UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000

[ ] 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 0-27598

IRIDEX CORPORATION
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE	77-0210467
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)	(I.R.S. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

1212 TERRA BELLA AVENUE, MOUNTAIN VIEW CA 94043-1824
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)
(ZIP CODE)
(650) 940-4700
(REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:
NONE

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:
COMMON STOCK, $0.01 PAR VALUE

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 [X] 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 registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [X]

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of March 20, 2000, was approximately $32,461,125 based on the closing price reported for such date on the NASDAQ National Market System. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of Common Stock held by each executive officer and director and by each holder of 5% or more of the outstanding shares of Common Stock have been excluded from this calculation, because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of March 20, 2000, Registrant had 6,624,308 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain parts of the Proxy Statement for the Registrant's 2000 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents Page No.

PART I

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (The "Form 10-K") contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (The "Exchange Act"), including statements that indicate what the Company "believes," "expects" and "anticipates" or similar expressions. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the information contained under the captions "Part I, Item 1, Business," and Part II, Item 7" Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this Annual Report. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's analysis only as of the date of this Form 10-K. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly release the results of any revision of these forward-looking statements. The reader is strongly urged to read the information set forth under the captions Part I, Item 1, "Business," and Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for a more detailed description of these significant risks and uncertainties.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

IRIDEX Corporation ("IRIDEX") is the leading worldwide provider of semiconductor-based laser systems used to treat eye diseases in ophthalmology and skin lesions in dermatology. Our products are sold in the United States predominantly through a direct sales force and internationally through 58 independent distributors into 74 countries. We market our products using three brand names: IRIS Medical to the ophthalmology market, IRIDERM to the dermatology market, and Light Solutions to the research market.

Our ophthalmology products treat eye diseases, including the three leading causes of irreversible blindness. The current family of ophthalmology laser systems includes the IRIS Medical OcuLight SL, OcuLight SLx, OcuLight GL and OcuLight GLx Laser Photocoagulation systems (each an "OcuLight System"). Our dermatology products treat skin diseases, primarily vascular and pigmented lesions. Each ophthalmic and dermatologic system consists of a small, portable laser console and interchangeable delivery devices, primarily for hospital and office-based use by opthalmologists and dermatologists. We believe that our semiconductor-based systems are more portable, economical, reliable and flexible than competing systems which use traditional vacuum tube-based technology. Since our first shipment in 1990, more than 3,200 IRIDEX medical laser systems have been sold worldwide.

IRIDEX Corporation was incorporated in California in February 1989 as IRIS Medical Instruments, Inc. In 1996, we changed our name to IRIDEX Corporation and reincorporated in Delaware. Our executive offices are located at 1212 Terra Bella Avenue, Mountain View, California 94043-1824, and our telephone number is (650) 940-4700. As used in this Form 10-K, the terms "Company," "IRIDEX," "we," "us" and "our" refer to IRIDEX Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and, when the context so requires, our wholly owned subsidiaries, IRIS Medical Instruments, Inc. and Light Solutions Corporation, both California corporations, and IRIDEX Foreign Sales Corporation, a Barbados corporation, and our dermatology division IRIDERM.

THE IRIDEX STRATEGY

We are one of the worldwide leaders in developing, manufacturing, marketing and selling innovative and cost-effective medical laser systems. The key elements of our strategy are:

Broaden Product Lines by Leveraging Existing Technology. In 1996, we introduced a new visible laser system, the OcuLight GL, for ophthalmology. In 1997, we introduced the DioLite 532, based on the same visible light technology as the OcuLight GL, for the dermatology market. In 1998, we introduced the OcuLight GLx, a new version of the OcuLight GL, with increased power and delivery device capability. The characteristics of these new products are similar to those which have made our previous products successful, such as low cost ownership, reliability and portability.

Develop and Validate New Applications. We seek to develop and validate applications that are less costly, reduce complications and achieve better clinical results than existing treatments. Our products are currently being used in multiple studies in the United States and internationally to demonstrate the clinical benefits of our technology in treatment. Examples of these studies include several studies to treat the various stages of age-related macular degeneration and international studies which are evaluating the use of our G-Probe as a primary treatment for glaucoma. We announced in October 1999 that a study on occult wet age-related macular degeneration (AMD) produced results demonstrating that Transpupillary Thermotherapy (TTT) was effective in improving or stabilizing vision in 75% of patients with a procedure using our OcuLight infrared laser photocoagulator. New applications increase laser useage and may ultimately increase the size of the market for laser photocoagulators.

Continue to Enhance Products. One of our core strengths has been our regular introduction of new delivery devices and product upgrades to enhance the benefits of our laser systems. In October 1999, we introduced the next generation of OcuLight SLx, which offers added features, such as LongPulse(TM) and MicroPulse(TM) operating modes. These features enable the OcuLight SLx to perform the latest in clinical infrared applications. In September 1998, we introduced our next generation of portable Slit Lamp Adapters, which offer superior viewing ability. This superior viewing ability results from new UltraView optics combined with precision laser beam steering using a new self-centering micromanipulator. We intend to continue our investment in research and development to improve the performance of our systems. We also intend to develop additional technologies which can more cost effectively address the needs of the ophthalmic and dermatologic markets. To enhance our research and development efforts, we collaborate with an extensive network of academic leaders who provide input and advice, as well as assist in validating the efficacy of new products and applications.

Expand Medical Practice Versatility. We provide products that allow ophthalmologists to expand their practice by increasing the offering of delivery services available to physicians and adding to the clinical procedures that can be performed in the ophthalmologist's office. In September 1998, we obtained clearance from the FDA for a Dermatology Kit that allows our OcuLight GL laser photocoagulator, which is currently used by ophthalmologists to treat a variety of eye diseases, to also treat vascular and pigmented skin lesions.

Provide Total Disease Management. We intend to pursue both therapeutic and adjunctive diagnostic systems. An adjunctive diagnostic system is used either to screen and identify more patients who require therapy or objectively assess the adequacy of therapy. We believe that a significant opportunity exists to provide diagnostic equipment to the ophthalmic and optometric communities. We intend to pursue our entrance into this diagnostic market through both internal development and selected acquisitions. By pursuing therapeutic and diagnostic systems, we intend to provide total disease management.

Develop New Markets Through Strategic Alliances. We intend to establish strategic alliances in order to expedite and lower the cost of developing and bringing to market new products, both to the ophthalmology and dermatology markets and to markets not currently addressed by our products. Through these alliances, we will seek access to technologies that we do not currently possess. In May 1996, we signed a Development and Distribution Agreement with Miravant Medical Technologies, formerly known as PDT, Inc. ("Miravant"), a company engaged in the development of photodynamic drugs and applications, to provide lasers to activate certain photodynamic drugs developed by Miravant.

PRODUCTS

We utilize a systems approach to product design. Each system includes a console, which generates the laser energy, and a number of interchangeable peripheral delivery devices, including disposable delivery devices, for use in specific clinical applications. This approach allows our customers to purchase a basic system and add additional delivery devices as their needs expand or as we develop new applications. This systems approach also brings economies-of-scale to our product development and manufacturing efforts since each application does not require the design and manufacture of complete stand-alone products. Our primary non-disposable products range in price from $2,000 to $50,000.

Consoles. Our laser consoles incorporate the economic and technical benefits of semiconductor laser technology, which is the basis of our semiconductor-based laser systems.

Infrared Photocoagulator Consoles. These OcuLight photocoagulator consoles are available in two infrared output power ranges: the OcuLight SL at 2 Watts and the OcuLight SLx at 3 Watts. Each console weighs 14 pounds, has dimensions of 4"H x 12"W x 12"D, draws a maximum of 60 Watts of wall power, and requires no external air or water cooling.

Veterinary Infrared Console. Introduced in 1994, the DioVet laser system is used by veterinary ophthalmologists worldwide to treat glaucoma, retinal disorders, and tumors in dogs, cats, horses and other animals. The laser's 810 nm wavelength enables transscleral glaucoma and retinal procedures that are less traumatic and painful than cryotherapy while providing greater accuracy to the treatment area. The small size of the DioVet allows easy transport to multiple clinics or remote locations.

Visible Photocoagulator Consoles. In September 1996, we introduced a new semiconductor-based photocoagulator, the OcuLight GL, which delivers visible laser light. In June 1997, we launched a dermatology product, the DioLite 532, also based on visible semiconductor-based technology. In January 1999, we shipped a new version of the OcuLight GL, the OcuLight GLx, with increased power and delivery device capability. These consoles weigh 15 pounds, have dimensions of 6"H x 12"W x 12"D, draw a maximum of 300 Watts of wall power and require no external air or water cooling.

Peripheral Delivery Devices. Our versatile family of consoles and delivery devices has been designed to allow the addition of new capabilities with a minimal incremental investment. A user adds capabilities by simply purchasing a new interchangeable delivery device. We have developed both disposable and nondisposable delivery devices and expect to continue to develop additional devices.

Ophthalmic Delivery Devices:

TruFocus Laser Indirect Ophthalmoscope. The indirect ophthalmoscope is worn on the physician's head and is used to treat peripheral retinal disorders, particularly in infants or adults requiring treatment in the supine position. This product can be used both for diagnosis and treatment at the point-of-care.

Slit Lamp Adapter. These adapters allow the physician to utilize a standard slit lamp for both diagnosis and treatment. A slit lamp adapter can be installed by the doctor in several minutes, converting over 50 variations of a standard diagnostic slit lamp into a therapeutic photocoagulator delivery system. Slit lamp adapters are used for treatment of both retinal and glaucoma diseases.

Operating Microscope Adapter. These adapters allow the physician to utilize a standard operating microscope for both diagnosis and laser treatment. These devices are similar to slit lamp adapters, except they are oriented horizontally and therefore can be used to deliver retinal photocoagulation to a supine patient.

EndoProbe. The EndoProbe is used for endophotocoagulation, a retinal treatment performed in the hospital operating room or surgery center. These sterile disposable probes are available in tapered, angled, fluted, active aspiration and illuminating styles.

G-Probe. The G-Probe is used to treat medically and surgically uncontrolled glaucoma, in many instances replacing cyclocryotherapy, or freezing of the eye. The G-Probe's non-invasive procedure takes about ten minutes, is done to an anesthetized eye in the doctor's office and results in less pain and fewer adverse side effects than cyclocryotherapy. The G-Probe is a sterile disposable product.

DioPexy Probe. The DioPexy Probe is a hand-held instrument which is used to treat retinal tears and breaks transsclerally, noninvasively through the sclera as an alternative method of attaching the retina. Advantages include increased precision, less pain and less inflammation than traditional cryotherapy.

Dermatology Delivery Devices:

DioLite Handpiece. The DioLite Handpiece is a hand held instrument that is used to treat vascular and pigmented lesions. These devices are available in 200, 500, 700, 1000 and 1400 micron sizes.

ScanLite Scanner. The ScanLite is a computer pattern generator with integrated controls designed to enhance the capabilities of the DioLite 532 laser system. It allows rapid and uniform treatment of large-area vascular and pigmented lesions including port wine stains, matted telangiectasia, and cafe au lait stains.

We have also developed a new laser system with Miravant. This system emits a laser beam to activate a photodynamic drug being developed by Miravant in order to achieve a therapeutic result in the treatment of age-related macular degeneration. Clinical studies are currently underway to test the efficacy of this procedure. Miravant has entered into a co-development agreement with Pharmacia & Upjohn to more rapidly develop the photodynamic drug and validate its use in clinical studies. We expect that, if successful, the development of this product and the receipt of the appropriate regulatory approval thereof will occur within 2 years. See Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations--Factors That May Affect Our Future Results--We Depend on Development of New Products and New Applications and--We Depend on Collaborative Relationships."

In March 1999, we announced a new laser system, the Apex(TM) 800 for hair removal. We expect units to be available for shipment during the second quarter of 2000 and are currently taking orders for these systems.

The following chart lists the eye diseases that can be treated using our photocoagulator systems, including the preferred delivery devices. The selection of delivery device is often determined by the severity and location of the disease. The chart also lists the skin diseases or conditions that can be treated with the DioLite 532.

