-based population health services that carry better margins.

Salaries and Benefits

Our salaries and benefits include wages and related payroll taxes, employee benefits and certain other employee-related costs of our management and office personnel. We incurred \$2,718,743 of salaries and benefits during the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$2,292,295 for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$426,448, or 19%. Salaries and benefits increased in 2024 as we supported our increased operations and added office personnel following our IPO process. In an effort to reduce its operating costs, the Company, effective July 1, 2024, instituted a 25% payroll reduction for its executive officers for a period of five months. Salaries and benefits included \$629,643 and \$535,909 of officer compensation for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Professional Services

Professional services primarily consist of expenses incurred from business development, accounting, legal fees, and consulting activities. We incurred \$606,051 of professional services for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$586,463 for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$19,588, or 3%. Professional fees increased in 2024 due increased legal and other professional costs related to the Company's regulatory filings.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses primarily consist of consulting expenses incurred to develop our technology-based solutions. We incurred \$585,146 and \$240,048 of research and development expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, related to continued development of the Company's Syrenity application for its Behavioral and Mental Health services.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A primarily consists of marketing, rent, office, insurance, travel and repair and maintenance expenses incurred. We incurred \$1,445,170 of SG&A expenses during the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$1,131,922 for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$313,248, or 28%. Our SG&A expenses increased primarily due to our increased operations in 2024. SG&A included \$142,725 and \$117,816 of rent incurred from STVentures, LLC, an entity beneficially owned by our principal owners, our management team and their affiliates, \$456,327 and \$154,347 of insurance for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Stock based compensation expense increased to \$131,180 during the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$32,831 in the year ended December 31, 2023.

Depreciation

We incurred \$62,738 of depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$48,771 of depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$13,967, or 29%. Depreciation increased as we expanded our office space and placed additional office equipment into service during 2023.

Other Income (Expense)

For the year ended December 31, 2024, other expense on a net basis consisted of \$15,600 of interest incurred on insurance finance charges, partially offset by \$21,247 of interest income. For the year ended December 31, 2023, other expense on a net basis consisted of \$53,686 of interest incurred on the line of credit that we entered into in 2022, convertible promissory notes payable, and insurance finance charges, as partially offset by \$2,942 of interest income.

Net Loss

Our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$3,759,238, compared to a net loss of \$2,938,343 for the year ended December 31, 2023, an increase of \$820,895. Net loss increased primarily due to the increase in salary costs related to expanded operations in 2023.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that our existing sources of liquidity, along with cash expected to be generated from sales and services, will not be sufficient to fund our operations, anticipated capital expenditures, working capital and other financing requirements for at least the next twelve months from the issuance of the financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. In the event we are unable to achieve profitable operations in the near term, we may require additional equity and/or debt financing; however, we cannot provide assurance that such financing will be available to us on favorable terms, or at all. We will continue to monitor our expenditures and cash flow position.

The following table summarizes total current assets, liabilities, accumulated deficit and working capital at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current Assets	\$ 3,352,795	\$ 4,781,110
Current Liabilities	\$ 613,549	\$ 910,072
Accumulated Deficit	\$ (8,824,193)	\$ (5,064,955)
Working Capital	\$ 2,739,246	\$ 3,871,038

Liquidity is the ability of a company to generate funds to support its current and future operations, satisfy its obligations, and otherwise operate on an ongoing basis. To date, we have funded our operations through equity and debt financings. Our primary uses of cash have been for the development of operations, compensation, and professional fees. All funds received have been expended in the furtherance of growing our business and establishing our healthcare staffing and medical communication services. The following trends are reasonably likely to result in a material decrease in our liquidity over the near to long term:

- A substantial increase in working capital requirements to finance our operations;
- Addition of administrative and professional personnel as our business continues to grow;
- The cost of being a public company; and
- Payments for seeking and securing quality staffing personnel.

Cash Flow Activities for the Years Ended December 31, 2024, and 2023

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 was \$2,932,033 and \$2,759,068, respectively, which was primarily attributable to our net loss for such years.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 was \$11,111 and \$15,251, respectively, which related entirely to the purchase of property and equipment in each year.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2024, was \$2,058,474, which consisted of \$2,469,150 of proceeds from the sale of our Class A common stock, partially offset by \$410,676 of repayments on notes payable. Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023, was \$6,051,050, which consisted of \$5,332,283 of proceeds from the sale of our Class A common stock, \$1,455,000 of proceeds received from convertible notes payable, \$1,295,010 of advances received from related parties, and \$300,000 of proceeds received from line of credit, partially offset by \$1,050,551 of repayments on the line of credit, \$1,095,000 of repayments on advances from related parties, and \$185,692 of repayments on notes payable.

Financing Transactions

Advances from Related Party

On various dates from July 11, 2023, through August 23, 2023, Sahasra Technologies Corp., doing business as STLogics, which is an entity beneficially owned by the principal owners and management team of Syra, made short term, non-interest bearing advances due upon demand, of which an aggregate of \$1,295,010 was advanced and we repaid an aggregate \$1,095,000 of such advances. The Company pays for payroll and related costs for its employees that provide services to STLogics customers. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company applied \$200,010 of such costs to reduce the balance of the advance to \$0. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid \$101,411 of payroll and related costs for these employees and had a receivable from STLogics of \$0 and \$50,614 for additional costs incurred as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Common Stock Sales

On October 3, 2023 (the “Closing Date”), the Company completed its initial public offering (the “IPO”) of an aggregate of 1,615,000 units (“Units”) at a public offering price of \$4.125 per Unit, with each Unit consisting of (a) one share of the Company’s Class A common stock and (b) one warrant (each, a “Warrant” and collectively, the “Warrants”) to purchase one share of Class A common stock at an exercise price equal to \$6.50 per share, exercisable until the fifth anniversary of the issuance date, pursuant to that certain underwriting agreement dated as of September 28, 2023 (the “Underwriting Agreement”) by and between the Company and Kingswood, a division of Kingswood Capital Partners, LLC, as representative of the several underwriters named in the Underwriting Agreement (the “Representative”). The Company received gross proceeds of approximately \$6.7 million from the sale of the Units before deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and offering expenses. In addition, pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement, the Company granted the Representative a 45-day option to purchase up to 242,250 Units at the initial public offering price, less the underwriting discount, to cover over-allotments, if any (the “Over-Allotment Option”). On the Closing Date, the Company issued an additional 242,500 Warrants to the underwriters pursuant to the partial exercise by the underwriters of the Over-Allotment Option, generating gross proceeds of \$2,422.

