DAXOR CORP
Form 10-K/A
April 18, 2005

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K
Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED	COMMISSION FILE NUMBER
December 31, 2003	0-12248

Daxor Corporation
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-2682108
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification Number)

350 Fifth Avenue
Suite 7120
New York, New York 10118
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: (212) 244-0555

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Common Shares, $.01 par value
(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark whether 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 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-X 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. |_|

As of June 30, 2003, the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was $22,532,281. The market value of Common Stock of the Registrant, par value $.01 per share, was computed by reference to the closing price of one share on such date, as reported by the American Stock Exchange, which was $15.60.

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value $.01 per share, as of April 11, 2005: 4,637,326 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPARATED BY REFERENCE:

The information required by Part III is incorporated by reference from the proxy statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of the

Registrant's 2003 year end.

DAXOR CORPORATION
FORM 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2003

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U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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Item 1. Business

Daxor Corporation is a medical device manufacturing Company with additional biotech services. Daxor was originally founded in 1970 for cryobanking services. For the past 10 years, its major focus has been on the development of an instrument that rapidly and accurately measures human blood volume. The instrument, called the BVA-100(TM), is used in conjunction with a single use diagnostic injection and collection kit. The Company maintains a website, www.daxor.com which describes its operations.

The Company obtained marketing clearance from the FDA for the instrument and for its specialized single use injection kit known as Volumex(TM). After successful beta testing for the Blood Volume Analyzer at hospitals in the New York metropolitan region, the Company expanded marketing efforts outside of the New York region. Test results from hospital sites indicated that the Blood Volume Analyzer was accurate and provided information that was important in a wide variety of acute and chronic medical and surgical situations. The Company manufactures its own injection kit components. The Company established a small scale manufacturing facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee for research and development purposes. The Blood Volume Analyzer is also manufactured for Daxor by an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). This combination provides flexibility to meet potential increased market demand. The injection kit filling is performed by an FDA licensed radiopharmaceutical manufacturer. The Company has received United States, European Common Market, and Japanese patents for its Blood Volume Analyzer.

Blood volume measurement has been available for more than 60 years in formats that required as much as four to eight hours of technician time with variable degrees of accuracy. Due to the time required, certain technical shortcuts were often used which reduced the accuracy of the measurement. An additional problem was the difficulty of calculating an accurate expected normal blood volume for a specific individual. Normal blood volume has been shown to vary in relation to the degree of deviation from ideal weight. A leaner individual has a higher blood volume percentage of body weight as compared to an obese individual. The computations for an individual's normal expected blood volume were complex and time consuming. The BVA-100(TM) Blood Volume Analyzer automated these computations by calculating blood volume measurement to within accuracy of approximately 98% while providing the precise measurement of the normal blood volume for that specific individual based on the height, weight and sex of the patient. In emergency situations, preliminary results can be available within 15 to 20 minutes, and final results within 45 to 50 minutes. The Company's patented injection and collection kit, Volumex(TM), utilizes Albumin I-131 which is a classic tracer used for blood volume measurement. The kit includes two matching standards along with the pre-measured volumetric flow chamber. This kit has resulted in the elimination of the previous time consuming steps whereby the institution needed to create its own standards.

Measurement of blood volume is achieved by the use of an indicator or tracer that is injected into a patient, and followed by the collection of timed blood samples. The volume of blood in a patient is inversely proportional to the dilution of the tracer. The measurement, while relatively simple in principle, has been difficult to perform accurately and rapidly because of the high degree of precision required in each step. The standard techniques require the hospital or user to prepare an exact matching set of standards and with precise and complete injection of the tracer. Due to the difficulty in achieving this type

of precision, blood volume measurements are currently performed in only a small minority of hospitals in the United States. The standard tests, the hemoglobin and the hematocrit, used to diagnose anemia, measure only the thickness (percentage of red cells to plasma within the blood) and not the volume of an individual's blood. These surrogate or proxy tests are well known to be misleading in many situations where blood volume is abnormal. In acute situations of blood loss, such as during surgery or after trauma, it may take as long as 24 to 72 hours for the hematocrit to accurately or reasonably reflect the degree of blood loss.

Patients may have delayed transfusions because the full degree of blood loss is not reflected by these proxy tests. Delayed transfusions or fluid replacement may result in

serious complications, including the death of the patient. The largest potential use for the Blood Volume Analyzer is for evaluation and treatment of outpatients' medical problems. Many disease conditions result in alterations of blood volume which may have serious consequences for the patient.

Syncope, or sudden loss of consciousness, is a major cause for hospitalization in the United States. As many as one million individuals per year experience an episode of syncope. Patients who experience syncope may suffer severe injuries when they collapse. Some patients may experience light-headedness without complete loss of consciousness. Evaluation of such patients includes neurological and cardiovascular testing, however, they do not usually include a blood volume measurement. Low blood volume can be a predisposition to syncope. Patients with this condition are frequently treated with different types of drugs without precise knowledge of the underlying cause of the syncope.

The Cardiovascular Department of the Cleveland Clinic obtained a BVA-100(TM) Blood Volume Analyzer in March 2000 for their Syncope Section. Results on over one thousand patients in the Cleveland Clinic have demonstrated that a significant percentage of such patients have moderate to severe hypovolemia (low blood volume) which would not have been diagnosed without an actual blood volume measurement. This scientific data has been submitted for publication in a medical journal by Dr. Fetnat Fouad-Tarazi, Head of Hemodynamic and Neuroregulation Lab, the Syncope Clinic, Department of Cardiology. The Cleveland Clinic Cardiovascular Department is ranked number one in the United States according to the annual US News & World Report survey of US Hospitals. The hospital is ranked number 3 overall out of more than 6,200 hospitals in the country. At the present time, most patients evaluated for syncope in hospitals have tilt-table testing which identifies patients who may be at risk for syncope. However, tilt-table testing does not differentiate patients who have low blood volume from those who have neurological dysfunction of their blood pressure. Only a blood volume measurement can provide this differential diagnosis. The treatment for low blood volume involves medication to expand the blood volume to normal. Neurological dysfunction involves different medical treatment to control the low blood pressure. Blood volume measurement provides a key test to facilitate correct treatment of patients.