Condition	Procedure	Console	Delivery Devices
Ophthalmology Treatments:			
Age-related Macular Degeneration	Retinal Photocoagulation	Infrared & Visible	Slit Lamp Adapter
Diabetic Retinopathy			
Macular Edema	Grid Retinal Photocoagulation	Infrared & Visible	Slit Lamp Adapter & Operating Microscope Adapter
	Focal Retinal Photocoagulation	Visible	Slit Lamp Adapter
Proliferative	Pan-Retinal Photocoagulation	Infrared & Visible	Slit Lamp Adapter, Operating Microscope Adapter, Laser Indirect Ophthalmoscope, EndoProbe
Glaucoma			
Primary Open-Angle	Trabeculoplasty	Infrared & Visible	Slit Lamp Adapter
Angle-closure	Iridotomy(1)	Infrared & Visible	Slit Lamp Adapter
Uncontrolled	Transscleral Cyclophotocoagulation	Infrared	G-Probe
Retinal Detachment	Retinopexy Retinal Photocoagulation	Infrared & Visible	Slit Lamp Adapter, Laser Indirect Ophthalmoscope, Operating Microscope Adapter, EndoProbe
	Transscleral Retinal Photocoagulation	Infrared	DioPexy Probe
Retinopathy of Prematurity	Retinal Photocoagulation	Infrared	Laser Indirect Ophthalmoscope
Ocular Tumors	Retinal Photocoagulation	Infrared	Slit Lamp Adapter, Operating Microscope Adapter, Laser Indirect Ophthalmoscope
Dermatology Treatments:			
Vascular Lesions	Selective Photothermolysis	Visible	DioLite Handpiece
Pigmented Lesions	Selective Photothermolysis	Visible	DioLite Handpiece

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(1) This indication is currently not cleared by the U.S. FDA.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Our research and development activities are performed internally by our research and development staff comprised of 20 individuals and are supplemented by consultants with specialized expertise. Research and development efforts are directed toward both development of new products and development of new applications using existing products. Our expenditures for research and development totaled approximately $3,925,000, $3,099,000 and $1,716,000 in 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively. In addition, we receive funds under grant from the

United States government for research. We have close working relationships with ophthalmic researchers, clinicians and dermatologists around the world who provide new ideas, test the feasibility of these new ideas, and assist us in validating new products and new applications before they are introduced.

We are supporting pre-clinical and clinical studies to develop new photocoagulation treatments and applications. The objectives of developing new applications are to expand the number of patients who can be treated, to more effectively treat diseases, to treat patients earlier in the treatment regimen and to reduce the side-effects of treatment. Examples of such studies include:

Ophthalmic Applications:

Age-Related Macular Degeneration - Dry Form. About 90% of AMD is the dry form. We are pursuing two approaches to treat dry AMD: Therapeutic Treatment and Prophylactic Treatment. The Therapeutic Treatment approach uses the OcuLight infrared laser to restore vision by causing resorption of dry AMD deposits which have accumulated in the macula and impacted vision. For Prophylactic Treatment, we are supporting a multi-center clinical trial which is testing a prophylactic treatment of age-related macular degeneration (PTAMD trial). This trial treats patients with dry AMD using our OcuLight infrared laser systems with the objective of reducing the rate of progression of the disease from the dry form of AMD to the wet form of AMD. We are also evaluating whether patient vision improves as a result of this application.

Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) - Wet Form. The wet form of AMD constitutes about 10% of all AMD but accounts for about 80% of all severe vision loss associated with AMD. We are pursuing three approaches to treat wet AMD by treating the disease at different stages: Photodynamic Therapy (PDT), Transpupillary Thermotherapy (TTT) and Feeder Vessel Treatment. All of these approaches close new vessels in the macula caused by wet AMD with less damage than conventional laser treatments. In the PDT approach an infused photodynamic drug is stimulated by one of our lasers to close the new vessels. We are collaborating with Miravent and Pharmacia & Upjohn in commercializing this PDT approach to treat "classic" wet AMD. The Phase III clinical trial was fully enrolled in December 1999. In the TTT approach a certain form of wet AMD called "occult" is treated with the infrared laser alone. Favorable results of a pilot study were published in October 1999. A multi-center randomized trial called the TTT4CNV Trial, which we are sponsoring, is currently enrolling patients. For Feeder Vessel Treatment two centers, one in Europe and one in the U.S., are using our infrared laser in clinical studies to treat both "classic" and "occult" wet AMD. Favorable results have been reported by both centers.

Glaucoma. Preliminary studies are underway to evaluate the use of the G-Probe as a first-line treatment modality for various glaucomas.

Diabetic Retinopathy. Studies are underway to investigate the treatment of diabetic retinopathy using MicroPulse (minimal impact sub-visible threshold) infrared photocoagulation with the objective of causing regression of the disease with less loss of vision than conventional therapy.

Ocular Tumors. Clinical studies have reported successful treatment of ocular tumors using OcuLight infrared lasers using an approach called Transpupillary Thermotherapy (TTT).

CUSTOMERS AND CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Our products are currently sold to ophthalmologists, including glaucoma specialists, retinal specialists, pediatric ophthalmologists, and dermatologists. Other customers include research and teaching hospitals, government installations, surgi-centers and hospitals. No customer or distributor accounted for 10% or more of total sales in 1999, 1998 or 1997. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

We are continuing our efforts to broaden our customer base through the development of new products and new applications. We currently estimate that there are approximately 17,000 ophthalmologists in the United States and 45,000 internationally who are each potential customers. We believe there are approximately 10,000 dermatologists in the U.S. Additionally, we estimate that there are approximately 4,800 and 18,000 hospitals in the United States and internationally, respectively, as well as approximately 2,200 ambulatory surgical centers in the United States which potentially represent multiple unit sales. Because independent ophthalmologists and dermatologists frequently practice at their own offices as well as through affiliation with hospitals or other medical centers, each independent ophthalmologist, dermatologist, hospital and medical center is a potential customer for our products. We are seeking to broaden our customer base by developing new diagnostic products directed at addressing the needs of opthalmologists and dermatologists.

We seek to provide superior customer support and service. An "around-the-clock" telephone service line is maintained to service customers. If a problem with a product cannot be diagnosed and resolved by telephone, a replacement unit is shipped overnight to any domestic customer, and the problem unit is returned to us. The small size and rugged design of our products allows for economical shipment and quick response to customers almost anywhere in the world.

SALES AND MARKETING

To support our sales process, we conduct marketing programs which include direct mail, trade shows, public relations, advertising in trade and academic journals and newsletters. We annually participate in approximately 87 trade shows or meetings in the United States and 65 trade shows or meetings internationally. These meetings allow us to present our products to existing and prospective buyers. While the sales cycle varies from customer to customer, it averages 12 months and typically ranges from two to 24 months. Our sales and marketing organization is based at our corporate headquarters in Mountain View, California with area sales managers located in California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia.

International product sales represented 38.6%, 36.6% and 51.8% of our sales in 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively. Our products are sold internationally through our 58 independent distributors into 74 countries and in the United States predominantly through our direct sales force. International sales are administered through our corporate headquarters in Mountain View, California, along with three area sales managers. Our distribution agreements with our international distributors are generally exclusive and typically can be terminated by either party without cause on 90 days notice. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations--Factors That May Affect Future Results--We Depend on International Sales."

We believe that educating patients and physicians about the long-term health benefits and cost-effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment of diseases that cause blindness at an early stage is critical to market acceptance of our ophthalmic products. We believe that the trend toward management of health care costs in the United States will lead to increased awareness of and emphasis on disease prevention and cost-effective treatments and, as a result, will increase demand for our ophthalmic laser products as well as our prospective diagnostic products.

We work with our customers to enhance our ability to identify new applications for our products, validate new procedures using our products, respond more effectively to new procedures and expedite regulatory approvals of new products and applications. Customers include key opinion leaders who are often the heads of the departments or professors at universities. These luminaries in the field of ophthalmology and dermatology are key to the successful introduction of new technologies and their subsequent acceptance by the general market. Acceptance of our products by these early adopters is key to our strategy in the validation of our technology. In addition, we believe that widespread adoption of our laser platforms will require education about our products as compared to competing systems.

OPERATIONS

The manufacture of ophthalmic and dermatologic laser systems is a complex process involving precision components, intricate procedures, and environmental controls. Completed systems must pass quality control and reliability tests before shipment. We purchase substantially all of our components that are either standard or built to proprietary specifications and subassemblies from various independent suppliers and sub-contractors. We assemble critical subassemblies and the final product at our Mountain View, California facility. Most of the sub-contractors are located within 10 miles of our Mountain View facility. There are risks associated with the use of independent suppliers and sub-contractors, including unavailability of or delays in obtaining adequate supplies of components and potentially reduced control of quality, production costs and the timing of delivery. Any failures by such third parties to adequately perform may delay the submission of products for regulatory approval, impair our ability to deliver products on a timely basis, or otherwise impair our competitive position. Establishing our own capabilities to manufacture these components would require significant scale-up expenses and additions to facilities and personnel and could adversely affect our earnings.

We have qualified two or more sources for most of the components used in our products. As an example, in the past, we have experienced delays in the manufacturing of our Oculight GL due to the inability of a supplier to deliver certain diode components in volume and on a timely basis. We continue to work with our suppliers to ensure that such difficulties do not recur. Additionally, we qualified a second source for this diode. The process of qualifying suppliers is ongoing and may be lengthy, particularly as new products are introduced. We do not have long-term or volume purchase agreements with any of our suppliers and currently purchase components on a purchase order basis. Our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected if we are unable to obtain components in the quantities required at a reasonable cost and on a timely basis, or if we could not expand manufacturing capacity to meet demand or if operations at our single facility were disrupted. See Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations--Factors That May Affect Future Results--We Face Risks of Manufacturing."

In April 1998, we received certification for ISO 9001/EN 46001. ISO 9001/EN 46001 is a documented international quality system demonstrating compliance to the European Medical Device Directive.

International regulatory bodies often establish varying product standards, packaging requirements, labeling requirements, tariff regulations, duties and tax requirements. As a result of our sales in Europe, we are required to have all products "CE" registered, an international symbol affixed to all products demonstrating compliance to the European Medical Device Directive and all applicable standards. In July 1998, we received CE registration under Annex II guidelines, the most stringent path to CE registration.

With Annex II CE registration, IRIDEX Corporation has demonstrated its ability to both understand and comply with all applicable European standards. This allows us to register any product upon our internal verification of compliance to all applicable European Standards. Currently, all released products are CE registered. Continued registration is based on successful review of the process by our European Registrar during its annual audit. Any loss of registration would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

COMPETITION

Competition in the market for devices used for ophthalmic and dermatologic treatments is intense and is expected to increase. This market is also characterized by rapid technological innovation and change and our products could become obsolete as a result of future innovations. Our competitive position depends on a number of factors including product performance, characteristics and functionality, ease of use, scalability, durability and cost. In addition to other companies that manufacture photocoagulators, we compete with pharmaceuticals, other technologies and other surgical techniques. Our principal competitors in ophthalmology are Coherent, Inc., Nidek, Inc. ("Nidek"), Carl Zeiss, Inc. ("Zeiss"), Alcon International, Keeler Instruments, Inc. ("Keeler") and HGM Medical Laser Systems, Inc. ("HGM"). Of these companies, all currently offer a competitive, semiconductor-based laser system in ophthalmology and other competitors may introduce semiconductor-based laser systems. Our principal competitors in dermatology are Laserscope and HGM. The Apex 800 Laser Hair Removal System will compete primarily with products from Coherent, Inc., Candela Corporation, ESC Medical Systems, Ltd. and Cynosure, Inc. Some competitors have substantially greater financial, engineering, product development, manufacturing, marketing and technical resources than we do. Such companies also have greater name recognition than us and long-standing customer relationships. In addition, other medical companies, academic and research institutions or others may develop new technologies or therapies, including medical devices, surgical procedures or pharmacological treatments and obtain regulatory approval for products utilizing such techniques that are more effective in treating the conditions targeted by us or are less expensive than our current or future products. Our technologies and products could be rendered obsolete by such developments. Any such developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations--Factors That May Affect Future Results--Our Market is Competitive."

PATENTS AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

Our success and ability to compete is dependent in part upon our proprietary information. We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets, copyright and trademark laws, nondisclosure and other contractual agreements and technical measures to protect our intellectual property rights. We file patent applications to protect technology, inventions and improvements that are significant to the development of our business. We have been issued eight United States patents on the technologies related to our products and processes. There can be no assurance that any of our patent applications will issue as patents, that any patents now or hereafter held by us will offer any degree of protection or that our patents or patent applications will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented in the future. Moreover, our competitors, many of which have substantial resources and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, may seek to apply for and obtain patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use or sell our products either in the United States or in international markets.

In March 2000, we entered into a patent license agreement with Palomar Medical Technologies, Inc. (PMTI). This agreement gives us a non-exclusive 7.5% royalty bearing sublicense to skin cooling patents for use in laser hair removal. The license provides the Apex 800 hair removal system with additional cooling features.

In addition to patents, we rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how which we seek to protect, in part, through proprietary information agreements with employees, consultants and other parties. Our proprietary

information agreements with our employees and consultants contain industry standard provisions requiring such individuals to assign to us without additional consideration any inventions conceived or reduced to practice by them while employed or retained by us, subject to customary exceptions. Proprietary information agreements with employees, consultants and others may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. Our trade secrets may become known to or independently developed by competitors.

The laser and medical device industry is characterized by frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. Companies in the medical device industry have employed intellectual property litigation to gain a competitive advantage. Numerous patents are held by others, including academic institutions and our competitors. Because patent applications are maintained in secrecy in the United States until patents are issued and are maintained in secrecy for a period of time outside the United States, we have not conducted any searches to determine whether our technology infringes any patents or patent applications. We have, from time to time, been notified of or have otherwise been made aware of, claims that we may be infringing upon patents or other proprietary intellectual property owned by others. If it appears necessary or desirable, we may seek licenses under such patents or proprietary intellectual property. Although patent holders commonly offer such licenses, licenses under such patents or intellectual property may not be offered or the terms of any offered licenses may not be reasonable. This may adversely impact our operating results.