On September 11, 2024, the Company completed a public offering of an aggregate of (i) 3,203,125 shares of Class A common stock of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Common Stock”), (ii) eighteen-month warrants (the “Series A Warrants”) to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,203,125 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.64 per share, and (iii) five-year warrants (the “Series B Warrants”) and, together with the Series A Warrants, the “Warrants”) to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,203,125 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.64 per share, at an offering price of \$0.64 per share of Common Stock and related Warrants, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2,050,000.00. The Company issued to Rodman or its designees warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 160,156 shares of Common Stock, at an exercise price of \$0.80 per share and an expiration date of September 11, 2029. The Company received net cash proceeds of \$1,619,021 after offering expenses. The Series A Warrants expire 18 months from the date of the offering, and the Series B Warrants expire on September 11, 2029.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, two investors exercised 130,789 warrants to purchase Class A Common stock pursuant to which the Company received cash proceeds of \$850,129.

On January 17, 2025, a total of 233,334 shares of Class B Common Stock previously held by the Company’s Executive Chairman and President, Sandeep Allam, automatically converted into 2,333,340 shares of Class A common stock according to the terms of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our actual results could differ from these estimates.

The critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments that we believe have the most significant impact on our financial statements are described below.

Leases

We account for our leases under ASC 842 - *Leases*. We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets, current portion of obligations under operating leases, and obligations under operating leases, non-current on our balance sheets.

Operating lease ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date, adjusted by the deferred rent liabilities at the adoption date. As our lease does not provide an implicit rate, we use our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives and initial direct costs incurred. Our terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with ASC 606, the core principle of which is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve this core principle, five basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) identify the contract with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when or as we satisfy a performance obligation.

We account for revenues when both parties to the contract have approved the contract, the rights and obligations of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, and collectability of consideration is probable. Payment terms vary by client and the services offered.

We have the following main forms of revenue:

- Healthcare Workforce Services
- Behavioral and Mental Health Services
- Digital Health Services
- Population Health Management
- Health Education

We primarily provide our Healthcare Workforce and Behavioral and Mental Health services to state and local government health agencies, payers, and other private health organization. Healthcare Workforce and Behavioral Mental Health Service contracts are accounted for as a single performance obligation satisfied over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of our medical staffing on an hourly or daily basis. Population Health Management, Health Education, and Digital Health Services contracts generally consist of a single performance obligation to provide data analytics and reporting, training, or develop technology for implementation and maintenance with the customer, with revenue recognized at a point in time when the customer obtains the benefit of the services are provided and through maintenance for the life of the contract.

The contracts generally stipulate bi-weekly or monthly billing, and we have elected the “as invoiced” practical expedient to recognize revenue based on the hours incurred at the contractual rate as we have the right to payment in an amount that corresponds directly with the value of performance completed to date. We may also be subject to penalties for violations of certain ethical standards and non-performance measures within these state contracts. We recognize revenue net of penalties.

Recent Accounting Standards

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) that are adopted by us as of the specified effective date.

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2023-07, *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, which amends the existing segment reporting guidance (ASC Topic 280) to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss, an amount for other segment items by reportable segment and a description of its composition, the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure(s) of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. The amendments in this update were effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024.

The Company adopted this standard on a retrospective basis within our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2024, with no material impact to our financial statements.

There are no other recently issued accounting pronouncements that we have yet to adopt that are expected to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

JOBS Act

On April 5, 2012, the JOBS Act was enacted. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies.

We have chosen to take advantage of the extended transition periods available to emerging growth companies under the JOBS Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies provided under the JOBS Act. As a result, our financial statements may not be comparable to those of companies that comply with public company effective dates for complying with new or revised accounting standards.

We are in the process of evaluating the benefits of relying on other exemptions and reduced reporting requirements provided by the JOBS Act. Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, as an “emerging growth company,” we intend to rely on certain of these exemptions, including without limitation, (i) providing an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and (ii) complying with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements, known as the auditor discussion and analysis. We will remain an “emerging growth company” until the earliest of (i) the last day of the fiscal year in which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1.235 billion or more; (ii) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the completion of this offering; (iii) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in nonconvertible debt during the previous three years; or (iv) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the rules of the SEC.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

We are not required to provide the information required by this Item as are a “smaller reporting company,” as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

SYRA HEALTH CORP.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Syra Health Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Syra Health Corp. (the Company) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company had a cash balance of \$2,395,405, working capital of \$2,739,246 and an accumulated deficit of \$8,824,193 since inception, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters are discussed in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audits of the financial statements that were communicated, or required to be communicated, to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Due to the net loss for the year, the Company evaluated the need for a going concern.

Auditing management's evaluation of a going concern can be a significant judgement given the fact that the Company uses management estimates on future revenues and expenses which are not able to be substantiated.

As discussed in Note 2, the Company has a going concern due to its insufficient cash balance and accumulated net losses.

To evaluate the appropriateness of the going concern, we examined and evaluated the financial information along with management's plans to mitigate the going concern and management's disclosure on going concern.

/s/ M&K CPAS, PLLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2023

The Woodlands, TX
March 11, 2025

**SYRA HEALTH CORP.
BALANCE SHEETS**

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,395,405	\$ 3,280,075
Accounts receivable, net	680,827	1,060,634
Accounts receivable related party	-	50,614
Other current assets	276,563	389,787
Total current assets	<u>3,352,795</u>	<u>4,781,110</u>
Property and equipment, net	27,347	78,974
Right-of-use asset	299,190	63,199
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,679,332</u>	<u>\$ 4,923,283</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 101,690	\$ 462,991
Accrued expenses	230,383	198,978
Deferred revenue	16,611	-
Current portion of operating lease liability, related party	111,978	63,199
Notes payable	152,887	184,904
Total current liabilities	<u>613,549</u>	<u>910,072</u>
Non-current portion of operating lease liability, related party	187,212	-
Total liabilities	<u>800,761</u>	<u>910,072</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares designated, issued and outstanding	-	-
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 8,979,204 and 5,588,298 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively	8,979	5,588
Convertible class B common stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, 833,334 shares issued and outstanding	833	833
Additional paid-in capital	11,692,952	9,071,745
Accumulated deficit	(8,824,193)	(5,064,955)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>2,878,571</u>	<u>4,013,211</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,679,332</u>	<u>\$ 4,923,283</u>

See accompanying notes to audited financial statements.