According to the Journal of Clinical Geriatrics, one out of every three elderly patients has a condition known as orthostatic hypotension. Orthostatic hypotension is a condition when a person rises from a sitting or reclining position, the blood pressure drops. This sudden drop in blood pressure may cause dizziness or even loss of consciousness. One in eight elderly Americans experience a hip fracture. It is unknown how many of these hip fractures are caused by patients having a transient drop in blood pressure. A blood volume measurement can help differentiate the cause of orthostatic hypotension. Some

patients with low blood volume caused by either low red cell volume or low plasma volume can be treated with medications. Patients who have a normal blood volume with orthostatic hypotension have a condition related to autonomic dysfunction or ineffective control of the constriction of small blood vessels. A medication is available for treating this condition.

A recent study by the Mayo Clinic estimated that there are 50 million Americans who have hypertension (high blood pressure). It is reported that 70% of hypertensive patients have their blood pressures inadequately controlled. Hypertension is caused primarily by two variables. There is either a) excessive blood (hypervolemia) or fluid retention within the circulation or b) excessive tightening of the blood vessels (vasoconstriction). Diuretics are one major category of drugs used to treat hypertension. Diuretics cause the kidney to excrete salt and water thereby decreasing the blood volume and lowering the blood pressure. A second major category of medications are vasodilators. These drugs relax the blood vessels and lower the blood pressure. Within each of these two major categories are drugs that work by different mechanisms, but they all fall into one of these two main therapeutic categories, diuretics or vasodilators. Treatment is often a trial and error approach because neither vasoconstriction nor blood volume is actually measured in a patient (with rare exception). One of the most serious complications of hypertension is loss of kidney function (renal failure) which may require a patient to undergo permanent renal dialysis.

Over the past year, the Company has received reports on patients treated for hypertension with diuretics, who have a low blood volume. The physicians treating these patients reduced or removed the diuretic therapy. African-Americans have been reported to have significantly higher rates of strokes and kidney failure as compared to Caucasians for comparable levels of elevated blood pressure. Diuretic therapy is expected to benefit patients whose elevated blood pressure is caused by an expanded blood volume. It may however be harmful for patients whose high blood pressure is accompanied by low blood volume. At the present time, there is inadequate data to determine whether African- Americans, as a group, are more likely to be treated with diuretics. The kidney is particularly vulnerable to low blood volume. It is well known that certain medications, such as diuretics, can cause blood volume to decrease, and increase the possibility of kidney failure. The measurement of blood volume in the treatment of hypertension may help prevent these types of complications. By measuring the blood volume within the patient, the physician can make a more rational or scientific choice in regard to the medical therapy to be administered.

The New England Journal of Medicine and the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) recently published 2 large-scale studies concerning the use of diuretics vs. vasodilators. One of the studies that encompassed thousands of patients found that diuretics were better. The other study which also encompassed thousands of patients came to the opposite conclusion. Unfortunately, in neither of these studies was blood volume measured. Physicians have been puzzled by these conflicting results. The Mayo clinic, which purchased the BVA-100(TM), previously reported that blood volume measurements can be helpful in defining therapy. If every patient with hypertension had at least one blood volume performed in their lifetime to help define optimum therapy, this would be a very cost-effective test. This is because of the high degree of complications such as kidney failure which hypertensive patient's experience.

Surgical patients who lose blood are particularly at risk for blood volume derangements. Sometimes the first indication that a patient with a relatively lower hematocrit has lost a large quantity of blood is the collapse of the

circulation. Sometimes physicians resort to the use of Pulmonary Artery Catheterization (PAC). PAC involves the insertion of a catheter into a vein through the right chamber of the heart and into the lung. This has frequently been used as a surrogate technique to evaluate blood volume in critically ill patients. However, PAC directly measures pressure, not volume. The Lutheran Medical Center (New York) reported research on the first comparison of PAC with direct blood volume measurements in patients. Their findings using the BVA-100(TM) confirmed that PAC could be inaccurate and misleading in patients who had significant blood volume deficits. Hypovolemia, or low blood volume, can be particularly dangerous during surgery and may lead to sudden severe drops in blood pressure. Such a drop in blood pressure, also known as shock, is associated with strokes, heart attacks or even sudden death.

The Lutheran Medical Center has also published reports on the use of the Blood Volume Analyzer in septic or toxic shock. Septic shock has death rates as high as 40-70%. Using the BVA-100(TM), Lutheran Medical Center reported preliminary results on 40 patients diagnosed with septic shock who were found to have unanticipated low blood volume. The patients treated with fluids and blood to restore their blood volume to normal levels had a markedly reduced death rate. These findings, if verified on a larger scale, would be very important for marketing the Blood Volume Analyzer. A primary goal of the Company is to have the Blood Volume Analyzer become a standard of care within hospitals as part of the decision-making process for administration of blood and intravenous therapy. If these preliminary findings in the treatment of septic shock are verified, it could be expected to have a significant impact on hospital demand for obtaining a Blood Volume Analyzer.