Any claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel, cause shipment delays, require us to develop noninfringing technology or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Although patent and intellectual property disputes in the medical device area have often been settled through licensing or similar arrangements, costs associated with such arrangements may be substantial and could include ongoing royalties. An adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent us from manufacturing and selling our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Conversely, litigation may be necessary to enforce patents issued to us, to protect trade secrets or know-how owned by us or to determine the enforceability, scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Both the defense and prosecution of intellectual property suits or interference proceedings are costly and time consuming.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

The medical devices to be marketed and manufactured by us are subject to extensive regulation by numerous governmental authorities, including federal, state, and foreign governmental agencies. Pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder (the "FDA Act"), the Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA") serves as the principal federal agency with authority over medical devices and regulates the research, clinical testing, manufacture, labeling, distribution, sale, marketing and promotion of such devices. Noncompliance with applicable requirements can result in, among other things, fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recall or seizures of products, total or partial suspension of production, failure of the government to grant premarket clearance or approval for devices, withdrawal of marketing approvals, and criminal prosecution. The FDA also has the authority to request repair, replacement or refund of the cost of any device manufactured or distributed by us.

In the United States, medical devices are classified into one of three classes (Class I, II or III), on the basis of the controls deemed necessary by the FDA to reasonably assure their safety and effectiveness. Under FDA regulations, Class I devices are subject to general controls (for example, labeling, premarket notification and adherence to Quality System Regulations ("QSRs") requirements). Class II devices are subject to general and special controls (for example, performance standards, postmarket surveillance, patient

registries, and FDA guidelines). Generally, Class III devices are those which must receive premarket approval (or "PMA") by the FDA to ensure their safety and effectiveness.

Before a new device can be introduced into the market, the manufacturer must generally obtain marketing clearance through either a 510(k) premarket notification or a PMA. A 510(k) clearance will be granted if the submitted information establishes that the proposed device is "substantially equivalent" to a legally marketed Class I or II medical device, or to a Class III medical device for which the FDA has not called for a PMA. The FDA may determine that a proposed device is not substantially equivalent to a legally marketed device, or that additional information or data are needed before a substantial equivalence determination can be made. A request for additional data may require that clinical studies of the device's safety and efficacy be performed.

Commercial distribution of a device for which a 510(k) notification is required can begin only after the FDA issues an order finding the device to be "substantially equivalent" to a predicate device. The FDA has recently been requiring a more rigorous demonstration of substantial equivalence than in the past. Even in cases where the FDA grants a 510(k) clearance, it can take the FDA from four to twelve months from the date of submission to grant a 510(k) clearance, but it may take longer. In December 1999, the FDA granted a 510(k) clearance for the Company's new Apex 800 hair removal laser.

A "not substantially equivalent" determination, or a request for additional information, could delay the market introduction of new products that fall into this category and could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For any of our products that are cleared through the 510(k) process, modifications or enhancements that could significantly affect the safety or efficacy of the device or that constitute a major change to the intended use of the device will require new 510(k) submissions.

A PMA application must be filed if a proposed device is not substantially equivalent to a legally marketed Class I or Class II device, or if it is a Class III device for which the FDA has called for PMAs. A PMA application must be supported by valid scientific evidence which typically includes extensive data, including human clinical trial data, to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the device. The PMA application must also contain the results of all relevant bench tests, laboratory and animal studies, a complete description of the device and its components, and a detailed description of the methods, facilities and controls used to manufacture the device. In addition, the submission may require the applicant to detail the proposed labeling, advertising literature and training methods.

Upon receipt of a PMA application, the FDA makes a threshold determination as to whether the application is sufficiently complete to permit a substantive review. If the FDA determines that the PMA application is sufficiently complete to permit a substantive review, the FDA will accept the application for filing. Once the submission is accepted for filing, the FDA begins an in-depth review of the PMA. An FDA review of a PMA application generally takes one to two years from the date the PMA application is accepted for filing, but may take significantly longer. The review time is often significantly extended by the FDA asking for more information or clarification of information already provided in the submission. During the review period, an advisory committee, typically a panel of clinicians, will likely be convened to review and evaluate the application and provide recommendations to the FDA as to whether the device should be approved. The FDA is not bound by the recommendations of the advisory panel. Toward the end of the PMA review process, the FDA generally will conduct an inspection of the manufacturer's facilities to ensure that the facilities are in compliance with applicable QSR requirements, which include good manufacturing practices.

If the FDA's evaluations of both the PMA application and the manufacturing facilities are favorable, the FDA will either issue an approval letter or an approvable letter, which may contain a number of conditions which must be met in order to secure final approval of the PMA. When and if those conditions have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the FDA, the agency will issue a PMA approval letter, authorizing commercial marketing of the device for certain indications. The FDA may also determine that additional clinical trials are necessary or other deficiencies exist in the PMA, in which case PMA approval may be delayed. The PMA process can be expensive, uncertain and lengthy and a number of devices for which the FDA approval has been sought by other companies have never been approved for marketing.

If human clinical trials of a device are required in connection with either a 510(k) notification or a PMA, and the device presents a "significant risk," the sponsor of the trial (usually the manufacturer or the distributor of the device) is required to file an investigational device exemption ("IDE") application prior to commencing human clinical trials. The IDE application must be supported by data, typically including the results of animal and laboratory testing. If the IDE application is reviewed and approved by the FDA and one or more appropriate institutional review boards ("IRBs"), human clinical trials may begin at a specific number of investigational sites with a specific number of patients, as approved by the FDA. If the device presents a "nonsignificant risk" to the patient, a sponsor may begin the clinical trial after obtaining approval for the study by one or more appropriate IRBs.

All of our products have obtained either an independent 510(k) clearance or are modifications of previously cleared 510(k) devices, which do not require the submission of a new 510(k) notification. However, the FDA may not agree with our determination that a 510(k) notification is not required for the modified devices and require us to submit a new 510(k) notification for the modification. If the FDA requires us to submit a new 510(k) notification for the modified devices, we may be prohibited from marketing the modified device until the 510(k) notification is cleared by the FDA.

We have also established a strategic alliance with Miravant to manufacture a device designed to photoactivate an ophthalmic drug currently under development by Miravant. Miravant is responsible for obtaining the required regulatory approvals. Under the FDA's combination products policy, the ophthalmic drug and photoactivating device may be considered a drug-device combination product and, therefore, be required to undergo the new drug approval process. The steps required before a new drug can be commercially distributed in the United States include (1) conducting appropriate pre-clinical laboratory and animal tests, (2) submitting to the FDA an application for an investigational new drug ("IND"), which must become effective before clinical trials may commence, (3) conducting well-controlled human clinical trials that establish the safety and effectiveness of the drug, (4) filing a new drug application ("NDA") with the FDA, and (5) obtaining FDA approval of the NDA prior to any commercial distribution of the drug. The new drug approval process is expensive, lengthy and uncertain, and many new drug products have never been approved for marketing. An approved NDA may be required for the ophthalmic drug and photoactivating device as a combination product. If required, we may not be able to obtain such approval. In addition, the FDA may require separate premarket clearance for the photoactivating device through either a 510(k) notification or a PMA. If required, we may not be able to obtain such premarket clearance or approval.

Any products manufactured or distributed by us pursuant to FDA clearances or approvals are subject to pervasive and continuing regulation by the FDA, including recordkeeping requirements and reporting of adverse experiences with the use of the device. Device manufacturers are required to register their establishments and list their devices with the FDA and certain state agencies, and are subject to periodic inspections by the FDA and certain state agencies. The FDA Act requires devices to be manufactured to comply with applicable QSR regulations which impose certain procedural and documentation requirements upon us with respect to manufacturing, design, development and quality assurance activities.

Labeling and promotion activities are subject to scrutiny by the FDA and, in certain instances, by the Federal Trade Commission. The FDA actively enforces regulations prohibiting marketing of products for unapproved uses. We and our products are also subject to a variety of state laws and regulations in those states or localities where our products are or will be marketed. Any applicable state or local regulations may hinder our ability to market our products in those states or localities. Manufacturers are also subject to numerous federal, state and local laws relating to such matters as safe working conditions, manufacturing practices, environmental protection, fire hazard control and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances. We may be required to incur significant costs to comply with such laws and regulations now or in the future. Such laws or regulations may have a material adverse effect upon our ability to do business.

Exports of our products are regulated by the FDA and are covered by the Export Amendment of 1996, which greatly expanded the export of approved and unapproved United States medical devices. However, some foreign countries require manufacturers to provide an FDA certificate for products for export ("CPE") which requires the device manufacturer to certify to the FDA that the product has been granted premarket clearance in the United States and that the manufacturing facilities appeared to be in compliance with QSR at the time of the last QSR inspection. The FDA will refuse to issue a CPE if significant outstanding QSR violations exist.

The introduction of our products in foreign markets will also subject us to foreign regulatory clearances which may impose additional substantial costs and burdens. International sales of medical devices are subject to the regulatory requirements of each country. The regulatory review process varies from country to country. Many countries also impose product standards, packaging, requirements, labeling requirements and import restrictions on devices. In addition, each country has its own tariff regulations, duties and tax requirements. The approval by the FDA and foreign government authorities is unpredictable and uncertain. The necessary approvals or clearances may not be granted on a timely basis, if at all. Delays in receipt of, or a failure to receive, such approvals or clearances, or the loss of any previously received approvals or clearances, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in existing requirements or adoption of new requirements or policies by the FDA or other foreign and domestic regulatory authorities could adversely affect our ability to comply with regulatory requirements. Failure to comply with regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may be required to incur significant costs to comply with laws and regulations in the future. These laws or regulations may have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition or results of operations.

REIMBURSEMENT

Our products are typically purchased by doctors, clinics, hospitals and other users, which bill various third-party payers, such as governmental programs and private insurance plans, for the health care services provided to their patients. Third-party payers carefully review and are increasingly challenging the prices charged for medical products and services. Reimbursement rates from private companies vary depending on the procedure performed, the third-party payor, the insurance plan and other factors. Medicare reimburses hospitals on a prospectively-determined fixed amount for the costs associated with an in-patient hospitalization based on the patient's discharge diagnosis. Medicare reimburses physicians a prospectively-determined fixed amount based on the procedure performed, regardless of the actual costs incurred by the hospital or physician in furnishing the care and regardless of the specific devices used in that procedure. Third-party payers are increasingly scrutinizing whether to cover new products and the level of reimbursement for covered products.

While we believe that the laser procedures using our products have generally been reimbursed, payers may deny coverage and reimbursement for our products if they determine that the device was not reasonable and necessary for the purpose used, was investigational or was not cost-effective. Additionally, Miravant may not be able to obtain coverage for its use of drugs with our OcuLight Systems, or the reimbursement may not be adequate to cover the treatment procedure. Doctors, clinics, hospitals and other users of our products may not obtain adequate reimbursement for use of our products from third-party payers. Changes in government legislation or regulation or in private third-party payers' policies toward reimbursement for procedures employing our products may prohibit adequate reimbursement. Such occurrences could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, we are unable to predict what legislation or regulation, if any, relating to the health care industry or third-party coverage and reimbursement may be enacted in the future, or what effect such legislation or regulation may have on us. Most of the treatment procedures for our DioLite 532 dermatology systems are billed to private-pay customers.

PRODUCT LIABILITY AND INSURANCE

We may be subject to product liability claims in the future. Our products are highly complex and are used to treat extremely delicate eye tissue and skin conditions on and near a patient's face. Our products are often used in situations where there is a high risk of serious injury or adverse side effects. In addition, although we recommend that our disposable products only be used once and prominently label these disposables, we believe that certain customers may nevertheless reuse these disposable products. If a disposable product is not adequately sterilized by the customer between such uses, a patient could suffer serious consequences, possibly resulting in a suit against us for damages. Accordingly, the manufacture and sale of medical products entails significant risk of product liability claims. Although we maintain product liability insurance with coverage limits of $11.0 million per occurrence and an annual aggregate maximum of $12.0 million, the coverage of our insurance policies may not be adequate. Such insurance is expensive and in the future may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. A successful claim brought against us in excess of our insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. To date, we have not experienced any product liability claims which would result in payments in excess of our policy limits.

BACKLOG

We generally ship our products within a few days after acceptance of a customer's purchase order. Accordingly, we do not believe that our backlog at any particular time is indicative of future sales levels.

EMPLOYEES

At January 1, 2000, we had a total of 102 full-time employees, including 39 in operations, 32 in sales and marketing, 20 in research and development and 11 in finance and administration. We also employ, from time to time, a number of temporary and part-time employees as well as consultants on a contract basis. At January 1, 2000, we employed 4 such persons. We intend to hire additional personnel during the next twelve months in each of these areas. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to attract, train, retain and motivate highly qualified employees, who are in great demand. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. Our employees are not represented by a collective bargaining organization, and we have never experienced a work stoppage or strike. We consider our employee relations to be good.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

Our executive officers and their ages as of January 1, 2000 were as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Theodore A. Boutacoff	52	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Robert Kamenski	45	Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Administration
Eduardo Arias	55	Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales
Timothy Powers	38	Vice President, Operations
James L. Donovan	62	Vice President, Corporate Business Development and Director

Mr. Boutacoff co-founded IRIDEX and since February 1989 has served as its President, Chief Executive Officer and a member of its Board of Directors. Prior to co-founding the Company, Mr. Boutacoff held various positions, including Director of New Business and Clinical Development, Director of Marketing and Director of Regulatory Affairs, with the Medical Division of Coherent, Inc., a manufacturer of laser systems for science, medicine and industry. Mr. Boutacoff holds a B.S. degree in civil engineering from Stanford University.