SYRA HEALTH CORP.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Year Ended	
	2024	2023
Net revenues	\$ 7,982,082	\$ 5,515,144
Cost of services	6,329,119	4,103,244
Gross profit	<u>1,652,963</u>	<u>1,411,900</u>
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	2,718,743	2,292,295
Professional services	606,051	586,463
Research and development expenses	585,146	240,048
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,445,170	1,131,922
Depreciation	62,738	48,771
Total operating expenses	<u>5,417,848</u>	<u>4,299,499</u>
Operating loss	<u>(3,764,885)</u>	<u>(2,887,599)</u>
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	21,247	2,942
Interest expense	(15,600)	(53,686)
Total other income (expense)	<u>5,647</u>	<u>(50,744)</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (3,759,238)</u>	<u>\$ (2,938,343)</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	7,551,576	4,877,861
Net loss per common share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.50)</u>	<u>\$ (0.60)</u>

See accompanying notes to audited financial statements.

SYRA HEALTH CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

	Preferred Stock		Class A Common Stock		Convertible Class B Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2023	-	\$ -	5,588,298	\$ 5,588	833,334	\$ 833	\$ 9,071,745	\$ (5,064,955)	\$ 4,013,211
Class A common stock issued for services	-	-	56,992	57	-	-	71,321	-	71,378
Warrants exercised for cash	-	-	130,789	131	-	-	849,998	-	850,129
Class A common stock issued for cash	-	-	3,203,125	3,203	-	-	1,615,818	-	1,619,021
Class A common stock options issued for services	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,803	-	59,803
Options issued for Director fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,267	-	24,267
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,759,238)	(3,759,238)
Balance, December 31, 2024	-	\$ -	8,979,204	\$ 8,979	833,334	\$ 833	\$ 11,692,952	\$ (8,824,193)	\$ 2,878,571

	Preferred Stock		Class A Common Stock		Convertible Class B Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2022	-	\$ -	3,568,758	\$ 3,569	833,334	\$ 833	\$ 2,832,308	\$ (2,126,612)	\$ 710,098
Cancellation of Class A common stock	-	-	(41,666)	(42)	-	-	42	-	-
Class A common stock issued for debt conversion	-	-	446,206	446	-	-	1,472,014	-	1,472,460
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,831	-	32,831
Class A common stock options issued for cash	-	-	1,615,000	1,615	-	-	4,734,550	-	4,736,165
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,938,343)	(2,938,343)
Balance, December 31, 2023	-	\$ -	5,588,298	\$ 5,588	833,334	\$ 833	\$ 9,071,745	\$ (5,064,955)	\$ 4,013,211

See accompanying notes to audited financial statements.

SYRA HEALTH CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (3,759,238)	\$ (2,938,343)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	62,738	48,771
Common stock issued for services	71,378	-
Non-cash lease expense	89,500	-
Stock-based compensation	59,803	32,831
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	379,807	(59,547)
Accounts receivable, related party	50,614	(50,614)
Other current assets	491,883	203,110
Right-of-use asset		121,089
Accounts payable	(361,301)	30,603
Accounts payable, related parties	-	(3,200)
Deferred revenue	16,611	-
Accrued expenses	55,672	(22,679)
Operating lease liability	(89,500)	(121,089)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,932,033)	(2,759,068)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(11,111)	(15,251)
Net cash used in investing activities	(11,111)	(15,251)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of common stock and exercise of warrants	2,469,150	5,332,283
Proceeds received from line of credit	-	300,000
Repayments on line of credit	-	(1,050,551)
Proceeds received from advances, related party	-	1,295,010
Repayments on advances, related party	-	(1,095,000)
Repayments on notes payable	(410,676)	(185,692)
Proceeds received from convertible notes payable	-	1,455,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,058,474	6,051,050
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(884,670)	3,276,731
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3,280,075	3,344
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 2,395,405	\$ 3,280,075
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	\$ 15,600	\$ 36,226
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Initial recognition of right-of-use asset and lease liability	\$ 325,491	\$ -
Cancellation of Class A common stock	\$ -	\$ 42
Non-cash application of invoices to STLogics loan	\$ -	\$ 200,010
Class a common stock issued for debt and interest conversion	\$ -	\$ 1,472,460
Options issued for accrued director fees	\$ 24,267	\$ -
Prepaid asset financed with note payable	\$ 378,659	\$ 370,596

See accompanying notes to audited financial statements.

SYRA HEALTH CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 – Nature of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business

Syra Health Corp. (“Syra” or the “Company”) was incorporated in the state of Indiana on November 20, 2020 to provide workforce staffing solutions, health education and healthcare research consulting services to mental health hospitals and organizations, including government agencies, integrated health networks, managed care entities and pharmaceutical manufacturers. On March 11, 2022, the Company redomiciled to Delaware. The Company’s corporate office is located in Carmel, Indiana.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company maintains cash in bank deposit accounts, the balances of which at times may exceed federally insured limits. Accounts are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to \$250,000 under current regulations. The Company had \$1,032,827 cash in excess of FDIC insured limits at December 31, 2024. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820 defines fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosures of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measures. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 inputs to valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair measurement.

The carrying value of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable are estimated by management to approximate fair value primarily due to the short-term nature of the instruments. The Company’s advances from related party approximates the fair value of such instruments based upon management’s best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include money market accounts which have maturities of three months or less when acquired. For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates market value. There were \$1,749,977 cash equivalents on hand at December 31, 2024, consistent of certificates of deposit with maturities of three months or less. There were no cash equivalents at December 31, 2023.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is carried at their estimated collectible amounts. Accounts receivable is periodically evaluated for collectability based on past credit history with customers and their current financial condition. The Company had an allowance of \$5,520 at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The cost of office equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method based on a five-year life expectancy.

Repairs and maintenance expenditures are charged to operations as incurred. Major improvements and replacements, which extend the useful life of an asset, are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset. When assets are retired or sold, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 360, "*Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*", all long-lived assets such as property and equipment held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is evaluated by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to its estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amounts of the assets exceed the fair value of the assets.

Leases

The Company accounts for its leases under ASC 842 - *Leases*. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets, current portion of obligations under operating leases, and obligations under operating leases, non-current on the Company's balance sheets.