Septic shock is a common daily occurrence in all hospitals. Major pharmaceutical companies have attempted to find pharmaceutical agents that will reverse shock. To date, these tests have been unsuccessful. A recent report on patients in septic shock indicated a slight improvement in patients who were treated with a new drug, Xigris. The cost of this drug is approximately $7000 per dose. Recent reports from the V.A. Hospital in San Juan, Puerto Rico, which purchased a Blood Volume Analyzer, are encouraging. Preliminary reports from the Intensive Care Unit confirm that some patients treated for severe low blood volume were able to recover without the use of Xigris. Other institutions are currently investigating the use of blood volume measurement in Intensive Care Units.

If additional studies confirm that correction of blood volume should be the primary focus on treating septic shock, then blood volume measurement would become an integral part of the therapy for septic shock.

The cost of a diagnostic kit is approximately $299.00. The combined cost of blood volume measurement and fluid and/or blood replacement would be significantly lower than the anticipated cost of the septic shock drug which only benefits a small percentage of patients.

Approximately 5 million individuals are treated annually for congestive heart failure. The January 2000 issue of the American College of Cardiology reported on a series of patients treated for congestive heart failure with low blood volume and who were decompensated. Over-treatment of congestive heart failure is very difficult to detect and symptoms of over-treatment can be confused with the primary disease itself. It is estimated that $38 billion is spent annually on treatment for congestive heart failure, of which $23 billion is spent annually on hospital treatment of congestive heart failure patients. Congestive heart failure is the number one reason for admission to hospitals in the US for patients over 65 years of age. Three thousand patients annually receive heart transplants. The overwhelming majority of patients treated for heart failure

must be treated with a combination of drugs. Two major heart studies from the New York Presbyterian Medical Center and Hospital were recently published in the leading cardiac journal Circulation. One study involved the treatment of anemia in heart failure patients using the BVA-100(TM). The second study involved the effects of Erythropoietin on exercise performance in anemic patients with congestive heart failure. Senior authors were Ana-Silvia Androne, MD; Stuart D. Katz, MD, et al; and Donna M. Mancini, MD; Stuart D. Katz, MD; et al. respectively.

Dr. Stuart Katz, currently Associate Professor of Internal Medicine and Cardiology at Yale University Medical Center at New Haven prepared additional reports on blood volume measurement on heart failure patients utilizing the BVA-100(TM). These papers have been accepted for publication in 2004 in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology. An important finding in these medical evaluations is that it is very difficult for physicians to accurately evaluate congestive heart failure and blood volume status without actually measuring the patient's blood volume. Nevertheless physicians are forced to make major decisions to alter the patient's blood volume without the correct knowledge of the patient's true blood volume status. Multiple case reports from other cardiologists on the use of the Blood Volume Analyzer have confirmed that congestive heart failure patients may have serious blood volume derangements that cannot be correctly diagnosed without an actual blood volume measurement.

In 2003, the BVA-100(TM) was successfully installed in several top hospitals and leading facilities around the nation. Among these was The Boeckman Burn Center of the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Akron, Ohio. It is the first burn unit in the United States to obtain a BVA-100(TM). Dr. Robert Klein, Director of the Boeckman Burn Center stated that burn patients frequently have serious complex abnormalities of blood volume which predisposes them to kidney failure. Dr. Klein concluded that if the BVA-100(TM) proves to be effective in measuring blood volume in these complex cases and avoiding some of these dreaded complications, it will be an important advance in the treatment of burn patients.

In May 2003, Grammercy Diagnostic Services obtained a BVA-100(TM). Dr. Peter Rentrop, President and Medical Director, stated that blood volume measurement was beneficial particularly in the treatment of congestive heart failure, hypertension and syncope. Dr. Rentrop is an internationally recognized interventional cardiologist with a long-standing special interest in nuclear medicine and is a founding member of the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology. Dr. Rentrop and his group were among the first to use streptokinase therapy to halt a heart attack's progress. He concluded that streptokinase therapy may preserve the heart's primary function of pumping blood.

Grammercy Diagnostics is a model of a free standing facility for non-hospitals. Grammercy performs over four thousand nuclear medical diagnostic procedures annually. In addition to Dr. Rentrop, there are thirteen additional cardiologists who are affiliated with the group.

Researchers at Columbia Presbyterian are in the midst of a study involving patients with so-called diastolic heart failure utilizing the BVA-100(TM). Diastolic heart failure is a major category of difficult to treat heart failure patients where a blood volume measurement may provide essential information for optimum treatment. Results are expected to be available later this year.

Low red cell volume, or Anemia, is a common occurrence in patient's undergoing chemotherapy for AIDS or cancer. Epogen and Procrit, which are manufactured by the Amgen Corporation, can provide therapy for such conditions. Procrit is

distributed by the Ortho Division of Johnson & Johnson. The standard surrogate tests, hematocrit and hemoglobin, may not reflect the full degree of decreased red blood cell volume in such patients. A blood volume measurement can detect unrecognized low blood volume or "hidden anemia" in such patients that may be contributing to a profound feeling of weakness common in such conditions. A patient who has a low blood volume that is undetected may have an artificially elevated hematocrit. Such a patient may experience severe fatigue and other symptoms that could be improved by appropriate treatment. These patients have a form of "hidden anemia" and are not optimally treated. It is only with the use of a blood volume measurement that the lower red cell volume could be detected and treated. Blood volume measurement that could detect low blood volume in patients with cancer, kidney disease, or heart failure could significantly increase the justification and use of these blood stimulants.

Chronic fatigue syndrome is a condition said to affect approximately one million Americans, particularly patients with low blood pressure. Low blood volume has been reported to be a factor in such conditions. The ability to measure blood volume with a high degree of precision and accuracy may identify patients with low blood volume who are not optimally treated at the present time.