Mr. Kamenski joined IRIDEX in March 1997 as Vice President, Finance and Administration and was appointed Chief Financial Officer in October 1997. Prior to joining us, from July 1992 to March 1997, Mr. Kamenski held various positions, including Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of Finance and Administration, with TeleSensory Corporation. Mr. Kamenski holds a B.B.A. degree in accounting from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and is a member of the American Institute of CPAs.

Mr. Arias co-founded IRIDEX and served as Vice President, Sales & Marketing from April 1989 until September 1991 when he was promoted to the position of Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales. Prior to co-founding the Company, Mr. Arias held various positions, including Director of Marketing and Sales, Medical Group and Director of International Operations, at Coherent, Inc.

Mr. Powers joined IRIDEX in July 1997 as Vice President, Operations. Prior to joining us, from November 1988 to July 1997, Mr. Powers held various positions, including Vice President of Operations, at Strato/Infusaid, Inc., a Pfizer subsidiary. Mr. Powers holds a Masters of Management Science degree in manufacturing engineering and a Bachelors of Science degree in industrial technology, both from the University of Lowell in Massachusetts.

Mr. Donovan co-founded IRIDEX and, since February 1989, has served as a member of our Board of Directors. From February 1989 to October 1997, Mr. Donovan served as our Chief Financial Officer, except in the period June to November 1996, and is currently serving as our Vice President, Corporate Business Development. Prior to co-founding the Company, Mr. Donovan served as General Manager of the Medical Division and Chief Financial Officer of Coherent, Inc. Mr. Donovan holds a B.S. degree in business administration from Southern Oregon State College.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We relocated our operating facilities in September 1997 to 37,000 square feet of space in Mountain View, California. The new building houses manufacturing, research and development and serves as our headquarter offices. The lease term expires in 2002 and contains a renewal option.

Management believes that our new facility will be adequate for our current needs and that suitable additional space or alternative space will be available as needed in the future on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

MARKET INFORMATION FOR COMMON EQUITY

Our Common Stock has been traded on the NASDAQ National Market System under the symbol "IRIX" since our initial public offering on February 15, 1996. The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low closing prices for our Common Stock.

	HIGH	LOW
FISCAL 2000		
First Quarter (through March 20, 2000)	$18.500	$ 7.938
FISCAL 1999		
First Quarter	$ 5.750	$ 3.875
Second Quarter	5.125	3.625
Third Quarter	5.000	3.625
Fourth Quarter	9.500	4.188
FISCAL 1998		
First Quarter	$ 9.125	$ 6.500
Second Quarter	11.375	7.625
Third Quarter	8.250	3.625
Fourth Quarter	4.625	1.938

FISCAL 2000

On March 20, 2000, the closing price on the NASDAQ National Market for our Common Stock was $12.50 per share. As of January 1, 2000, there were approximately 75 holders of record of our Common Stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never paid cash dividends on our Common Stock. We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, the payment of cash dividends to our stockholders is currently prohibited by our bank line of credit. See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended January 1, 2000, January 2, 1999, December 31, 1997, 1996, 1995 have been derived from, and are qualified by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated statement of income data as of December 31, 1996 and 1995 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 1997, 1996 and 1995 has been derived from our audited financial statements not included herein. These historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for any future period.

The data set forth below (in thousands, except per share data) are qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:					
Sales	$ 26,762	$ 23,585	$ 18,073	$ 12,364	$ 8,801
Cost of sales	11,788	10,308	7,612	4,899	2,798
Gross profit	14,974	13,277	10,461	7,465	6,003
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	3,925	3,099	1,716	1,286	742
Selling, general and administrative	9,224	8,358	6,074	5,197	3,787
Nonrecurring charge for acquisition of Technology	--	--	--	--	80
Total operating expenses	13,149	11,457	7,790	6,483	4,609
Income from operations	1,825	1,820	2,671	982	1,394
Other income (expense), net	556	511	607	699	58
Income before provision for income taxes	2,381	2,331	3,278	1,681	1,452
Provision for income taxes	(763)	(583)	(1,180)	(676)	(452)
Net income	$ 1,618	$ 1,748	$ 2,098	$ 1,005	$ 1,000
Net income per common share (1)	$ 0.25	$ 0.27	$ 0.33	$ 0.18	$ 0.78
Shares used in per common share calculation(1)	6,503	6,480	6,406	5,725	1,276
Diluted net income per common share(1)	$ 0.24	$ 0.26	$ 0.31	$ 0.16	$ 0.23
Shares used in diluted income per common share calculation(1)	6,849	6,765	6,755	6,410	4,354

	January 1, 2000	January 2, 1999	1997	December 31, 1996	1995
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities	$13,148	$10,876	$13,488	$15,114	$ 1,227
Working capital	23,842	23,450	21,716	20,777	4,339
Total assets	32,665	28,377	26,686	23,707	6,395
Total stockholders' equity	27,504	25,885	23,880	21,478	4,685

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(1) See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for an explanation of shares used in per share calculations.

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

The discussion in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains trend analysis and other forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Actual results could differ materially from those set forth in such forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth under "Factors That May Affect Future Results" and other risks detailed from time to time in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

OVERVIEW

IRIDEX Corporation is the leading worldwide provider of semiconductor-based laser systems used to treat eye diseases in ophthalmology and skin lesions in dermatology. Our products are sold in the United States predominantly through a direct sales force and internationally through 58 independent distributors into 74 countries. We market our products using three brand names: IRIS Medical to the ophthalmology market, IRIDERM to the dermatology market and Light Solutions to the research market.

Our ophthalmology products treat eye diseases, including the three leading causes of irreversible blindness. The current family of ophthalmology laser systems includes the IRIS Medical OcuLight SL, OcuLight SLx, OcuLight GL and OcuLight GLx Laser Photocoagulation systems (each an "OcuLight System"). Our dermatology products treat skin diseases, primarily vascular and pigmented lesions. In June 1997, we launched the IRIDERM DioLite 532 Laser System to address the dermatology market. The DioLite 532 Laser System is sold primarily for office-based use by dermatologists. Each ophthalmic and dermatology system consists of a small, portable laser console and interchangeable delivery devices. We believe that our semiconductor-based systems are more portable and economical and have a greater degree of reliability and flexibility than competing systems which use traditional vacuum tube-based technology. Since our first shipment in 1990, more than 3,200 IRIDEX medical laser systems have been sold worldwide, primarily for hospital and office-based use by ophthalmologists and dermatologists.

Our revenues arise primarily from the sale of our IRIS Medical OcuLight Systems, IRIDERM DioLite 532 consoles, delivery devices, disposables and, to a lesser extent, revenues from service and support activities, and the sale of research products and grants. Revenue from product sales is generally recognized at the time of shipment (net of allowances or discounts), while revenue from services is recognized upon performance of the applicable services. Our sales have increased primarily due to growth in unit sales (including additional unit sales resulting from the introduction of the DioLite 532 in June 1997 and OcuLight GLx in January 1999), greater market penetration and an expanded product offering. We believe that future growth in unit sales will be derived both from a growth in the market for photocoagulator products and from the replacement of installed photocoagulators which use vacuum tube-based technology.

Our sales in the United States are derived from direct sales to end users and internationally are derived from sales to 58 distributors who resell to hospitals and physicians. Sales to international distributors are made on open credit terms or letters of credit. Although sales of our products internationally currently are denominated in United States dollars, international sales are subject to a variety of risks including shipping delays, generally longer receivable collection periods, changes in applicable regulatory policies, international monetary conditions, domestic and foreign tax policies, trade restrictions, duties and tariffs and economic and political instability. The 1997 and 1998 currency devaluation in many Asian countries had the effect of significantly increasing the purchase price of our products to our distributors and customers in that region. Product sales were lower for the affected Asian region during 1999 and 1998 as a result. We expect sales to the Asian region to continue to be less than the levels prior to the Asian economic crisis during 2000. While these currency factors and other factors listed above have been mitigated by product sales in other international regions and in the United States, future currency fluctuations or other factors discussed above may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operation. See "--Factors That May Affect Future Results--We Depend on International Sales."

Cost of sales consists primarily of the cost of purchasing components and sub-systems, assembling, packaging and testing components at our facility, and the direct labor and associated overhead. Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, materials and research support provided to clinicians at medical institutions developing new applications which utilize our products. Research and development costs have been expensed as incurred. Sales, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of costs of personnel, sales commissions, travel expenses, advertising and promotional expenses, facilities, legal and accounting, insurance and other expenses which are not allocated to other departments.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain operating data as a percentage of sales for the periods indicated:

	1999	1998	1997
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	44.0	43.7	42.1
Gross profit	56.0	56.3	57.9
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	14.7	13.1	9.5
Sales, general and administrative	34.5	35.5	33.6
Total operating expenses	49.2	48.6	43.1
Income from operations	6.8	7.7	14.8
Other income, net	2.0	2.2	3.3
Income before provision for income taxes	8.8	9.9	18.1
Provision for income taxes	(2.8)	(2.5)	(6.5)
Net income	6.0%	7.4%	11.6%

Sales. Sales were $26.8 million in 1999, $23.6 million in 1998 and $18.1 million in 1997. These sales represented increases of 13.5% from 1998 to 1999 and 30.5% from 1997 to 1998. The increase in our sales in 1999 as compared to 1998 was due to increased unit volumes, primarily as a result of introduction of the OcuLight GLx, and increased sales of the OcuLight SLx and DioLite, offset in part by decreased average selling prices, particularly with respect to our more mature products. The increase in our sales in 1998 as compared to 1997 was primarily attributable to increased sales of the OcuLight GL and DioLite, offset in part by decreased average selling prices. International sales accounted for 38.6% of total sales in 1999, 36.6% in 1998 and 51.8% in 1997. International sales as a percentage of total sales increased in 1999 from 1998 levels. The increase is primarily due to a partial recovery of sales from the economically weakened Asian region. We have been impacted by lower sales from the Asian region during the second half of 1997, 1998, and partially in 1999. International sales as a percentage of revenues decreased in 1998 from 1997 levels. The decrease is primarily due to lower sales from the Asian region. The decrease was partially offset by increased sales into European countries. We expect international sales as a percentage of revenues for 2000 to be substantially equivalent to the 1999 rate. We expect future growth in sales to be primarily derived from sales of the OcuLight SLx, and the APEX 800 hair removal laser for dermatology, which we expect to introduce in the first half of 2000.

Sales into the research segment were $0.5, $1.3 and $1.1 million for 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively. Research sales decreased in 1999 due to redirecting development and marketing resources from the research segment to the medical segment. International sales into the research segment were 33.0%, 21.4% and 14.0% for 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively. Sales other than research

segment sales are medical segment sales, which includes ophthalmology and dermatology sales.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was $15.0 million in 1999, $13.3 million in 1998 and $10.5 million in 1997. Gross profit represented 56.0% of sales in 1999, 56.3% in 1998 and 57.9% in 1997. Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased in 1999 as compared to 1998 due primarily to lower average selling prices on most international product sales and first year sales of the OcuLight GLx, a lower margin product. Such gross profit margin decreases were offset in part by increased sales of the higher margin OcuLight SLx product. Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased in 1998 as compared to 1997 due primarily to proportionately higher overhead production costs resulting from our move to a larger facility in September 1997, increased unit volume of lower gross margin products and lower average selling prices. Such gross profit margin decreases were offset in part by a decrease in international sales, which have lower gross profit margins, and an increase in the sales of the DioLite, which have higher gross profit margins. Moreover, increasing competition has continued to result in a downward trend in average selling prices and has led to lower gross profit margins. We intend to continue our efforts to reduce the cost of components and thereby mitigate the impact of price reductions on our gross profit. We believe gross profit in dollars will increase as volumes increase and unit production costs will decrease as costs are engineered out of new products. However, gross margins as a percentage of sales will continue to fluctuate due to changes in the relative proportions of domestic and international sales, the mix of product sales, costs associated with future product introductions and a variety of other factors.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased by 26.7% in 1999 to $3.9 million and by 80.6% in 1998 to $3.1 million. These expenses were 14.7% of sales in 1999, 13.1% of sales in 1998 and 9.5% of sales in 1997. The increase in 1999 was primarily due to increased clinical study costs, such as our many Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD) studies, personnel and prototype expenses related to the development of the new Apex 800 hair removal dermatology system and first year sustaining engineering costs for the OcuLight GLx. The increase in 1998 was primarily due to increased personnel and prototype expenses related to the OcuLight GLx and Slit Lamp Adapters with UltraView optics and unreleased products and a decrease in the volume of research work conducted under grants from the U.S. Federal Government as described below. In addition, a portion of the increase was attributable to development expenses for the Apex 800. We expect these expenses for research and development to continue to increase in absolute dollars during 2000 in connection with clinical studies and new product development activities. Occasionally we also conduct research and development pursuant to grants from the U.S. Federal Government. Under the terms of these grants, we typically retain the right to commercially market the technology developed by us. The amounts we receive for these research and development efforts are recognized as sales, and the related labor and material costs are charged to cost of sales. As a result, our reported research and development expense does not entirely reflect our research and development efforts.