Operating lease ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date, adjusted by the deferred rent liabilities at the adoption date. As the Company's lease does not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. The operating lease ROU asset also includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives and initial direct costs incurred. The Company's terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Segment Reporting

ASC Topic 280, "*Segment Reporting*," requires annual and interim reporting for an enterprise's operating segments and related disclosures about its products, services, geographic areas and major customers. An operating segment is defined as a component of an enterprise that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and expenses, and about which separate financial information is regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources. In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-07, "Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosure." The ASU updates reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through requiring enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses and information used to assess segment performance. The amendments do not change how segments are determined, aggregated, or how thresholds are applied to determine reportable segments. The Company adopted ASU No. 2023-07 during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Segment information is prepared on the same basis that our CEO, who is our Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), manages our segments, evaluates financial results, and makes key operating decisions. We have one reportable operating segment, Healthcare services. The reportable segment derives its revenue from a variety of services primarily to state and federal health authorities. Our CODM uses net income to evaluate and make key operating decisions. The Company operates as a single segment and will evaluate additional segment disclosure requirements as it expands its operations.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 606, the core principle of which is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve this core principle, five basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) identify the contract with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when or as the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company accounts for revenues when both parties to the contract have approved the contract, the rights and obligations of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, and collectability of consideration is probable. Payment terms vary by client and the services offered.

The Company has the following main forms of revenue:

- Healthcare Workforce;
- Population Health
- Digital Health
- Behavioral and Mental Health Services
- Health Education

The Company primarily provides its services to state health and social service agencies and universities. Healthcare Workforce, Health Education and Behavioral Mental Health Service contracts are primarily accounted for as a single performance obligation satisfied over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of our medical staffing on an hourly or daily basis. Population Health and Digital Health contracts generally consist of multiple performance obligations that are distinct, such as to provide data analytics and reporting, training, or develop technology for implementation and maintenance with the customer. The Company allocates the transaction price across the performance obligations based on the estimated fair value of the distinct performance obligations. Depending on the performance obligation, revenue is recognized at a point in time when the customer obtains the benefit of the services are provide, or over time in the case of digital health revenue where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes benefits of the contract, such as ongoing performance of our technology product.

The contracts generally stipulate bi-weekly or monthly billing, and the Company has elected the “as invoiced” practical expedient to recognize revenue based on the hours incurred at the contractual rate as the Company has the right to payment in an amount that corresponds directly with the value of performance completed to date. The Company may also be subject to penalties for violations of certain ethical standards and non-performance measures within these state contracts. The Company recognizes revenue net of penalties.

Disaggregated revenue data

The Company’s revenue consists of the following revenue services within its industry:

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net revenues:		
Healthcare workforce	\$ 5,896,433	\$ 4,259,292
Population health	1,659,804	715,499
Digital health	369,000	515,250
Behavioral and mental services	16,845	12,797
Health education	40,000	12,306
Net revenues	<u>\$ 7,982,082</u>	<u>\$ 5,515,144</u>

Cost of Services

The cost of services includes wages and related payroll taxes, employee benefits and certain other employee-related costs of the Company's contract service employees, while the employees work on contract assignments.

Significant Concentrations

The majority of accounts receivable and revenue contracts are between the Company and different divisions within the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration ("FSSA"). Most contracts require monthly payments as the projects progress. The Company generally does not require collateral or advance payments. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, FSSA accounted for approximately 61% and 68% of revenues, respectively, which was derived through a combination of divisions within the State of Indiana, including the FSSA-NeuroDiagnostic Institute, representing \$4,567,637 and \$3,734,004 of the Company's Healthcare Workforce revenue for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the FSSA-Division of Mental Health and Addiction, representing \$312,000 and \$305,000 of the Company's Population Health revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. In addition, the combined divisions of the FSSA (NeuroDiagnostic Institute and Division of Mental Health and Addiction), owed 56% and one other customer represented 11%, of the Company's accounts receivable respectively, at December 31, 2024, and FSSA represented 30% of outstanding accounts receivable as of December 31, 2023.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to employees and non-employees in accordance with the provisions of ASC 718 Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). All transactions in which the consideration provided in exchange for the purchase of goods or services consists of the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") are computed by dividing net income (the numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period (the denominator). Weighted average shares for basic EPS are calculated based on weighted average Class A and Class B shares outstanding. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding (if dilutive) during each period. Potential common shares include stock options, warrants, conversion of Class B shares and restricted stock. The number of potential common shares outstanding relating to stock options, warrants, conversion of Class B shares and restricted stock is computed using the treasury stock method. For the periods presented, potential dilutive securities had an anti-dilutive effect and were not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per common share.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC 740 Income Taxes ("ASC 740"), which requires use of the liability method. FASB ASC 740-10-25 provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided for significant deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not, that such asset will not be recovered through future operations.

Uncertain Tax Positions

In accordance with ASC 740, the Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be capable of withstanding examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. These standards prescribe a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. These standards also provide guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

Various taxing authorities may periodically audit the Company's income tax returns. These audits include questions regarding the Company's tax filing positions, including the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income to various tax jurisdictions. In evaluating the exposures connected with various tax filing positions, including state and local taxes, the Company records allowances for probable exposures. A number of years may elapse before a particular matter, for which an allowance has been established, is audited and fully resolved. The Company has not yet undergone an examination by any taxing authorities. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, as an income tax expense.

The assessment of the Company's tax position relies on the judgment of management to estimate the exposures associated with the Company's various filing positions.

Recent Accounting Standards

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the FASB that are adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date.

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2023-07, *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, which amends the existing segment reporting guidance (ASC Topic 280) to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss, an amount for other segment items by reportable segment and a description of its composition, the title and position of the CODM and an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measure(s) of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. The amendments in this update were effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024.

The Company adopted this standard on a retrospective basis within our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2024, with no material impact to our financial statements.

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements, if currently adopted, would have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Note 2 – Going Concern

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, as of December 31, 2024, the Company had a cash balance of \$2,395,405, working capital of \$2,739,246 and an accumulated deficit of \$8,824,193 since inception. The Company is too early in its development stage to project revenue with a necessary level of certainty. Therefore, the Company may not have sufficient funds to sustain its operations for the next twelve months from the issuance date of these financial statements and may need to raise additional cash to fund its operations. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company has commenced sales and continues to develop its operations. In the event sales do not materialize at the expected rates, management would seek additional financing or would attempt to conserve cash by further reducing expenses. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving these objectives.