There are over 4 million patients who receive blood transfusions every year. The Company believes that if the BVA-100(TM) were available in every hospital, it would be feasible for the hospital to routinely perform a blood volume test on every patient for whom a blood transfusion appeared to be indicated. Several manufacturers including Northfield Laboratories, Biopure, and Hemosol Corporation are testing blood substitutes. To date, despite many attempts by these companies, none of them have received FDA approval for these procedures. These substitutes can be used for surgical procedures instead of donor transfusions. These artificial blood substitutes have the advantage of a long shelf life and the ability to be sterilized. They have the disadvantage of a shortened half-life in the body after transfusion. None of the companies elected to use a BVA-100(TM) in their studies. In these studies, patients were being treated with a blood substitute without knowing what the patient's blood volume was at the beginning of the transfusion and the patients' blood volume at the end of the transfusion. This type of information can be readily available if the BVA-100(TM) was used in studies involving blood substitutes. Lack of this type of basic information may be one of the factors behind the FDA's unwillingness over the past 10 years to license any of these types of hemoglobin substitutes.

There have been recent reports in the New England Journal of Medicine that as many as 60% of patients undergoing Cardiac Bypass Surgery (CABG) experience some degree of measurable permanent brain damage such as memory loss. Under current transfusion practices, patients may undergo major surgery with half the concentration of normal red cells. The practice of undertransfusion is widespread. In the Journal Transfusion, Dr. Robert Valeri, a senior researcher at the Boston Naval Hospital estimated that there may be as many as 40,000 heart attacks per one million operations due to undertransfusions. The Company is attempting to initiate a cooperative program which will involve the use of blood volume measurement combined with the use of blood substitutes during surgery. The Company believes that it can provide a significant advantage to companies currently testing blood substitutes on patients without a precise knowledge of the patient's actual blood volume. Patients who have low blood volume at the start of surgery may respond very differently than a patient with a normal blood volume who is treated with a blood substitute. The current guidelines for the use of these products are based on hemoglobin and hematocrit measurements. These tests, however, may be very misleading in regard to the total amount of red cells a patient has in his/her body.

The Company is currently exploring the development of low blood volume detection and treatment programs in conjunction with several hospitals. Many patients undergoing elective surgery donate blood to themselves prior to that surgery. Some patients have undetected low blood volume and should not be donating blood. Undetected "hidden anemia" can be corrected if diagnosed prior to surgery by the use of medications such as Epogen or Procrit. A woman has 16-18% less red cell volume than a man of equal height and weight. Women suffer from a higher rate of complications and require more transfusion during Cardiac Bypass Surgery (CABG). The use of low blood volume detection and treatment programs can result in a significant improvement in patients at the time they are undergoing surgery. Common complications from acute low blood volume are strokes, heart attacks, and kidney failure.

Surgical patients who experience these complications require extended hospital stays for which the hospitals are often not reimbursed. Hospitals operate under a Diagnostic Regulatory Guideline (DRG) system for reimbursement. The DRG system means that a hospital will be reimbursed according to a diagnosis, not according to the number of days that a patient spends in the hospital.

Hospitals, however, have a significant monetary incentive aside from the desire to provide better patient care, to avoid having patients undergo surgery in a blood depleted state. A low blood volume detection and treatment program can significantly improve the opportunity for patients to avoid complications from hypovolemia as well as transfusions with donor blood. The Company believes that the most significant market for its blood volume measurement equipment consists of approximately 8,500 hospitals and Radiology Imaging Centers in the United States.

The Company believes that there is an additional international market of 10,000 to 14,000 potential users of its BVA-100(TM). Blood volume measurement is an approved test with six separate CPT codes. Reimbursement has been received from a number of insurance companies, including Medicare for measurement of blood volume using the BVA-100(TM). Reimbursement is particularly important for hospitals because they may receive additional reimbursement and income from non-hospitalized patients who undergo blood volume measurement.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL SYSTEMS SUBSIDIARY (wholly owned by Daxor)

BLOOD BANKING

The Company's blood bank is the only one in New York that allows people to store their own red blood cells (RBC) for up to ten years. In 1985, the Company established the first facility in the United States for long-term autologous (self-storage) blood banking. The blood banking industry is a group of for-profit and not-for-profit corporations whose total revenue is estimated to exceed six billion dollars.

Utilizing cryobiology technology, frozen blood is capable of being stored for up to 20 years, however, the current legal limit is 10 years for RBC. The present donor system of blood transfusions presents risks to those individuals receiving blood. This is a risk that can be avoided by utilizing one's previously stored blood. There are approximately 15-18 million blood transfusions administered annually to 4 million patients. Despite improved testing, significant risks still remain from diseases such as West Nile Virus, which can be transmitted by transfusion. Diseases such as Hepatitis and HIV can also be transmitted by infected donors who may test negative for up to 6 months after the initial infection. The FDA is particularly cautious and will not permit an individual who received a transfusion to donate blood to another person for a period up to 1 year after receiving the transfusion. This regulation is designed to exclude donors who may be infected but undetectable by the standard tests used for screening donors.

The risks of infection and other complications are compounded by the frequent withholding of blood from severely anemic patients by their physicians because of the known risks of transfusion. It is a common medical practice to replace the first three pints of lost blood with three pints of sterile water or their equivalent. This problem has not been brought to the public's attention, but it is widely known among physicians who have treated patients who have lost blood. The number of patient's who suffer major complications, including sudden death from under-transfusion, is unknown but significant.