Sales, General and Administrative. Sales, general and administrative expenses grew by 10.4% in 1999 to $9.2 million and by 37.6% in 1998 to $8.4 million. These expenses were 34.5% of sales in 1999, 35.5% of sales in 1998 and 33.6% of sales in 1997. The increases in sales, general and administrative expenses in these periods were primarily due to the hiring of additional sales and marketing employees to address new sales opportunities and to support expanding unit volumes, higher sales commissions and the growth in the infrastructure of our finance and administrative group which were necessary to support our expanded operations. Costs associated with communicating clinical results during 1999 and the January 1999 launch of the OcuLight GLx, which affected 1999 and 1998, also increased sales and marketing expenses during these periods.

Other income, net. Other income, net consists primarily of interest income. Interest income was $469,000, $483,000 and $623,000 in 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively. This income was primarily from interest earned on available-for-sale securities. Interest income decreased in 1999 and 1998 compared to 1997 because of increased investments in lower yield, tax preferred securities and overall lower cash balances in connection with internal investments in the enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system and in leasehold improvements associated with our new facility.

Income Taxes. We had an effective tax rate of 32%, 25% and 36% in 1999, 1998 and 1997, respectively. The tax rate for 1999, 1998 and 1997 was lower than the Federal and State combined statutory rate of 40% because of certain tax benefits associated with tax-exempt interest on tax preferred securities and with tax credits for research and experimental activities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At January 1, 2000, our primary sources of liquidity included cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale securities of $13.1 million. In addition, we have available $2.0 million under our unsecured line of credit which bears interest at the bank's prime rate and expires in September 2000. As of January 1, 2000, no borrowings were outstanding under this credit facility. We believe that, based on current estimates, our current cash, available-for-sale securities and the credit facility will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements at least through the next twelve months. However, we believe that the level of financial resources is a significant competitive factor in our industry, and accordingly we may choose to raise additional capital through debt or equity financing prior to the end of 2000.

Net cash generated from operations totaled $2,862,000 in 1999. Net cash used in operations totaled $1,976,000 and $88,000 in 1998 and 1997, respectively. In 1999, sources of cash included net income of $1.6 million, depreciation of $721,000, increases in accrued expenses of $2.4 million and increases in accounts payable of $249,000, partially offset by uses of cash with increases of deferred income taxes of $846,000, increases in inventories, net, of $752,000 and increases in accounts receivable of $623,000. In 1998, sources of cash included net income of $1.7 million and increases in accounts payable of $127,000, offset by uses of cash with increases in inventories of $2.5 million, increases in accounts receivable of $1.6 million and decreases of accrued expenses of $438,000.

We generated $982,000 from investing activities in 1999. We used approximately $2.4 million and $4.4 million from investing activities in 1998 and 1997, respectively. The generation or use was primarily from the sale or purchase of available-for-sale securities and the acquisition of fixed assets.

Net cash provided by financing activities during 1999, 1998 and 1997 was $10,000, $245,000 and $299,000, respectively, which consisted primarily of issuance of stock, offset in part by purchase of treasury stock of $315,000 in 1999.

In December 1998, we instituted a stock repurchase program whereby up to 150,000 shares of our Common Stock may be repurchased in the open market. We plan to utilize all of the reacquired shares for reissuance in connection with employee stock programs. In 1999 we purchased 76,000 shares of our Common Stock from the open market.

YEAR 2000 ISSUES

The Year 2000 computer problem refers to the potential for system and processing failures of date-related data as a result of computer controlled systems using two digits rather than four digits to define the applicable year. Prior to January 1, 2000, there was a great deal of concern regarding the ability of computers to adequately recognize 21st century dates from 20th century dates due to the two-digit fields used by many systems. Most reports to date, however, are that the computer systems are functioning normally and the compliance and remediation work accomplished leading up to 2000 was effective to prevent any problems. Computer experts have warned that there may still be residual consequences of the change in centuries. If not corrected, these residual problems could result in miscalculations, data corruption, system failures or disruptions in operations during or beyond the year 2000. Any such difficulties could result in a decrease in sales of our products, an increase in allocation of resources to address Year 2000 problems of our customers without additional revenue commensurate with such dedication of resources, or an increase in litigation costs relating to losses suffered by our customers due to such Year 2000 problems.

Because our products are used in connection with components and systems designed and manufactured by others, residual Year 2000 problems affecting these components and systems could cause our products to fail. If residual Year 2000 problems cause the failure of any of the technology, software or systems used with our products, we could lose customers, suffer disruptions in our business, lose revenues and incur substantial liabilities and expenses. We could also become involved in costly litigation resulting from residual Year 2000 problems. Any of these occurances could materially harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

To date, we have not experienced any Year 2000 issues with any of our internal systems or our products, or with any of our key third party suppliers, vendors, customers or service providers. The costs associated with remediating our internal systems have not been material to date.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 (SAB 101), "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." SAB 101 provides guidance for revenue recognition under certain circumstances. The accounting and disclosures prescribed by SAB 101 will be effective for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SAB 101 on its financial statements and related disclosures and does not expect any material impact from its application.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, or SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS 133 establishes new standards of accounting and reporting for derivative instruments and hedging activities. SFAS 133 requires that all derivatives be recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position, and that the corresponding gains or losses be reported either in the statement of operations or as a component of comprehensive income, depending on the type of hedging relationship that exists. SFAS 133 will be effective for fiscal quarters beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the requirements of SFAS 133 and the effects if any on its financial statements and does not expect any material impact from its application. The Company does not currently hold derivative instruments or engage in hedging activities.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

We Rely on Continued Market Acceptance of Our Products. We currently market visible and infrared light semiconductor-based photocoagulator medical laser systems to the ophthalmic market. We also market a visible light semiconductor-based photocoagulator medical laser system to the dermatology market. We believe that continued and increased sales, if any, of these medical laser systems is dependent upon the following factors:

- Product performance, procedures and price;
- Opinions of medical advisors and associates;
- Recommendations by ophthalmologists, dermatologists, clinicians, and their associated opinion leaders;
- Performance of these laser systems and treatments which are a beneficial alternative to competing technologies and treatments;
- The willingness of ophthalmologists and dermatologists to convert to semiconductor-based or infrared laser systems from visible argon gas or ion-based or other laser systems;
- The level of reimbursement for treatments administered with our products; and
- Our ability to introduce new products into these markets.

Any significant decline in market acceptance of our products would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our Market is Competitive. Competition in the market for devices used for ophthalmic and dermatologic treatments is intense and is expected to increase. This market is also characterized by rapid technological innovation and change and our products could be rendered obsolete as a result of future innovations. Our competitive position depends on a number of factors including product performance, characteristics and functionality, ease of use, scalability, durability and cost. Our principal competitors in ophthalmology are Coherent, Inc., Nidek, Inc. ("Nidek"), Carl Zeiss, Inc. ("Zeiss"), Alcon International, Keeler Instruments, Inc. ("Keeler") and HGM Medical Laser Systems, Inc. ("HGM") and our principal competitors in dermatology are Laserscope and HGM. The Apex 800 Laser Hair Removal System will compete with products from Coherent, Inc., Candela Corporation, ESC Medical Systems, Ltd. and Cynosure, Inc. Some competitors have substantially greater financial, engineering, product development, manufacturing, marketing and technical resources than we do. In addition to other companies that manufacture photocoagulators, we compete with pharmaceutical solutions, other technologies and other surgical techniques. Some medical companies, academic and research institutions or others may develop new technologies or therapies that are more effective in treating conditions targeted by us or are less expensive than our current or future products. Any such developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We Face Risks of Manufacturing. The manufacture of our infrared and visible light photocoagulators and the related delivery devices is a highly complex and precise process. Although our OcuLight Systems and our DioLite 532 have been successfully introduced, we continue to face risks associated with manufacturing these products. Various difficulties may occur despite testing. Furthermore, we depend on third parties to manufacture substantially all of the components used in our products and have in the past experienced delays in manufacturing when a sole source supplier was unable to deliver components in volume and on a timely basis. Such a problem may recur. See "--We Depend on Key

Manufacturers and Suppliers." As a result of these factors, we may not be able to continue to manufacture our existing products or future products on a cost-effective and timely basis.

We Depend on Key Manufacturers and Suppliers. We rely on third parties to manufacture substantially all of the components used in our products, although we assemble critical subassemblies and the final product at our facility in Mountain View, California. There are risks associated with the use of independent manufacturers, including unavailability of or delays in obtaining adequate supplies of optics and laser diodes. We have qualified two or more sources for most of the components used in our products. In the past, we experienced delays in manufacturing the OcuLight GL due to the inability of a supplier to deliver components in volume and on a timely basis. We have qualified a second source for this diode component. The process of qualifying suppliers is ongoing and may be lengthy, particularly as new products are introduced. We do not have long-term or volume purchase agreements with any of our suppliers and currently purchase components on a purchase order basis. These components may not be available in the quantities required, on reasonable terms, or at all. Establishing our own capabilities to manufacture these components would be expensive and could significantly decrease our profit margins. Our business, results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected if we are unable to continue to obtain components as required at a reasonable cost.

We Depend on International Sales. We derive and expect to continue to derive a large portion of our revenue from international sales. In 1999, 1998 and 1997, our international sales were $10.3 million, $8.6 million and $9.4 million, or 38.6%, 36.6%, and 51.8%, respectively, of total sales. Therefore, a large portion of our revenues will continue to be subject to the risks associated with international sales. Economic difficulties in Asia and the devaluation of the currencies of many Asian countries in the past couple of years has significantly increased the purchase price of our products to our distributors in that region. Product sales were lower for the affected Asian region during the fourth quarter of 1997, 1998 and partially in 1999 as a result of the economic downturn and currency problem. We expect partially lower sales or a modest increase in sales from this Asian region to continue into 2000. Each of the factors stated above could have a material adverse effect on our ability to deliver products on a competitive and timely basis.

Our Operating Results Fluctuate from Quarter to Quarter. Although we have been profitable on an annual and quarterly basis for the last seven years, our sales and operating results have varied substantially on a quarterly basis and may continue to do so in the future. Our operating results are affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Factors contributing to these fluctuations include the following:

- The timing of the introduction and market acceptance of new products, product enhancements and new applications;
- The cost and availability of components and subassemblies;
- Changes in our pricing and our competitors;
- Our long and highly variable sales cycle;
- Changes in customers' or potential customers' budgets; and
- Increased product development costs.

In addition to these factors, our quarterly results have been and are expected to continue to be affected by seasonal factors.

Our expense levels are based, in part, on expected future sales. If sales levels in a particular quarter do not meet expectations, we may be unable to adjust operating expenses quickly enough to compensate for the shortfall of sales, and our results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, we have historically made a significant portion of each quarter's product shipments near the end of the quarter. If that pattern continues, any delays in shipment of products could have a material adverse effect on results of operations for such quarter. As a result of the above factors, sales for any future quarter are not predictable with any significant degree of accuracy and operating results in any period should not be considered indicative of the results to be expected for any future period. There can be no assurance that we will remain profitable in the future or that operating results will not vary significantly.

We Depend on Development of New Products and New Applications. Our future success is dependent upon, among other factors, our ability to develop, obtain regulatory approval, manufacture and market new products. In addition, we must successfully sell and achieve market acceptance of new products and applications and enhanced versions of existing products. The extent of, and rate at which, market acceptance and penetration are achieved by future products, is a function of many variables. These variables include price, safety, efficacy, reliability, marketing and sales efforts, the development of new applications for these products and general economic conditions affecting purchasing patterns. Any failure in our ability to successfully develop and introduce new products or enhanced versions of existing products could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. We are seeking to expand the market for our existing and new products by working with clinicians and third parties to identify new applications and procedures for our products. Failure to develop and achieve market acceptance of new applications or new products would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We Must Manage Growth. We have experienced, and may continue to experience growth in production, the number of employees, the scope of our business, our operating and financial systems and the geographic area of our operations. This growth has resulted in new and increased responsibilities for management personnel and our operating, inventory and financial systems. To effectively manage future growth, if any, we have been required to continue to implement and improve operational, financial and management information systems, procedures and controls. We have implemented a new enterprise-wide management information system. We must also expand, train, motivate and manage our work force. Our personnel, systems, procedures and controls may not be adequate to support our existing and future operations. Any failure to implement and improve our operational, financial and management systems or to expand, train, motivate or manage employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We Depend on Collaborative Relationships. We have entered into collaborative relationships with academic medical centers and physicians in connection with the research and development and clinical testing of our products. We plan to collaborate with third parties to develop and commercialize existing and new products. In May 1996, we executed an agreement with Miravant, formerly known as PDT, Inc., a maker of photodynamic drugs to collaborate on a device that emits a laser beam to activate a photodynamic drug developed by Miravant for the treatment of wet AMD. This collaborative development effort may not continue or it may not result in the successful development and introduction of a photodynamic system and the amount and timing of resources to be devoted to these activities are not within our control. Additionally, our reliance on others for clinical development, manufacturing and distribution of our products may result in unforeseen problems. Further, our collaborative partners may develop or pursue alternative technologies either on their own or in collaboration with others. The failure of any current or future collaboration efforts

We Rely on Patents and Proprietary Rights. Our success and ability to compete is dependent in part upon our proprietary information. We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets, copyright and trademark laws, nondisclosure and other contractual agreements and technical measures to protect our intellectual property rights. We file patent applications to protect technology, inventions and improvements that are significant to the development of our business. We have been issued eight United States patents on the technologies related to our products and processes. Our patent applications may not issue as patents, any patents now or in the future may not offer any degree of protection, or our patents or patent applications may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented in the future. Moreover, our competitors, many of which have substantial resources and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, may seek to apply for and obtain patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use or sell our products either in the United States or in international markets.