The Company continues to pursue sources of additional capital through debt and financing transactions or arrangements, including equity financing or other means. The Company may not be successful in identifying suitable funding transactions in a sufficient time period or at all and may not obtain the required capital by other means. If the Company does not succeed in raising additional capital, resources may not be sufficient to fund its business. The Company's ability to scale production and distribution capabilities and further increase the value of its brands, is largely dependent on its success in raising additional capital. From January through April of 2023, the Company raised a total of \$1,455,000 of capital from the sale of convertible notes. On October 3, 2023, the Company completed its IPO and received net proceeds of approximately \$5,332,283. In October 2023, the convertible notes were converted into Class A common stock in accordance with the terms of the convertible promissory notes as a result of the IPO. On September 11, 2024, the Company completed a public offering and received net proceeds of \$1,619,021.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of any uncertainty as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements also do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classifications of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 3 – Related Party Transactions

The Company pays for payroll and related costs for its employees that provide services to Sahasra Technologies Corp., doing business as STLogics to service contracts of STLogics, which is an entity beneficially owned by the principal owners and management team of Syra. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid \$101,411 of payroll and related costs for these employees and had a receivable from STLogics of \$0 and \$50,614 for additional costs incurred as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Office Lease

The Company leases its current corporate headquarters under a three-year lease from STVentures, LLC (“STVentures”), an entity beneficially owned by the principal owners and the management team of Syra and their affiliates. The lease commenced on July 1, 2021 and as amended on May 1, 2022, provides for a base monthly rent of \$10,711 over the three-year term of the lease. A total of \$131,516 and \$128,527 was included in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The lease was further amended on June 26, 2024, and provides for a base monthly rent of \$11,209 over the additional three-year term of the lease.

Information Technology (“IT”) Services

The Company incurred a total of \$22,233 and \$3,320 of services from RAD CUBE LLC, which is an entity beneficially owned by the principal owners and the management team of Syra and their affiliates, for outsourced IT services which have been presented within selling, general and administrative expenses in the statements of operations during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Recruitment and Human Resource Services

The Company paid a total of \$516,129 and \$348,304 for recruitment and human resource services from NLogix, which is an entity beneficially owned by the principal owners and the management team of Syra and their affiliates, which have been presented within cost of sales in the statements of operations during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Advances from Related Party

On various dates from July 11, 2023, through August 23, 2023, Sahasra Technologies Corp., doing business as STLogics, which is an entity beneficially owned by the principal owners and management team of Syra, made short term, non-interest bearing advances due upon demand, of which an aggregate of \$1,295,010 was advanced and we repaid an aggregate \$1,095,000 of such advances. The Company pays for payroll and related costs for its employees that provide services to STLogics customers. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company applied \$200,010 of such costs to reduce the balance of the advance to \$0. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid \$101,411 of payroll and related costs for these employees and had a receivable from STLogics of \$0 and \$50,614 for additional costs incurred as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Note 4 – Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company used the two-class method to compute net loss per common share because it had issued securities, other than a single class of common stock, that contractually entitled the holders to participate in dividends and earnings. These participating securities included the Company’s Class A common stock, which was authorized pursuant to the Company’s amendment to its Certificate of Incorporation on May 2, 2022, and convertible Class B common stock which are entitled to share equally, on a per share basis, in all assets of the Company of whatever kind available for distribution to the holders of common stock. The two-class method requires earnings for the period to be allocated between common stock and participating securities based upon their respective rights to receive distributed and undistributed earnings.

Under the two-class method, for periods with net income, basic net income per common share is computed by dividing the net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Net income attributable to common stockholders is computed by subtracting from net income the portion of current period earnings that the participating securities would have been entitled to receive pursuant to their dividend rights had all of the period’s earnings been distributed. No such adjustment to earnings is made during periods with a net loss, as the holders of the participating securities have no obligation to fund losses.

The Company reports the more dilutive of the approaches (two-class or “if-converted”) as its diluted net income per share during the period. For the periods presented, potential dilutive securities had an anti-dilutive effect and were not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per common share.

Common shares consisting of shares potentially dilutive that are excluded from the calculated of diluted earnings per share because they are anti-dilutive as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Warrants	8,192,967	1,760,350
Stock options	223,599	140,750
Total	8,416,566	1,901,100

Note 5 – Other Current Assets

Other current assets included the following as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Federal and state income tax receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 73,069
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	276,563	316,718
Total other current assets	\$ 276,563	\$ 389,787

(1) Includes \$50,000 for a federal refundable payroll tax credit, called the Employee Retention Tax Credit (“ERTC”) Tax Credit, which provides a credit to businesses who kept employees, or were negatively impacted, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Note 6 – Property and Equipment

Property and equipment at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Office equipment – 5 year estimated life	\$ 85,958	\$ 81,340
Leasehold improvements – 2 year estimated life	60,783	60,783
Furniture and fixtures – 7 year estimated life	6,170	677
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(126,564)	(63,826)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 27,347	\$ 78,974

Depreciation of property and equipment was \$62,738 and \$48,771 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note 7 – Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Accrued payroll and taxes	\$ 202,038	\$ 148,924
Accrued expenses	28,345	50,054
Total accrued expenses	\$ 230,383	\$ 198,978

The Company provides postretirement benefits pursuant to IRS code section 401(k) for employees meeting specified criteria. The Company matches 100% of the employees’ contributions that are not in excess of 4% of the employee’s contributions. These matching contributions are fully vested and paid pursuant to the employees’ bi-weekly or semi-monthly pay periods. The Company does not prefund these benefits and has the right to modify or terminate certain of these benefits in the future. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred \$103,760 of IRA contribution expenses pursuant to the Company’s matching contributions, including \$0, as accrued at December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred \$88,327 of investment retirement account contribution expenses pursuant to the Company’s matching contributions, including \$8,778, as accrued at December 31, 2023.

Note 8 – Lease

The Company leases its current corporate headquarters under a three-year lease from STVentures, a related party. The lease, as amended on May 1, 2022, to expand its office space from 2,976 square feet to approximately 5,978 square feet, commenced on July 1, 2021, and provides for a base monthly rent of \$10,711, as increased from \$5,332 per month, over the three-year term of the lease. The lease was further amended on June 26, 2024 and provides for a base monthly rent of \$11,209 per month, over a three-year term of the lease commencing on July 1, 2024. The Company is occupying the space for executive and administrative offices. Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$131,516 and \$128,527, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses within the statements of operations.