The Blood Volume Analyzer has the potential to detect under-transfusion in such individuals before complications occur. Physicians who fear the complications of transfusion with potentially contaminated blood do not have these concerns when patients use autologous blood (self-storage).

The Company believes that an educational process can establish the advantages of autologous blood storage. Education can also overcome opposition to any change in the current blood banking system from established tax-exempt (non-profit) and profit-making entities. The Company believes that it can work with some voluntary blood banks and hospitals to establish joint marketing of long term frozen personal blood storage programs.

Blood Banking services are provided by a broad spectrum of organizations. Approximately one-half of the blood supply used for transfusions, are supplied by the American Red Cross and its affiliates. The other portion is supplied by various other tax-exempt and for-profit organizations. Some hospitals operate their own donor services, but require the services of outside vendors such as the Red Cross for adequate supplies of blood products. At the present time there are no other organizations providing long-term personal frozen blood storage in the Northeastern United States. It is the Company's intentions to form alliances with other short-term donor blood banks to expand frozen personal blood storage services.

The Company views personal blood storage as a supplement to and not as competition to other existing blood donor services.

Idant (Division of Scientific Medical Systems, a wholly owned subsidiary of Daxor Corporation) Semen (Sperm) Banking

In 1985, Idant was the first semen bank to institute an AIDS quarantine period for frozen semen. Viruses such as HIV and Hepatitis B or C may be undetectable for up to six months in infected individuals. By freezing the semen of donors and re-testing the donor six months later, the risk of Hepatitis or AIDS can be virtually eliminated. In 1989, New York State and a number of other states enacted laws requiring sperm banks to freeze and quarantine sperm for a minimum of six months. The donors are tested at the beginning and at the end of the six-month period. By storing semen from a large cross-section of donors, Idant is able to offer anonymous donor semen with varying physical characteristics that meet our client's needs. The Company maintains a complete physical description of each donor on file and matches multiple physical characteristics and additional special characteristics sought by the family to those of the sterile father. The Company also provides, on request, special screening for rare hereditary recessive genetic traits. The increased likelihood of a child who resembles his recipient father can make the child, who is conceived via artificial insemination, much more psychologically acceptable to the father.

Storage of Sperm for Personal Use

Idant pioneered both the technology and the commercial application of long-term

preservation of human sperm for use in artificial insemination. The division has provided frozen semen services to physicians worldwide. Idant holds approximately 50,000 human semen units in long-term storage at its central New York City facility. The Company was the first semen bank in the state of New York, out of more than 50 licensed banks, to be accredited by the American Association of Tissue Banks. Idant provides semen storage services for clients which remain viable for many years. Idant has received confirmation of normal births from semen stored as long as 16 years. The Company's facility is used by men who, for a variety of reasons, anticipate impairment of their ability to father children and by men who have been found to be marginally fertile. These men may now be able to have children by use of assisted reproductive techniques that increase their probability of fertility. The facility is also used by men who plan to undergo sterilization by vasectomy, but who believe that they might desire children in the future. Artificial insemination using stored sperm is much more effective and less expensive than present techniques of vasectomy reversal.

In addition, patients with a variety of diseases, including many types of cancer, store semen prior to undergoing treatment by chemotherapy or radiation. By utilizing cryogenic preservation facilities, these patients, who are frequently in their teens or twenties, will be able to father their own children after cancer treatment, despite the high risk of sterility and birth defects associated with treatments. The Company receives referrals for these services from multiple sources, primarily physicians.

The Company uses a customized carousel canister system in its sperm bank storage system. This permits retrieval of specimens from lower levels without removal of upper specimens.

Most other banks use a "rack and cane" pull-up system, which requires removal of upper specimens from the tank to retrieve specimens at lower levels. In such a bank, a specimen may be exposed to a temperature change of -321oF (the temperature of the liquid nitrogen) to room temperature of 72oF more than 100 times during its storage lifetime. This will result in a gradual degradation of the specimen. In the Idant system the specimen remains under liquid nitrogen almost continuously while in storage.

The Company is aware of only one other semen bank, which uses the carousel system for long-term storage of semen. Idant periodically spot-checks its bank storage to test viability of selected specimens of stored semen. The results of these spot-checks have shown sperm samples held in excess of 23 years, at minus 321 degrees, to have almost no loss in viability or change in condition.

Patent and Copyright Protection

The Company has received separate United States patents on its Blood Volume Analyzer BVA-100(TM) and for its Volumex(TM) injection kit. These are the only US patents ever issued for an instrument dedicated to the measurement of total human blood volume for a specific individual. The Company received a European patent covering 12 countries. The Company received the first patent ever issued for an instrument in Japan to measure human blood volume. The instrument is designed to work with an injection kit manufactured by the Company. It is theoretically possible to use the Blood Volume Analyzer without the kit by preparing the reagents used for the test. However, the cost and time for such preparations would be uneconomical and it is unlikely that a purchaser of the instrument would use it without purchasing the reagent kit. This is the first U.S. patent ever issued for a system, which permits a fixed quantitative amount of isotope to be injected for diagnostic purposes. The injection system was

specifically designed for use with the BVA-100(TM). However, it can be used for other diagnostic test purposes where a precise complete quantitative injection of a diagnostic reagent is required.

The Company expects to file additional patents for tests associated with the BVA-100(TM). These include filing a patent for equipment which will automate the measurement of glomerular filtration rate of the kidney. This is a very important and sensitive test of kidney function. At the present time this test is infrequently performed because of the difficulty in the current methodology. The Company believes that it can automate this process which will make it more feasible for regular medical use.