In March 2000, we entered into a patent license agreement with Palomar Medical Technologies, Inc. (PMTI). This agreement gives us a non-exclusive 7.5% royalty bearing sublicense to skin cooling patents for use in laser hair removal. The license provides the Apex 800 hair removal system with additional cooling features.

In addition to patents, we rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how which we seek to protect, in part, through proprietary information agreements with employees, consultants and other parties. Our proprietary information agreements with our employees and consultants contain industry standard provisions requiring such individuals to assign to us without additional consideration any inventions conceived or reduced to practice by them while employed or retained by us, subject to customary exceptions. Proprietary information agreements with employees, consultants and others may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. Also our trade secrets may become known to or independently developed by competitors.

The laser and medical device industry is characterized by frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. Companies in the medical device industry have employed intellectual property litigation to gain a competitive advantage. Numerous patents are held by others, including academic institutions and our competitors. Because patent applications are maintained in secrecy in the United States until patents are issued and are maintained in secrecy for a period of time outside the United States, we have not conducted any searches to determine whether our technology infringes any patents or patent applications. We have, from time to time, been notified of, or have otherwise been made aware of claims that we may be infringing upon patents or other proprietary intellectual property owned by others. If it appears necessary or desirable, we may seek licenses under such patents or proprietary intellectual property. Although patent holders commonly offer such licenses, licenses under such patents or intellectual property may not be offered or the terms of any offered licenses may not be reasonable. This may adversely impact our operating results.

Any claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel, cause shipment delays or require us to develop noninfringing technology or to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Although patent and intellectual property disputes in the medical device area have often been settled through licensing or similar arrangements, costs associated with such arrangements may be substantial and could include ongoing royalties. An adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent us from manufacturing and selling our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Conversely, litigation may be necessary to enforce patents issued to us, to protect trade secrets or know-how owned by us or to determine the enforceability, scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Both the defense and prosecution of intellectual property suits or interference proceedings are costly and time consuming.

We Are Subject To Government Regulation. The medical devices that we market and manufacture are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA and by foreign and state governments. Under the FDA Act and could have a material adverse effect on our ability to introduce new products or applications and therefore could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Before a new device can be introduced into

the market, the manufacturer must obtain market clearance through either the 510(k) premarket notification process or the lengthier premarket approval ("PMA") application process. Obtaining these approvals can take a long time and delay the introduction of a product. For example, the introduction of the OcuLight GL in the United States was delayed about three months from our expectations due to the longer than expected time period required to obtain FDA premarket clearance. Noncompliance with applicable requirements, including Quality System Regulations ("QSRs"), can result in, among other things, fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, failure of the government to grant premarket clearance or premarket approval for devices, withdrawal of marketing approvals, and criminal prosecution. The FDA also has the authority to request repair, replacement or refund of the cost of any device we manufacture or distribute. Our failure to obtain government approvals or any delays in receipt of such approvals would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

International regulatory bodies often establish varying product standards, packaging requirements, labeling requirements, tariff regulations, duties and tax requirements. As a result of our sales in Europe, we are required to have all products "CE" registered, an international symbol affixed to all products demonstrating compliance to the European Medical Device Directive and all applicable standards. In July 1998 we received CE registration under Annex II guidelines, the most stringent path to CE registration. With Annex II CE registration, IRIDEX Corporation has demonstrated its ability to both understand and comply with all applicable European standards. This allows us to register any product upon our internal verification of compliance to all applicable European Standards. Currently all released IRIS Medical and IRIDERM products are CE registered. Continued registration is based on successful review of the process by our European Registrar during their annual audit. Any loss of registration would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We Face Product Liability Risks. We may be subject to product liability claims in the future. Our products are highly complex and are used to treat extremely delicate eye tissue and skin conditions on and near a patient's face. In addition, although we recommend that our disposable products only be used once and so prominently label these disposables, we believe that certain customers may nevertheless reuse these disposable products. Accordingly, the manufacture and sale of medical products entails significant risk of product liability claims. Although we maintain product liability insurance with coverage limits of $11.0 million per occurrence and an annual aggregate maximum of $12.0 million, our coverage from our insurance policies may not be adequate. Such insurance is expensive and in the future may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. A successful claim brought against us in excess of our insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. To date, we have not experienced any product liability claims which would result in payments in excess of our policy limits.

Our Stock Price is Volatile. The trading price of our Common Stock has been subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of factors since our initial public offering in February 1996. Volatility in price and volume has had a substantial effect on the market prices of many technology companies for reasons unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market fluctuations could have a significant impact on the market price of our Common Stock.

Residual Year 2000 issues may disrupt our operations, subject us to liabilities and costs and affect the timing of our revenues. Prior to January 1, 2000, there was a great deal of concern regarding the ability of computers to adequately recognize 21st century dates from 20th century dates due to the two-digit fields used by many systems. Most reports to date, however, are that the computer systems are functioning normally and the compliance and remediation work accomplished leading up to 2000 was effective to prevent any problems. Computer experts have warned that there may still be residual consequences of the change in the related regulations, the FDA regulates the design, development, clinical testing, manufacture, labeling, sale, distribution and promotion of medical devices.

centuries. If not corrected, these residual problems could result in miscalculations, data corruption, system failures or disruptions in operations during or beyond the year 2000. Any such difficulties could result in a decrease in sales of our products, an increase in allocation of resources to address Year 2000 problems of our customers without additional revenue commensurate with such dedication of resources, or an increase in litigation costs relating to losses suffered by our customers due to such Year 2000 problems.

Because our products are used in connection with components and systems designed and manufactured by others, residual Year 2000 problems affecting these components and systems could cause our products to fail. If residual Year 2000 problems cause the failure of any of the technology, software or systems used with our products, we could lose customers, suffer disruptions in our business, lose revenues and incur substantial liabilities and expenses. We could also become involved in costly litigation resulting from Year 2000 problems. Any of these occurrences could materially harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio and generally conduct all transactions in U.S. dollars. Our investment portfolio only includes highly liquid instruments with an original maturity of less than one year. We have no long-term debt obligations at January 1, 2000.

We are subject to fluctuating interest rates that may impact, adversely or otherwise, our results of operations or cash flows for our available-for-sale securities and cash and cash equivalents.

The table below presents principal amounts and related weighted average interest rates as of January 1, 2000 (in thousands) for our investment portfolio and cash and cash equivalents. All amounts mature in fiscal year 2000.

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents.....	$ 9,645
Average interest rate.....	4.32%
Available-for-sale securities.....	$ 3,503
Average interest rate.....	4.68%

The estimated fair value of our cash and cash equivalents approximates the principal amounts reflected above based on the short maturities of these financial instruments.

Although payments under the operating lease for our facility are tied to market indices, we are not exposed to material interest rate risk associated with the operating lease.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our consolidated balance sheets as of January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999 and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 1, 2000, together with the related notes and the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants, are on the following pages. Additional required financial information is described in Item 14.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of IRIDEX Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, of shareholders' equity, of cashflows, and of comprehensive income present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Iridex Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") at January 1, 2000 and January 2, 1999 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 1, 2000 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule in the index appearing under Item 14(a)(2) on page 49 presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Jose, California
January 26, 2000

IRIDEX CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	JANUARY 1, 2000	JANUARY 2, 1999
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,645	$ 5,791
Available-for-sale securities	3,503	5,085
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $396 in 1999 and $327 in 1998	8,162	7,608
Inventories	7,256	6,504
Prepaids and other current assets	437	347
Deferred income taxes	0	607
Total current assets	29,003	25,942
Property and equipment, net	2,144	2,274
Intangible assets	0	96
Deferred income taxes	1,518	65
Total assets	$ 32,665	$ 28,377
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,128	$ 879
Accrued expenses	4,033	1,613
Total liabilities	5,161	2,492
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 5).		
Stockholders' Equity		
Convertible Preferred Stock, $.01 par value: Authorized: 2,000,000 shares; Issued and outstanding: none	--	--
Common Stock, $.01 par value: Authorized: 30,000,000 shares; Issued and outstanding: 6,540,358 shares in 1999 and 6,506,010 shares in 1998	66	65
Additional paid-in capital	22,124	21,800
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2)	7
Retained earnings	5,316	4,013
Total stockholders' equity	27,504	25,885
Total liabilities and stockholders'equity	$ 32,665	$ 28,377

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

IRIDEX CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997
Sales	$ 26,762	$ 23,585	$ 18,073
Cost of sales	11,788	10,308	7,612
Gross profit	14,974	13,277	10,461
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	3,925	3,099	1,716
Sales, general and administrative	9,224	8,358	6,074
Total operating expenses	13,149	11,457	7,790
Income from continuing operations	1,825	1,820	2,671
Interest income	469	483	623
Other income (expense), net	87	28	(16)
Income before provision for income taxes	2,381	2,331	3,278
Provision for income taxes	(763)	(583)	(1,180)
Net income	$ 1,618	$ 1,748	$ 2,098
Net income per common share	$ 0.25	$ 0.27	$ 0.33
Shares used in income per common share calculation	6,503	6,480	6,406
Diluted net income per common share	$ 0.24	$ 0.26	$ 0.31
Shares used in diluted income per common share calculation	6,849	6,765	6,755

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

IRIDEX CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances, December 31, 1996	6,350,180	$63	$21,248	$	$167	$21,478
Issuance of Common Stock under Stock Option Plan	65,896	1	59			60
Issuance of Common Stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	39,407	1	245			246
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities				(2)		(2)
Net Income					2,098	2,098
Balances, December 31, 1997	6,455,483	65	21,552	(2)	2,265	23,880
Issuance of Common Stock under Stock Option Plan	9,086		38			38
Issuance of Common Stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	41,441		204			204
Tax benefit of employee stock transactions			6			6
Change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities				9		9
Net income					1,748	1,748
Balances, January 2, 1999	6,506,010	65	21,800	7	4,013	25,885
Issuance of Common Stock under Stock Option Plan	51,544		107			107
Issuance of Common Stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	58,804	1	217			218
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(76,000)				(315)	(315)
Change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities				(9)		(9)
Net income					1,618	1,618
Balances, January 1, 2000	6,540,358	$66	$22,124	$(2)	$5,316	$27,504

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

IRIDEX CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	$ 1,618	$ 1,748	$ 2,098
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	721	653	357
Provision for doubtful accounts	69	22	65
Provision for inventory	192	184	(2)
Amortization of intangible asset	96	--	--
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(623)	(1,573)	(732)
Inventories	(944)	(2,712)	(2,115)
Prepaids and other current assets	(90)	104	(329)
Deferred income taxes	(846)	(91)	(14)
Accounts payable	249	127	217
Accrued expenses	2,420	(438)	367
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,862	(1,976)	(88)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(3,511)	(7,675)	(6,364)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of available-for-sale securities	5,084	6,187	3,783
Acquisition of property and equipment	(591)	(794)	(1,837)
Acquisition of intangible assets	--	(96)	--
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	982	(2,378)	(4,418)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments of capital lease obligations	--	(3)	(7)
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(315)	--	--
Issuance of Common Stock under stock option plans	325	248	306
Net cash provided by financing activities	10	245	299
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,854	(4,109)	(4,207)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,791	9,900	14,107
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 9,645	$ 5,791	$ 9,900
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Income taxes	360	575	671
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	$ (9)	$ 9	$ (2)

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

IRIDEX CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1997
Net Income	$ 1,618	$ 1,748	$ 2,098
Other Comprehensive income:			
Changes in unrealized gain (loss) on Available for sale securities	(9)	9	(2)
Comprehensive income	$ 1,609	$ 1,757	$ 2,096

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

IRIDEX CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

Description of Business

IRIDEX Corporation is the leading worldwide provider of semiconductor-based laser systems used to treat eye diseases in ophthalmology and skin lesions in dermatology. We market our products using three brand names: IRIS Medical to the ophthalmology market, IRIDERM to the dermatology market, and Light Solutions to the research market. The terms "Company," "IRIDEX," "we," "us" and "our" refer to IRIDEX Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and, when the context so requires, our wholly-owned subsidiaries, IRIS Medical Instruments, Inc. and Light Solutions Corporation, both California corporations and IRIDEX Foreign Sales Corporation, a Barbados corporation, and our dermatology division IRIDERM.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Statement Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Available-for-Sale Securities

All marketable securities as of January 1, 2000 are considered to be available-for-sale and therefore are carried at fair value. Available-for-sale securities are classified as current assets when they have scheduled maturities of less than one year. Available-for-sale securities are classified as non current assets when they have scheduled maturities of more than one year. Unrealized holding gains and losses on such securities are reported net of related taxes as a separate component of stockholders' equity until realized. Realized gains and losses on sales of all such securities are reported in interest and other income and are computed using the specific identification cost method.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include patents that are being amortized on a straight-line basis over seven years. We periodically assess the recoverability of intangible assets by determining whether amortization of the asset balance over the remaining life can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows of the acquired operation. The amount of impairment, if any, is measured based on projected discounted future operating cash flows and is recognized as a write down of the asset to net realizable value.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on a standard cost basis which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Lower of cost or market is evaluated by considering obsolescence, excessive levels of inventory, deterioration and other factors.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which is generally three years. Amortization of leasehold improvements and property and equipment acquired under capital lease obligations is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful life of the related assets, typically three years.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize product sales when product is shipped to the customer, when acceptance terms, if any, are fulfilled and when contractual obligations are completed. We accrue for warranty costs and sales returns at the time of shipment based on our experience.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures are charged to operations as incurred.