The components of lease expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating lease cost:		
Amortization of ROU asset	\$ 282,876	\$ 121,089
Interest on lease liability	16,314	7,438
Total operating lease cost	<u>\$ 299,190</u>	<u>\$ 128,527</u>

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating lease:		
Operating lease assets	<u>\$ 299,190</u>	<u>\$ 63,199</u>
Current portion of operating lease liability, related party	\$ 111,978	63,199
Noncurrent operating lease liability, related party	187,212	-
Total operating lease liability	<u>\$ 299,190</u>	<u>\$ 63,199</u>
Weighted average remaining lease term:		
Operating leases	2.50 years	0.5 years
Weighted average discount rate:		
Operating lease	9.25%	5.75%

The following payments are required under leases as of December 31, 2024:

	Operating Lease	Remaining Term in Years
2025	134,505	
2026	134,505	
2027	67,252	
Total lease payments	336,262	
Less: imputed interest	(37,072)	
Present value of lease liability	<u>299,190</u>	<u>2.50</u>

Note 9 – Notes Payable

Line of Credit

On February 7, 2022, the Company entered into a business loan agreement (as amended, the “loan agreement”) with Citizens State Bank of New Castle pursuant to which it originally received a revolving line of credit of up to \$1,500,000 which was subsequently amended to \$800,000 (as amended, the “Revolving Line of Credit”). Pursuant to the terms of the Revolving Line of Credit, the outstanding balance shall not exceed 75% of the Company’s outstanding accounts receivable due from the State of Indiana aged more than 90 days together with all other accounts receivable aged less than 90 days. The Revolving Line of Credit was to terminate on December 31, 2022, unless extended pursuant to the terms thereof. The Company received extensions on the Revolving Line of Credit such that it will now terminate on October 24, 2023; however, no further advances are available under the Revolving Line of Credit. In the event of a default, all commitments and obligations pursuant to the Revolving Line of Credit will terminate immediately and, at Citizens State Bank of New Castle’s request, all Indebtedness (as defined in the loan agreement) shall become immediately due and payable. Advances on the Revolving Line of Credit are pursuant to a promissory note dated February 7, 2022 which accrues interest at a variable rate of 1.5% above the national prime interest rate as quoted in the Wall Street Journal, not to be less than 4.75% per annum or more than 21% per annum or the maximum rate allowed by law. Interest shall increase by an 2.0% in the event of a default. Pursuant to the promissory note, the Company has been required to pay monthly payments of unpaid interest since March 7, 2022. The Company may prepay all or a portion of the amount due prior to the date upon which it is due without any penalty. In connection with the Revolving Line of Credit, the Company entered into a commercial security agreement with Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated February 7, 2022, pursuant to which it granted Citizens State Bank of New Castle a security interest in the Collateral (as defined in the commercial security agreement) to secure the Indebtedness (as defined in the commercial security agreement).

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received proceeds of \$300,000 and repaid total advances of \$1,050,551. In addition, the Company paid an underwriting fee of \$14,076 on February 7, 2022, which was amortized over the original life of the line of credit using the straight-line method, which approximated the effective interest method. The balance of the line of credit was \$0 at December 31, 2023, and was closed during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Convertible Notes payable

On various dates from January through April 7, 2023, the Company entered into subscription agreements with accredited investors pursuant to which it issued convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,455,000. The notes mature on various dates between July 10, 2024 and October 7, 2024, accrue interest at 2% per annum and may be prepaid by the Company at any time without any penalties. The holders may convert the principal amount of the notes together with accrued interest thereon at any time prior to the earlier of the maturity date and the effectiveness of the registration statement relating to the Company’s initial public offering at a conversion price of \$6.00 per share. Upon the closing of the Next Equity Financing (as defined herein), the principal amount of the notes together with accrued interest thereon shall automatically convert into such number of shares of the Company’s Class A common stock determined by dividing (x) the outstanding principal balance and unpaid accrued interest of the notes on the date of conversion by (y) the price per share equal to the product of the price per Equity Security (as defined in the notes) sold in the Next Equity Financing multiplied by 80%. “Next Equity Financing” means an initial public offering by the Company of its Equity Securities pursuant to which such Equity Securities are listed on a national securities exchange. In addition, if prior to the maturity date of the notes, the notes remains outstanding, then in the event of a Corporate Transaction (as defined in the notes), the holder of each note may elect to convert the outstanding principal balance and unpaid accrued interest of each note, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the note, into Conversion Shares (as defined in the notes) immediately prior to the closing of such Corporate Transaction based upon a conversion price equal to the lesser of (i) the Corporate Transaction Price (as defined in the notes) or (ii) the quotient resulting from dividing (x) the Valuation Cap (as defined in the notes) by (y) the fully diluted capitalization immediately prior to the closing of the Corporate Transactions.

On October 3, 2023, a total of \$1,472,460, consisting of \$1,455,000 of principal and \$17,460 of interest, was converted into an aggregate 446,206 shares of Class A common stock in accordance with the terms of the convertible promissory notes.

Insurance Notes Payable

In 2023, the Company entered into three insurance policy financing arrangements to purchase various insurance policies. The total principal of these arrangements was \$370,596 with interest rates ranging from 10.38% through 14.05% and monthly payments totaling \$32,328 are due through July 2024. The Company made principal repayments of \$184,904 and incurred interest expense of \$6,265 during the year ended December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the remaining balance was \$0 and \$184,904, respectively.

In 2024, the Company entered into two insurance policy financing arrangements to purchase various insurance policies. The total principal of these arrangements was \$378,659 with interest rates of 10.350% and 10.50% and monthly payments of \$11,783 and \$19,171 due through July 2025. The Company made principal repayments of \$225,773 and incurred interest expense of \$9,436 during the year ended December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, the remaining balance was \$152,887.

The Company recognized interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Interest on line of credit	\$ -	\$ 27,054
Interest on convertible notes payable	-	17,460
Interest on notes payable	15,600	8,966
Amortization of underwriting fee on line of credit	-	-
Interest on credit card debt	-	206
Total interest expense	\$ 15,600	\$ 53,686

Note 10 – Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Contingencies

From time to time, we may be involved in various disputes and litigation matters that arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company is currently not a party to any material legal proceedings.

In January 2024, a former employee filed a wrongful termination lawsuit against the Company in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Indiana. This case was settled on January 15, 2025 with no material impact to the Company.

Note 11 – Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Class A Common Stock

The Company has 100,000,000 authorized shares of \$0.001 par value Class A common stock, and 8,979,204 shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, two investors exercised 130,789 warrants to purchase Class A Common stock pursuant to which the Company received cash proceeds of \$850,129.