A patent will be filed for the measurement of total albumin. Albumin is a major carrier of human protein in the body. Albumin derangement is common in many disease states. Burn patients in particular have serious loss of albumin, and replacement quantities may be difficult to calculate. Patients in congestive heart failure also frequently have albumin derangements. The ability to measure total body albumin accurately would be expected to facilitate more precise therapy.

The Company is also exploring the submission of a patent for methodology of improving client identification in its semen bank. It is introducing additional patient protection for stored donor semen which may be eligible for patent protection. In the 33 years of the Bank's operations, it has never had a mix-up in any stored specimen.

Marketing

The Company is marketing its Blood Volume Analyzer either on a direct sale, lease, or an instrument loaner basis to potential users. Primarily, users are expected to be hospitals, surgi-centers, and imaging centers (radiology). The Company also has been

demonstrating its equipment at major trade shows that relate to the following departments within hospitals such as Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Cardiology, Cardiology, Intensive Care, Trauma, and the ER. The Company recognized after the initial beta testing that it was important to have the Blood Volume Analyzer at leading medical institutions. Publications and reports from such institutions are particularly important for acceptance by the general medical community. During the past 2 years, a number of leading facilities acquired a Blood Volume Analyzer. The US News and World Report provides an annual ranking of 6200 Hospitals in the United States. The Mayo Clinic, and The Cleveland Clinic, ranked respectively 2 and 3 in the annual ranking of hospitals have a BVA-100(TM). The Cleveland Clinic Cardiovascular Department ranked number 1 in the US will soon be reporting on over 1000 patients on who blood volume testing was performed. In addition to these facilities, Vanderbilt Medical Center, and the New York Hospital Presbyterian Medical Center ranked in the top 20 in the Annual Survey of Hospitals also have a Blood Volume analyzer. The National Institutes of Health, the leading US government research agency, has acquired a Blood Volume Analyzer.

The Company's marketing efforts are focused on documenting the beneficial effects of blood volume measurement as well as developing cost benefit analysis studies. Hospitals and health facilities are exceedingly cost conscientious in regard to acquiring additional medical technology. Blood volume measurement is an approved and reimbursable Medicare test. Such studies are particularly important to HMO's which focus on avoiding hospitalization when possible. As these studies become available, they will be incorporated into the marketing

program of the Company.

In September 2002, the Company hired a National Sales Manager and 3 other Regional Sales Managers with extensive experience in the medical device and nuclear medicine field. In the past 9 months, several different sales models were tested. It was determined that the best model was a National Sales Manager with regional sales representatives. John Reyes Guerra, one of the original regional vice presidents was made National Sales Manager. The sales staff was expanded to 10 sales personnel plus 4 support personnel. As part of the support system, one sales representative was hired to contact all physicians in the regions and to assist in marketing efforts. If this concept is successful, the Company will institute a similar structure in other regions. Working in conjunction with the existing staff, they have begun to develop the foundations for an in depth marketing program utilizing the results from major teaching hospitals. The Company believes that this is the appropriate time to continue expanding marketing and sales efforts. The Company is also exploring the hiring of a separate staff to market blood banking services.

The Company's website (http:// www.daxor.com) contains extensive detail about the BVA-100(TM) Blood Volume Analyzer as well as examples of actual cases (with patient identities removed). The website permits rapid communication between marketing personnel and potential users prior to an onsite visit.

Competition

Blood Volume Analyzer

The medical technology market is intensely competitive. However, there are no direct competing instruments manufactured or marketed that perform rapid semi-automated blood volume analysis, such as the BVA-100(TM). The Company believes that its receipt of a United States, European and Japanese patent for its Blood Volume Analyzer provides significant protection against any future potential competition in the blood volume analysis field.

The receipt of the U.S. patent for the injection kit system provides significant additional protection as the Company believes that the kits will be a major source of revenue. The Company believes that its main hindrance to market acceptability will be the need to demonstrate that its blood volume measurement equipment is capable of producing accurate data on a cost effective basis. Test kit costs will be modest relative to the cost of the critical information derived from the test. The Company is evaluating the filing of additional patents in regards to its injection collection kit system for blood volume analysis.

Blood Banking

The Idant frozen blood bank is the only facility that provides long-term personal frozen blood storage in the Northeastern United States. Multiple companies which previously attempted to provide long-term personal blood storage to members of the public were unsuccessful. To date, the Company has not made a profit from its blood banking services. The Company believes however that additional technology which enables longer use of frozen blood after it is stored may enable such services to eventually become sustainable financially and profitable.

Semen Banking

There are at least 300 sperm banks in the United States operated by either

commercial entities or by academic institutions. The Idant semen bank was the first semen bank in the State of New York that was accredited by the American Association of Tissue Banks. There are 10 semen banking organizations in the United States that have achieved this accreditation. The Company has developed a web site www.Idant.com, which will be helpful for marketing purposes.

Regulation

The development, testing, production and marketing of medical devices is subject to regulation by the FDA under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and may be subject to regulation by similar agencies in various states and foreign countries.

The governing statutes and regulations generally require manufacturers to comply with regulatory requirements designed to assure the safety and effectiveness of medical devices. The FDA clearance for marketing of the Blood Volume Analyzer, BVA-100(TM), and the associated quantitative injection kit marks one of the most important milestones in the history of Daxor. The products manufactured by and for the Company in regard to the BVA-100(TM) are subject to continuing FDA regulations and inspections.

The New York State Department of Health regulates the Company's Idant semen and blood bank within New York State. The Idant Semen Bank and Blood Bank are divisions of Scientific Medical Systems, which is a subsidiary wholly owned by the Daxor Corporation. Scientific Medical Systems has its own separate directors. These facilities are licensed and annually inspected by the New York State Department of Health.