Advertising

We expense advertising costs as they are incurred. Advertising expenses for 1999, 1998 and 1997 were $359,000, $317,000 and $170,000, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Carrying amounts of our financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair values due to their short maturities. Estimated fair values for available-for-sale securities, which are separately disclosed elsewhere, are based on quoted market prices for the same or similar instruments.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under SFAS No. 109, deferred assets and liabilities are recognized for the future consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. 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. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Other Risks and Uncertainties

Our cash and cash equivalents are deposited in demand and money market accounts of three financial institutions. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and therefore, bear minimal risk.

We market our products to distributors and end-users throughout the world. Sales to international distributors are generally made on open credit terms and letter of credit. Management performs ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and maintains an allowance for potential credit losses. Historically, we have not experienced any significant losses related to individual customers or group of customers in any particular geographic area.

As of January 1, 2000, no customer accounted for greater than 10% of accounts receivable.

Our products require approvals from the Food and Drug Administration and international regulatory agencies prior to commercialized sales. Our future products may not receive required approvals. If we were denied such approvals or if such approvals were delayed, it would have a materially adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Use of Estimates

Management makes estimates and assumptions to prepare the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fiscal Year

On June 8, 1998, the Board of Directors approved a resolution to adjust our fiscal year end from December 31 to the 52 or 53-week period that ends the Saturday nearest December 31, effective for fiscal year 1998, a 52-week year. Fiscal year 1999 was a 52-week year.

Computation of Net Income Per Common Share and Per Diluted Common Share

Net income per common share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted net income per common share is computed using the weighted average number of dilutive shares of common stock and common equivalent shares from stock options.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 (SAB 101), "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." SAB 101 provides guidance for revenue recognition under certain circumstances. The accounting and disclosures prescribed by SAB 101 will be effective for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SAB 101 on its financial statements and related disclosures and does not expect any material impact from its application.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, or SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS 133 establishes new standards of accounting and reporting for derivative instruments and hedging activities. SFAS 133 requires that all derivatives be recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position, and that the corresponding gains or losses be reported either in the statement of operations or as a component of comprehensive income, depending on the type of hedging relationship that exists. SFAS 133 will be effective for fiscal quarter beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the requirements of SFAS 133 and the effects if any on its financial statements and does not expect any material impact from its application. The Company does not currently hold derivative instruments or engage in hedging activities.

3. BALANCE SHEET DETAIL

Available-for-sale securities (in thousands):

	AMORTIZED COST	UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE	MATURITY DATES
As of January 1, 2000, available-for-sale securities consisted of the following:				
Corporate notes	$ 2,550	$ --	$ 2,550	1/00 - 5/00
Government agencies	955	(2)	953	5/00
	$ 3,505	$ (2)	$ 3,503	
As of January 2, 1999, available-for-sale securities consisted of the following:				
Obligations of state and local government agencies	$ 5,078	$ 7	$ 5,085	2/99 - 6/99

There were no realized capital gains or losses recognized in 1999, 1998 and 1997.

	JANUARY 1, 2000	JANUARY 2, 1999
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Inventories:		
Raw materials and work in process	$ 3,839	$ 3,877
Finished goods	3,417	2,627
Total inventories	$ 7,256	$ 6,504
Property and Equipment:		
Equipment	$ 2,667	$ 2,157
Leasehold improvements	1,739	1,700
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,262)	(1,583)
Property and equipment, net	$ 2,144	$ 2,274
Accrued Expenses:		
Accrued payroll, vacation and related expenses	$ 1,102	$ 655
Distributor commissions	--	37
Accrued warranty	536	200
Income taxes payable	1,621	14
Other accrued expenses	774	707
Total accrued expenses	$ 4,033	$ 1,613

4. BANK BORROWINGS

We have a revolving line of credit agreement with a bank expiring on October 1, 2000, which provides for borrowings of up to $2.0 million at the bank's prime rate (8.25% at January 1, 2000). The agreement contains restrictive covenants including prohibiting payment of dividends without the bank's prior consent. There were no borrowings against the credit line at January 1, 2000.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Agreements

We lease our operating facilities under a noncancelable operating lease. The lease expires in 2002 and contains a renewal option. Rent expense, net of sublease income, totaled $282,000, $331,000 and $224,000 for the years ended January 1, 2000, January 2, 1999 and December 31, 1997, respectively. Rental income related to a facility sublease was $183,000, $182,000 and $48,000 for the years ended January 1, 2000, January 2, 1999 and December 31, 1997, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments and receivables under current operating leases at January 1, 2000 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Operating Lease Payments	Sublease Receivables	Net Operating Lease Payments
2000	541	262	279
2001	554	11	543
2002	93	--	93
	$1,188	$273	$915

License Agreements

The Company is obligated to pay royalties equivalent to 4% and 5% of sales on certain products under certain license agreements. Royalty expense was $42,000, $125,000 and $58,900 for the years ended January 1, 2000, January 2, 1999 and December 31, 1997, respectively.

Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may be engaged in certain administrative and legal proceedings, incidental to its normal business activities. Management believes that liabilities resulting from such proceedings, or claims which are pending or known to be threatened, are adequately covered by liability insurance and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

During 1996, we amended our Articles of Incorporation to authorize 2,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock. Preferred Stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. As of January 1, 2000, we had no preferred stock issued and outstanding.

TREASURY STOCK

In December 1998, we instituted a stock repurchase program whereby up to 150,000 shares of our Common Stock may be repurchased in the open market. We plan to utilize all of the reacquired shares for reissuance in connection with employee stock programs. We repurchased 76,000 shares of Common Stock for $315,000 in 1999.

STOCK OPTION PLANS

Amended and Restated 1989 Incentive Stock Plan

The Amended and Restated 1989 Plan (the "1989 Plan") provided for the grant of options and stock purchase rights to purchase shares of our Common Stock to employees and consultants. The terms of the 1989 Plan, which expired in August 1999, are substantially the same as the 1998 Plan described below.

1998 Stock Plan

The 1998 Stock Plan (the "1998 Plan") provides for the granting to employees (including officers and employee directors) of incentive stock options and for the granting to employees (including officers and employee directors) and consultants of nonstatutory stock options and stock purchase rights ("SPRs"). The exercise price of incentive stock options and SPRs granted under the 1998 Plan must be at least equal to the fair market value of the shares at the time of grant. With respect to any recipient who owns stock possessing more than 10% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock, the exercise price of any option or SPR granted must be at least equal to 110% of the fair market value at the time of grant. Options granted under the 1998 Plan are exercisable at such times and under such conditions as determined by the Administrator; generally over a four year period. The maximum term of incentive stock options granted to any recipient must not exceed ten years; provided, however, that the maximum term of an incentive stock option granted to any recipient possessing more than 10% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock must not exceed five years. In the case of SPRs, unless the Administrator determines otherwise, we have a repurchase option exercisable upon the voluntary or involuntary termination of the purchaser's employment with us for any reason (including death or disability). Such repurchase option lapses at a rate determined by the Administrator. The purchase price for shares repurchased by us is the original price paid by the purchaser. The form of consideration for exercising an option or stock purchase right, including the method of payment, is determined by the Administrator. The 1998 Plan expires in June 2008.

1995 Director Option Plan

In October 1995, we adopted the 1995 Director Option Plan (the "Director Plan"), under which members of the Board of Directors are granted options to purchase 11,250 shares upon the first to occur of their appointment or the adoption of the Director Plan ("First Option") and an option to purchase 3,750 shares ("Subsequent Option") on July 1 of each year thereafter provided that he or she has served on the Board for at least the preceding six months. The options granted are at fair market value on the date of grant. The First Option becomes exercisable as to one-twelfth (1/12) of the shares subject to the First Option for each quarter over a three-year period. Each Subsequent Option becomes exercisable as to one-fourth (1/4) of the shares subject to the Subsequent Option for each quarter, commencing one quarter after the First Option and any previously granted Subsequent Options have become fully exercisable. Options granted under the Director Plan have a term of 10 years.

In the event of our merger with or into another corporation, resulting in a change of control, or the sale of substantially all of our assets, each Director Plan option becomes exercisable in full and shall be exercisable for 30 days after written notice to the holder of the event causing the change in control.

Unless terminated sooner, the Director Plan will terminate in 2005. The Board has authority to amend or terminate the Director Plan, provided no such amendment may impair the rights of any optionee without the optionee's consent.

1995 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our 1995 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") was adopted by the Board of Directors in October 1995. On April 28, 1997, the shareholders approved an amendment to increase the total number of shares of common stock for issuance under the Purchase Plan from 50,000 to 100,000. The Purchase Plan permits eligible employees (including officers and employee directors) to purchase Common Stock through payroll deductions, which may not exceed 10% of an employee's compensation. No employee may purchase more than $25,000 worth of stock in any calendar year or more than 1,000 shares of Common Stock in any twelve-month period. The price of shares purchased under the Purchase Plan is 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the Common Stock at the beginning of the offering period or the end of the offering period. The Purchase Plan will terminate in 2005, unless terminated sooner by the Board of Directors.

Information with respect to activity under these option plans are set forth below (in thousands except share and per share data):

	SHARES AVAILABLE FOR GRANT	OUTSTANDING OPTIONS NUMBER OF SHARES	AGGREGATE PRICE	WEIGHTED AVG EXERCISE PRICE
Balances, December 31, 1996	137,998	633,244	$ 2,206	$ 3.48
Additional shares reserved	500,000	--	--	--
Options granted at market price ...	(437,775)	437,775	2,922	6.68
Options exercised	--	(65,896)	(60)	.91
Options terminated	43,336	(43,336)	(208)	4.80
Balances, December 31, 1997	243,559	961,787	4,860	5.05
Additional shares reserved	310,000	--	--	--
Options granted at market price ...	(936,889)	936,889	4,628	4.94
Options exercised		(9,101)	(38)	4.18
Options terminated	572,074	(572,074)	(4,031)	7.05
Balances, January 2, 1999	188,744	1,317,501	5,419	4.11
Additional shares reserved	150,000	--	--	--
Options granted at market price ...	(218,394)	218,394	1,128	5.16
Options exercised		(47,568)	(107)	1.89
Options expired	(11,819)			
Options terminated	81,134	(81,134)	(364)	4.45
Balances, January 1, 2000	189,665	1,407,193	$ 6,076	$ 4.33

In December 1998, we offered non-executive officer employees the right to cancel certain outstanding Stock Options and receive new options with an exercise price of $4.00 per share, the closing price of the common stock on the date individual employees agreed to cancel their original outstanding stock options. Options to purchase a total of 548,000 shares at original exercise prices ranging from $5.00 to $14.75 per share were canceled and new options were issued in December 1998. Under the terms of this offer, new options were subject to new vesting terms from the date of issuance.

The following table summarizes information with respect to stock options outstanding at January 1, 2000:

	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING			OPTIONS EXERCISABLE	
RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICES	NUMBER OUTSTANDING AT 1/1/00	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE (YEARS)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER EXERCISABLE AT 1/1/00	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
$ 0.16 - $ 0.16	38,578	1.16	0.16	38,578	0.16
$ 1.00 - $ 1.00	172,280	4.68	1.00	172,280	1.00
$ 2.00 - $ 2.00	78,750	5.79	2.00	78,750	2.00
$ 3.93 - $ 5.75	898,285	8.01	4.28	247,487	4.48
$ 6.25 - $ 9.25	204,300	7.59	8.38	81,774	8.13
$14.88 - $14.88	15,000	6.49	14.88	7,500	14.88
$0.16 - $14.88	1,407,193	7.21	4.33	624,025	3.53

At January 2, 1999 and December 31, 1997, options to purchase 1,317,501 and 961,787 shares of Common Stock were exercisable at weighted average exercise prices of $2.43 and $2.49, respectively.