On September 11, 2024, the Company completed a public offering of an aggregate of (i) 3,203,125 shares of Class A common stock of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Common Stock”), (ii) eighteen-month warrants (the “Series A Warrants”) to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,203,125 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.64 per share, and (iii) five-year warrants (the “Series B Warrants”) and, together with the Series A Warrants, the “Warrants”) to purchase up to an aggregate of 3,203,125 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.64 per share, at an offering price of \$0.64 per share of Common Stock and related Warrants, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2,050,000.00. The Company issued to Rodman or its designees warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 160,156 shares of Common Stock, at an exercise price of \$0.80 per share and an expiration date of September 11, 2029. The Company received net cash proceeds of \$1,619,021 after offering expenses. The Series A Warrants expire 18 months from the date of the offering, and the Series B Warrants expire on September 11, 2029.

The estimated fair value of the warrants issued in connection with the public offering was estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions: 1) dividend yield of 0%; 2) risk-free rate of 3.45% to 3.62%; 3) volatility of 127% to 138%; 4) a common stock price of \$0.80, and 5) a contractual term of 1.5 to 5 years. The fair value of the Class A Warrants was \$1,677,768, the estimated fair value of the Class B Warrants was \$2,235,055 and the estimated fair value of the underwriter warrants was \$109,728. The fair value of the warrants was recognized as a cost of capital related to the public offering.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 50,000 shares pursuant to a restricted stock award from November 2023. These shares vest quarterly over a one-year period. The Company recognized expense of \$67,378 and \$8,122 for these awards during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 6,992 shares for services to a consultant with a fair value of \$4,000, recognized as stock-based compensation.

On August 13, 2024, the Company received written notification (the “Notice”) from the Listing Qualifications Department of the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq”) indicating that the Company’s stockholder’s equity was below the minimum requirement of \$2,500,000 for continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(b)(1) (the “Minimum Shareholder Equity Requirement”). On November 1, 2024, the Company was notified by Nasdaq that it had regained compliance with the Minimum Shareholder Equity Requirement.

On October 18, 2024, the Company received a Notice from Nasdaq indicating that the bid price for its Class A common stock, for the last 30 consecutive business days for the last thirty consecutive business days, had closed below the minimum \$1.00 per share and, as a result, the Company was not in compliance with the \$1.00 minimum bid price requirement (the “Minimum Bid Price Requirement”) for the continued listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market, as set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2).

If the Company fails to comply with Nasdaq’s continued listing standards, the Company may be delisted and its Class A common stock will trade, if at all, only on the over-the-counter market, such as the OTC Bulletin Board or OTCQX market, and then only if one or more registered broker-dealer market makers comply with quotation requirements. In addition, delisting of the Company’s Class A common stock could depress our stock price, substantially limit liquidity of our Class A common stock and materially adversely affect our ability to raise capital on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Finally, delisting of the Class A common stock could result in the Class A common stock becoming a “penny stock” under the Exchange Act.

Class A Common Stock Warrants

The following is a summary of activity of outstanding stock warrants:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Prices
Balance, December 31, 2023	1,760,350	\$ 6.39
Warrants granted	6,566,406	0.64
Warrants exercised	(130,789)	6.50
Warrants cancelled	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2024	8,195,967	\$ 1.78
Exercisable, December 31, 2024	8,195,967	\$ 1.78

The warrants had a weighted average remaining life of 3.15 years and no intrinsic value as of December 31, 2024.

Convertible Class B Common Stock

The Company has 5,000,000 authorized shares of \$0.001 par value convertible Class B common stock, and had 833,334 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024, as retrospectively applied, pursuant to the Company's subsequent recapitalization in 2022 and effective as of May 3, 2022, whereby the founders exchanged their 83,334 Founders Shares for 833,334 shares of convertible Class B common stock.

Note 12 – Common Stock Options

Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan

On April 11, 2022, the Company's board of directors adopted, and the Company's stockholders approved, the Syra Health Corp. 2022 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan, as amended on April 19, 2023 (as amended, the "2022 Plan"). No more than 1,041,667 shares of the Company's Class A common stock shall be issued pursuant to the exercise of incentive stock options under the 2022 Plan.

Class A Common Stock Option Awards

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company granted options to purchase an aggregate 42,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock to employees at an exercise price ranging from \$1.28 to \$1.88 per share for terms of 10 years and 5 years under the 2022 Plan. These options will vest 25% on each anniversary, and 25% quarterly, until fully vested. The options had no intrinsic value. The aggregate estimated value using the Black-Scholes Pricing Model, based on an expected terms of 6.25 and 3.54 years, a weighted average volatility rate ranging from 109% to 126%, a weighted average risk-free interest rate ranging from 3.82% to 4.63%, and a weighted average call option value ranging from \$0.331 to \$1.450, was \$79,383. The expected term was estimated using the simplified method allowed under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 ("SAB 107"). During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized expense of \$59,803 and \$21,041, respectively, related to common stock options. As of December 31, 2024, a total of \$179,549 of unamortized expenses are expected to be expensed over the vesting period.

The Company also granted options to purchase an aggregate of 73,349 shares of the Company's Class A common stock to directors under the 2022 Plan to settle an aggregate of \$47,500 of accrued director fees. The options have an exercise price of \$0.3683, a term of 10 years, with 25% of the options vesting immediately and the remaining over 12 months from the grant date. The aggregate estimated value using the Black-Scholes Pricing Model, based on an expected term of 6.25 years, an estimated volatility of 124%, a risk-free interest rate of 4.32%, and a call option value of \$0.33, was \$24,267. The expected term was estimated using the simplified method allowed under SAB 107. The difference between the accrued expense and the value of the options was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The following is a summary of activity of outstanding stock options:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Prices
Balance, December 31, 2023	140,750	\$ 1.82
Options granted	115,349	0.79
Options cancelled	(32,500)	-
Balance, December 31, 2024	223,599	\$ 1.32
Exercisable, December 31, 2024	-	\$ -

The options had a weighted average remaining life of 8.20 years and no intrinsic value as of December 31, 2024.

Note 13 – Income Taxes

For the period from November 20, 2020 (inception) through December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a net operating loss and, accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been recorded. In addition, no benefit for income taxes has been recorded due to the uncertainty of the realization of any tax assets. At December 31, 2024, the Company had approximately \$8,265,000 of federal net operating losses. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, the net operating loss carry forwards can be carried forward indefinitely, however the deductions are limited to 80% of taxable income.

The effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Federal statutory income tax rate	21%	21%
State income taxes	3%	3%
Change in valuation allowance	(24)%	(24)%
Net effective income tax rate	-	-

The components of the Company's deferred tax asset are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	\$ 1,900,457	\$ 1,029,723
Less: Valuation allowance	(1,900,457)	(1,029,723)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

Based on the available objective evidence, including the Company's history of its loss, management believes it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets will not be fully realizable. Accordingly, the Company provided for a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In accordance with FASB ASC 740, the Company has evaluated its tax positions and determined there are no uncertain tax positions.