Labor Force

On March 24, 2004, the Company had a labor force of 35, which was leased through ADP TotalSource. The Company believes that its labor force relations are good.

Item 2. Properties

In December 2002, the Company signed a new thirteen-year lease for its existing facility at the Empire State Building. The Company has occupied this space since January 1992. The company currently occupies approximately 7,500 square feet. The lease has a two year option for renewal after thirteen years. There are options for an additional 18,000 square feet of space. The Company has a manufacturing facility in Oak Ridge, Tennessee which is currently manufacturing the BVA-100(TM) Blood Volume Analyzers.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company has pending several claims incurred in the normal course of business, which, in the opinion of management, as well as the advice of outside legal counsel, there is no merit to these claims nor will they have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of the Company's shareholders during the fourth quarter of 2003.

Part II.

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

The common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol DXR.

2003

	High	Low
First Quarter	16.15	13.86
Second Quarter	16.25	11.60
Third Quarter	17.65	14.50
Fourth Quarter	15.40	13.50

2002

	High	Low
First Quarter	19.65	17.35
Second Quarter	19.09	16.50
Third Quarter	17.50	15.00
Fourth Quarter	16.10	14.00

On February 27 2004, the Company had approximately 201 holders of record of the Common Stock. The Company believes there are approximately 1600 beneficial holders.

The Company paid a single cash dividend, $.50, on the Common Stock in 1997. Any future dividends will be dependent upon the Company's earnings, financial condition and other relevant factors.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth certain selected financial data with respect to the Company and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the financial statements and notes thereto, from which these data were derived, included elsewhere in the report.

Selected Operations Statement Data:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2003	2002	2001	2000
Revenues and other income:				
Operating revenues	$ 1,013,647	$ 767,608	$ 591,692	$ 635,868
Dividend income	1,897,669	1,858,025	1,860,289	1,842,583
Gains on sale of investments	238,550	40,610	97,719	57,399
Other revenues	15,571	35,694	166,676	109,920

Total revenues and other income	3,165,437	2,701,937	2,716,376	2,645,770
Costs and other expenses:				
Operations of laboratories & costs of production	1,489,264	805,985	814,657	1,052,000
Selling, general and administrative	2,669,229	2,050,546	1,482,438	1,450,623
Interest expense, net	83,133	39,257	119,926	198,341
Total costs and other expenses	4,241,626	2,895,788	2,417,021	2,700,964
Net income (loss) before income taxes	(1,076,189)	(193,851)	299,355	(55,194)
Provision for income taxes	0	0	0	0
Net income/(loss)	$(1,076,189)	$ (193,851)	$ 299,355	$ (55,194)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	4,647,350	4,662,947	4,664,909	4,675,826
Net income (loss) per common equivalent share	$ (0.23)	$ (0.04)	$ 0.06	$ (0.01)

Selected Balance Sheet Data:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Working capital	36,044,529	33,136,421	34,979,217	38,309,247	28,869,309
Total assets	48,300,532	41,573,565	43,540,153	49,575,118	35,846,065
Total liabilities	11,883,362*	8,026,668	8,211,186	10,903,280	6,566,496
Shareholders' equity	36,417,170	33,546,897	35,328,967	38,671,838	29,279,569
Return on equity*	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	0.00%	0.00%

* Return on equity is calculated by dividing the Company's net income for the period by the shareholders' equity at the beginning of the period.

* Total liabilities include deferred taxes of $8,531,081 for unrealized Gains in 2003.

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

GENERAL

Year end 2003 was the first time that revenues from Daxor's BVA division exceeded Idant's revenues. Idant Laboratories subsidiary contributed 45%,58% and 54% of operating revenues in 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively. The Company's operations in semen banking and blood banking (laboratories) have received limited promotion however, the Company has taken steps to increase awareness of these services. The potential market for the Blood Volume Analyzer is significantly larger than the Company's current operations. The Company anticipates that proceeds from Daxor's Blood Volume Analyzer will be the primary source of revenue in the immediate future. The Company believes that the potential market for blood volume measurement and analysis is between 15-20 million tests per year. Successful penetration of even a small fraction of the market would significantly change the Company's structure. The Company intends to focus its major marketing efforts on the Blood Volume Analyzer.

During fiscal year 2003 and early 2004, Daxor expanded its sales and marketing staff. The Company intends to increase its marketing efforts to add to its operational income. Some of the steps the Company had undertaken, such as consolidating certain manufacturing facilities at Oak Ridge, Tennessee and simultaneously contracting with an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) will permit greater economies of scale. The Company's primary focus will be to increase operating revenues even if this initially results in lower profits or even a loss.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 AS COMPARED TO DECEMBER 31, 2002

Total operating revenues increased by 32% to $1,013,647 in 2003, up from $767,608 reported in 2002. Dividend income earned on the Company's securities portfolio was $1,897,669 an increase from the $1,858,025 reported in 2002. Gains on the sale of investments were $238,550 in 2003 as compared to $40,610 in 2002. Operating revenues increased to $1,013,647 in 2003, an increase of 32% from $767,608 in 2002. Total costs and expenses increased by 47% to $4,217,364 in 2003 from $2,873,442 in 2002. Total income increased by 17% to $3,165,437 in 2003, up from $2,701,937 reported in 2002. Total income includes dividend income, gains on sale of investments, and other miscellaneous income. The increase in operating expenses was primarily due to increased hiring of personnel and additional marketing and selling expenses related to the Blood Volume Analyzer. The Company anticipated these increased operating expenses and intends to continue expanding its marketing and sales staff. There was a net loss before income taxes of $(1,076,189) in 2003 vs. a loss of ($193,851) in 2002. In 2003, the Company's total assets were $48,300,532 with loans (short-term) totaling $2,502,106. The Company's asset to debt ratio in 2003 was 19.3:1. In 2002, the Company's total assets were $41,573,565 with loans (short-term) totaling $1,434,046. The Company's asset to debt ratio in 2002 was 29:1.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 AS COMPARED TO DECEMBER 31, 2001