The following information concerning our stock option and employee stock purchase plans is provided in accordance with SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." We account for such plans in accordance with Accounting Principles Board No. 25 and related Interpretations.

The fair value of each option grant has been estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes multiple option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	1999		1998		1997	
	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP A	GROUP B
Risk-free Interest Rates.	5.58%	5.34%	4.82%	4.79%	5.84%-6.72%	5.69%-6.72%
Expected Life from Date of Vesting.....	3 yrs.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	2 yrs.
Volatility.....	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.62	0.62
Dividend Yield.....	--	--	--	--	--	--

The weighted average expected life was calculated based on the exercise behavior of each group. Group A represents officers and directors who are a smaller group holding a greater average number of options than other option holders and who tend to exercise later in the vesting period. Group B are all other option holders, virtually all of whom are employees. This group tends to exercise earlier in the vesting period.

The weighted average fair value per share of those options granted in 1999, 1998 and 1997 was $3.37, $3.12 and $3.85, respectively.

We have also estimated the fair value for the purchase rights issued under our 1995 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, under the Black-Scholes valuation model using the following assumptions for 1999, 1998 and 1997:

	1999	1998	1997
Risk-free Interest Rates	4.91%	5.61%	5.09%
Expected Life	0.5 year	0.5 year	0.5 year
Volatility	0.78	0.78	0.62
Dividend Yield	--	--	--

The weighted average fair value per share of those purchase rights granted in 1999, 1998 and 1997 was $1.55, $3.33 and $2.27, respectively.

The following proforma income information has been prepared following the provisions of SFAS No. 123:

	1999	1998	1997
	(amounts in thousands except per share data)		
Net income -- as reported	$ 1,618	$ 1,748	$ 2,098
Net income -- proforma	$ 768	$ 815	$ 1,564
Net income per common share -- as reported	$ 0.25	$ 0.27	$ 0.33
Net income per common share -- proforma	$ 0.12	$ 0.13	$ 0.24
Diluted net income per common share -- as reported	$ 0.24	$ 0.26	$ 0.31
Diluted net income per common share -- proforma	$ 0.11	$ 0.12	$ 0.23

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

We have a plan known as the IRIS Medical Instruments 401(k) trust to provide retirement benefits through the deferred salary deductions for substantially all employees. Employees may contribute up to 15% of their annual compensation to the plan, limited to a maximum amount set by the Internal Revenue Service. The plan also provides for Company contributions at the discretion of the Board of Directors. No Company contributions have been made to the plan since inception. On February 29, 2000 the Compensation Committee approved a company match for the 401(k) in the amount of 50% of employee contributions up to an annual maximum of $1,000 per year. The match will become effective April 1, 2000.

8. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes includes:

	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997
	(IN THOUSANDS)		
Current:			
Federal	$ 1,323	$ 425	$ 1,010
State	286	67	234
Deferred:			
Federal	(613)	105	(95)
State	(233)	(14)	31
Income tax provision	$ 763	$ 583	$ 1,180

The Company's effective tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate as shown in the following schedule:

	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997
Income tax provision at statutory rate	34%	34%	34%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit ...	6%	3%	6%
Tax Exempt Interest	(3%)	(5%)	(2%)
Research and experimental credits	(10%)	(5%)	(2%)
Other	5%	(2%)	--
Effective tax rate	32%	25%	36%

The tax effect of temporary differences and carry-forwards that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets are presented below (in thousands):

	JANUARY 1, 2000	JANUARY 2, 1999
Fixed assets and intangible	$ 464	$ 67
Accrued liabilities	436	255
Allowance for excess and obsolete inventories ...	147	70
Research credit	116	--
State tax	47	12
Allowance for doubtful accounts	194	115
Other	114	153
Net deferred tax asset	$1,518	$ 672

9. MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We operate in two reportable segments: the laser medical device segment and the laser research segment. In the laser medical device segment, we develop, manufacture and market medical devices for the ophthalmology and dermatology markets. Our revenues arise from the sale of consoles, delivery devices, disposables and service and support activities. In the laser research segment we conduct research and development under research grants from the U.S. Federal Government and others. Under the terms of these grants we typically retain the right to commercially market the technology developed.

In the years ended January 1, 2000, January 2, 1999 and December 31, 1997, no customer individually accounted for more than 10% of our revenue.

Revenue information shown in thousands by geographic region is as follows:

	JANUARY 1, 2000	JANUARY 2, 1999	DECEMBER 31, 1997
United States ..	$16,443	$14,958	$ 8,709
Europe	4,673	4,503	3,690
Rest of Americas	1,689	1,552	1,706
Asia/Pacific Rim	3,957	2,572	3,968
	$26,762	$23,585	$18,073

Revenues are attributed to countries based on location of customers.

In the years ended January 1, 2000, January 2, 1999 and December 31, 1997, no country individually accounted for more than 10% of our sales, except for the United States, which accounted for 61.4% of sales in 1999, 63.4% in 1998 and 48.1% in 1997.

Information on reportable segments for the three years ended January 1, 2000, January 2, 1999 and December 31, 1997 is as follows:

	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000		YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997	
	Laser Medical Devices	Laser Research	Laser Medical Devices	Laser Research	Laser Medical Devices	Laser Research
Sales	$26,302	$ 460	$22,280	$ 1,305	$16,970	$ 1,103
Depreciation	705	16	627	26	347	10
Interest and other expense	14	--	17	--	35	--
Income before provision for income taxes	2,146	235	1,504	827	2,503	775

Income before provision for income taxes of the laser research segment does not include indirect costs of manufacturing, research and development and selling, general and administrative costs. Such costs are not allocated and therefore are included in the Laser Medical Device segment.

10. COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE AND PER DILUTED COMMON SHARE

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of net income per common share and diluted net income per common share is provided as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 1, 2000	YEAR ENDED JANUARY 2, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997
Numerator -- Net income per common share and per diluted common share			
Net income	$1,618	$1,748	$2,098
Denominator -- Net income per common share			
Weighted average common stock outstanding	6,503	6,480	6,406
Net income per common share	$ 0.25	$ 0.27	$ 0.33
Denominator - Diluted net income per common share			
Weighted average common stock outstanding	6,503	6,480	6,406
Effect of dilutive securities			
Weighted average common stock options	346	285	349
Total weighted average stock and options outstanding	6,849	6,765	6,755
Diluted net income per common share	$ 0.24	$ 0.26	$ 0.31

During 1999, 1998 and 1997, there were 431,077, 300,500, and 64,037 outstanding options to purchase shares, respectively, at a weighted average exercise price of $5.28, $7.69, and $9.49 per share, respectively. These shares were not included in the computations of diluted net income per common share because the exercise price of the common shares exceeded, the market price of the related options.

11. SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA, (UNAUDITED)

INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED) (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)				
	QUARTER			
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH
Year Ended January 1, 2000				
Sales	$5,697	$6,463	$6,295	$8,307
Gross Profit	$3,081	$3,552	$3,524	$4,817
Net Income	$ 185	$ 325	$ 325	$ 783
Net income per common share	$ 0.03	$ 0.05	$ 0.05	$ 0.12
Diluted net income per common share	$ 0.03	$ 0.05	$ 0.05	$ 0.11
Year Ended January 2, 1999				
Sales	$5,872	$6,002	$5,200	$6,511
Gross profit	$3,382	$3,515	$2,550	$3,830
Net income	$ 655	$ 525	$ 43	$ 525
Net income per common share	$ 0.10	$ 0.08	$ 0.01	$ 0.08
Diluted net income per common share	$ 0.10	$ 0.08	$ 0.01	$ 0.08

ITEM 9. DISAGREEMENTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None

PART III

Certain information required by Part III has been omitted from this Form 10-K. This information is instead incorporated by reference to our definitive proxy statement (the "Proxy Statement"), which we will file within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year pursuant to Regulation 14A in time for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 7, 2000.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information regarding our directors is incorporated by reference to "Election of Directors--Nominees" in our Proxy Statement for the Company's 2000 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The information concerning our current executive officers is found under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant" in Part I hereof is also incorporated by reference into this Item 10.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to "Executive Compensation" in our Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in our Proxy Statement.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

None.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

Other schedules have been omitted because they are either not required, not applicable, or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. EXHIBITS

Refer to (c) below.

(b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

No reports on Form 8-K were filed during the fourth quarter of 1999.

(c) EXHIBITS

Exhibits	Exhibit Title
3.1(1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant
3.2(3)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Registrant.
10.1(1)	Form of Indemnification Agreement with directors and officers.
10.2(1)	Amended and Restated 1989 Incentive Stock Plan and form of agreement thereunder.
10.3(1)	1995 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and form of agreement thereunder.
10.4(1)	1995 Director Option Plan and form of agreement thereunder.
10.5(1)	1995 Profit Sharing Plan
10.6(1)	Third Restated Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 27, 1995 by and among Registrant and certain individuals and entities named therein.
10.7(1)	Lease Agreement dated December 6, 1996 by and between Zappettini Investment Co. and the Registrant.
10.8(1)	Business Loan Agreement dated October 4, 1995 between Mid-Peninsula Bank and the Registrant.
10.9(4)	1998 Stock Option Plan, as amended
10.10(2)*	Development and Distribution Agreement dated as of May 28, 1996 between Miravant, Inc. (formerly PDT, Inc.) and the Company.
22.1(1)	Subsidiaries of Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Accountants.
24.1	Power of Attorney (See page 51).
27.1	Financial Data Schedule.

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* Confidential treatment has been granted with respect to certain portions of this exhibit.

(1) Incorporated by reference to the like-numbered exhibits filed with the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-00320-LA) which was declared effective on February 15, 1996.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits in Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1996.

(3) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits in Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 3, 1998.

(4) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits in Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Company's 1998 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which was filed April 30, 1998.

TRADEMARK ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IRIDEX, the IRIDEX logo, IRIS Medical, OcuLight, SmartKey, and EndoProbe are our registered trademarks. IRIDERM, G-Probe, DioPexy, DioVet, TruFocus, TrueCW, UltraView and DioLite 532 product names are our trademarks. All other trademarks or trade names appearing in the Form 10-K are the property of their respective owners.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Mountain View, State of California, on the 30th day of March, 2000.

IRIDEX CORPORATION

By: /s/ Theodore A. Boutacoff

Theodore A. Boutacoff
President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Theodore A. Boutacoff and Robert Kamenski, jointly and severally, their attorney-in-fact, each with full power of substitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign on behalf of the undersigned any amendments to this 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, and each of the undersigned does hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, of his substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Theodore A. Boutacoff (Theodore A. Boutacoff)	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 30, 2000
/s/ Robert Kamenski (Robert Kamenski)	Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Administration (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 30, 2000
/s/ James L. Donovan (James L. Donovan)	Vice President, Corporate Business Development and Director	March 30, 2000
/s/ Robert K. Anderson (Robert K. Anderson)	Director	March 30, 2000
/s/ William Boeger, III (William Boeger, III)	Director	March 30, 2000
/s/ Milton Chang (Milton Chang)	Director	March 30, 2000
/s/ Donald L. Hammond (Donald L. Hammond)	Director	March 30, 2000
/s/ Joshua Makower (Joshua Makower)	Director	March 30, 2000
/s/ John M. Nehra (John M. Nehra)	Chairman of the Board	March 30, 2000

SCHEDULE II

IRIDEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(IN THOUSANDS)

DESCRIPTION	BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	CHARGED TO COSTS AND EXPENSES	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE AT END OF THE PERIOD
Balance for the year ended December 31, 1997:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	$ 265	$ 55	$ (15)	$ 305
Provision for inventory	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---
Balance for the year ended January 2, 1999:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	$ 305	$ 113	$ (91)	$ 327
Provision for inventory	$ ---	$ 437	$ (253)	$ 182
Balance for the year ended January 1, 2000:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable	$ 327	$ 128	$ (59)	$ 396
Provision for inventory	$ 182	$ 197	$ (5)	$ 374

Exhibits	Exhibit Title
3.1(1)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant
3.2(3)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Registrant.
10.1(1)	Form of Indemnification Agreement with directors and officers.
10.2(1)	Amended and Restated 1989 Incentive Stock Plan and form of agreement thereunder.
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(4) Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits in Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Company's 1998 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which was filed April 30, 1998.

EXHIBIT 23.01

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-86091) of Iridex Corporation of our report dated January 26, 2000 relating to the financial statements and financial statement schedule, which appears in this Form 10-K.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
San Jose, California
March 30, 2000

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YEAR	
JAN-01-2000	
JAN-03-1999	
JAN-01-2000	
	9,645
	3,503
	8,558
	(396)
	7,256
	29,003
	4,406
	(2,262)
	32,665
	5,161
	0
	0
	0
	66
	27,438
32,665	
	26,762
	26,762
	11,788
	11,788
	13,149
	0
	0
	2,381
	(763)
	0
	0
	0
	0
	1,618
	0.25
	0.24