Note 14 – Subsequent Events

The Company evaluates events that have occurred after the balance sheet date through the date these financial statements were issued.

On January 7, 2025, the Company granted options to purchase an aggregate 57,646 shares of the Company's Class A common stock at an exercise price of \$0.7386 per share for terms of 10 years under the 2022 Plan. These options will vest 25% on each anniversary, and 25% quarterly, until fully vested.

On January 17, 2025, a total of 233,334 shares of Class B Common Stock previously held by the Company's Executive Chairman and President, Sandeep Allam, automatically converted into 2,333,340 shares of Class A common stock according to the terms of the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

On January 31, 2025, with the completion of the Company's contract FSSA (NeuroDiagnostic Institute), the Company expects a decline in revenue generation for healthcare workforce. A new contract from FSSA (NeuroDiagnostic Institute) has been executed with a contract end date of June 30, 2025 with a ceiling value of \$1,480,000 in revenue.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls

Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer evaluated the effectiveness of our “disclosure controls and procedures” as of December 31, 2024, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The term “disclosure controls and procedures” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to a company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2024, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal controls over financial reporting such that it is reasonably possible that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weakness previously identified was due to (i) the design and implementation of appropriate segregation of duties to separate the roles of authorizing, initiating, and recording transactions or reviewing transactions for the completeness and accuracy of contracts with financial reporting implications and (ii) the Company lacking sufficient appropriate accounting and reporting knowledge to effectively perform review controls surrounding technical accounting matters. As of December 31, 2024, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework - 2013. Based on this assessment and implementation of our remediation plans, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, our internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by the Company’s registered public accounting firm pursuant to the exemption provided to issuers that are not “large accelerated filers” nor “accelerated filers” under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act as well as issuers that are “emerging growth companies” under the JOBS Act.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

During the quarter ended December 31, 2024, none of our directors or executive officers adopted, modified, or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or a “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” as such terms are defined under Rule 408 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in 2025 (the “2025 Proxy Statement”), under the heading “Election of Directors.”

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information contained in the 2025 Proxy Statement under the heading “Executive Compensation.”

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information contained in the 2025 Proxy Statement under the headings “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.”

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information contained in the 2025 Proxy Statement under the headings “Family Relationships and other Arrangements.”

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information contained in the 2025 Proxy Statement under the heading “Proposal 2: Ratification of the Appointment of Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2025.”

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

- (1) Financial Statements:

	Page
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements:	F-1
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023	F-6
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-7

The consolidated financial statements required by this Item are included beginning at page F-1.

- (1) Financial Statement Schedules:

All financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable, not required or the information required is shown in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	<u>Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, currently in effect (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
3.2	<u>Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation dated October 6, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
3.3	<u>Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation dated May 30, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
3.4	<u>Amended and Restated Bylaws (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
3.5	<u>Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation dated August 28, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
4.1	<u>Description of the Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 25, 2024)</u>
10.1	<u>Professional Services Contract dated as of May 4, 2021 by and between the Company and Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, NeuroDiagnostic Institute (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.2	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Professional Services Contract by and between the Company and Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, NeuroDiagnostic Institute (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.3	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Professional Services Contract by and between the Company and Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, NeuroDiagnostic Institute (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.4+	<u>Syra Health Corp. 2022 Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>

10.5+	<u>Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Deepika Vuppalachchi dated April 15, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.6+	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Deepika Vuppalachchi dated September 1, 2021 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.7+	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Deepika Vuppalachchi dated March 1, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.8+	<u>Amendment No. 3 to Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Deepika Vuppalachchi dated October 18, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.9	<u>Business Loan Agreement by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated February 7, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.10	<u>Commercial Security Agreement by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated February 7, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.11	<u>Promissory Note by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated February 7, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.12	<u>Professional Services Contract dated as of September 3, 2021 by and between the Company and Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.13	<u>STVentures Lease Agreement dated July 1, 2021 by and between the Company and STVentures LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.14	<u>Commercial Lease Addendum dated May 1, 2022 by and between the Company and STVentures LLC (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.15	<u>Modification of Loan Agreement by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated December 16, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.16	<u>Modification of Loan Agreement by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated March 8, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.17+	<u>Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Sandeep Allam dated February 29, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.18+	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Sandeep Allam dated October 18, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.19+	<u>Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Priya Prasad dated February 29, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.20+	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Priya Prasad dated May 27, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.21+	<u>Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement by and between the Company and Priya Prasad dated October 18, 2022 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>
10.22	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Professional Services Contract dated as of April 25, 2023 by and between the Company and Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)</u>

10.23	Business Loan Agreement by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated May 22, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)
10.24	Commercial Security Agreement by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated May 22, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)
10.25	Promissory Note by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated May 22, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)
10.26	Modification of Loan Agreement by and between the Company and Citizens State Bank of New Castle dated August 24, 2023 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on September 13, 2023)
19.1 *	Insider Trading Policy
23.1 *	Consent of M&K CPAS, PLLC, independent registered public accounting firm
24.1 *	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page to this registration statement)
31.1 *	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2 *	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1 *	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002
97.1	Clawback Policy (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Form 10-K filed on March 25, 2024)
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 is formatted in Inline XBRL
*	Filed herewith.
**	Furnished herewith.
+	Indicates a management contract or any compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.
†	Certain of the schedules to this exhibit have been omitted in accordance with Regulation S-K Item 601(b)(10). The Company hereby undertakes to furnish supplementally a copy of all omitted schedules to the SEC upon its request.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on this 11th day of March, 2025.

SYRA HEALTH CORP.

By: /s/ Deepika Vuppalanchi

Deepika Vuppalanchi

Chief Executive Officer and Director

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Deepika Vuppalanchi as his or her attorney-in-fact, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Deepika Vuppalanchi</u> Deepika Vuppalanchi	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March 11, 2025
<u>/s/ Priya Prasad</u> Priya Prasad	Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 11, 2025
<u>/s/ Sherron Rogers</u> Sherron Rogers	Director	March 11, 2025
<u>/s/ Andrew M. Dahlem</u> Andrew M. Dahlem	Director	March 11, 2025
<u>/s/ Vijayapal R. Reddy</u> Vijayapal R. Reddy	Director	March 11, 2025
<u>/s/ Ketan Paranjape</u> Ketan Paranjape	Director	March 11, 2025
<u>/s/ Avutu S. Reddy</u> Avutu S. Reddy	Director	March 11, 2025