Total operating revenues increased by 30% to $767,608 in 2002, up from $591,692 reported in 2001. Dividend income earned on the Company's securities portfolio was $ 1,858,025 a decrease from the $1,860,289 reported in 2001. Gains on the sale of investments were $40,610 in 2002 as compared to $97,719 in 2001. Operating revenues increased to $767,608 in 2002 from $591,692 in 2001. Total cost and expenses increased to $2,873,442 from $2,347,270 in 2001. This increase was partially caused by increased hiring of personnel and additional marketing and selling expenses. Total income was $2,701,937 in 2002, down from $2,716,376 reported in 2001. Total income includes dividend income and gains on sale of investments. There was a net loss before income taxes of ($193,851)in 2002 vs.a net income before income taxes of $299,355 in 2001.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's management has pursued a policy of maintaining sufficient liquidity and capital resources in order to assure continued availability of necessary funds for the viability and projected growth of all ongoing projects.

The Company maintains its diversified securities portfolio comprised primarily of electric utilities preferred and common stocks. The income derived from these investments has helped to offset the operating and marketing expenses of developing

the Blood Volume Analyzer. The Company has followed a conservative policy of assuring adequate liquidity so that it can expand its marketing, and research & development without the necessity of raising additional capital. The securities in the Company's portfolio were selected to provide stability of both income and capital.

At December 31, 2003, the Company had $2,502,106 in short-term debt vs. $1,434,046 in 2002. At year-end 2003, shareholders' equity was $36,417,170. At year-end 2002, the Company had shareholders' equity of $33,546,897. At December 31, 2003 the Company's security portfolio had a market value of $47,399,159 vs. $40,573,162 in 2002. In 2002, the Company's sales staff was comprised of 4 salesmen plus 3 support personnel. The Company has recently expanded to 11 sales staff and 4 support personnel.

In 1998, the Company purchased the assets of Wellport Manufacturing Company in Rochester, New York. They had previously manufactured the MAX-100(TM) portion of the injection and collection kit. The Company now manufactures its own collection kit. The final filling and shipping of the kit is performed by an FDA licensed radiopharmaceutical manufacturer. In 2000, the Company leased space in Oak Ridge, Tennessee to manufacture its own BVA-100(TM) Blood Volume Analyzers. In 2003, the Company anticipated to sell more BVA-100(TM)'s, and therefore contracted for additional space in Oak Ridge to manufacture the collection kits, as well as have capacity for final assembly and shipping of the BVA-100(TM) system. The Company has a separate contract with an Original Equipment Manufacturer to manufacture additional Blood Volume Analyzers. The Company is reviewing options to purchase some of the original equipment manufacturers who provide various parts of the BVA-100(TM) Blood Volume Analyzer system. The Company experimented on a limited basis with independent medical distributors in 2001- 2003. These marketing attempts did not produce successful results and it motivated the Company to employ its own dedicated staff for marketing and sales. The Company believes that as wider acceptance is achieved and blood volume measurement becomes a standard of care for various surgical and medical conditions, independent medical distributors may be effective. This will initially increase expenses faster than revenues, but it is expected to ultimately result in a more rapid acceptance of the BVA-100(TM) technology.

The Company sells, as well as offers to lease, or rent its Blood Volume Analyzer BVA-100(TM) as part of an overall marketing plan. The Company, also as part of its marketing program, will loan an instrument for a limited time period, however, facilities evaluating the instrument must pay for the kits. The Company established Daxor Capital with a relationship through De Lage Landen ("DLL"). Based in the Netherlands, it is one of the largest private banks in the world. De Lage Landen has extensive experience in capital equipment leasing through its existing relationships with premier corporations such as Toshiba and Abbott. The significance of this relationship is as sales through leases increases, Daxor will not have to diminish its capital outlay for equipment as DLL will fund the net present value of the lease upon installation of the equipment. In an effort to obtain the best rates for our clients, the Company will also work with other

independent leasing firms.

The Company is also developing a blood volume laboratory staffing program with one of its clients. Under such program, the Company may provide management services as well as equipment services. With respect to blood banking, recent technological advances have significant potential in proving the safety of blood banking. A major handicap for the use of frozen blood was the fact that after it was thawed, the blood had to be used within 24 hours. New technology approved by the FDA and utilized by the U.S. military, enables blood to be used for up to 2 weeks after it has been thawed. The Company, in addition to its regular frozen blood banking services, intends to implement this type of program. This type of program will initially produce a net loss, but the Company believes that there is sufficient potential demand that such a program will be self sustaining.

Year-end 2003 finds the Company in a satisfactory financial position with adequate funds available for its immediate and anticipated needs. The Company plans its budgetary outlays on the assumption that the raising of additional financial capital may be difficult in the next 2 to 4 years. The Company believes that its present liquidity and assets are more than adequate to sustain the additional expenses associated with an expanding sales and marketing program.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is currently not exposed to any risk from currency fluctuations. The Company's investment portfolio is a major source of revenue. A summary of the status of this portfolio as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 is reported in Footnote #2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The market value of this portfolio is related to fluctuations with the electric utility industry. Between 5% and 10% of the Company's portfolio are non-utilities. The Company will sell puts on stocks that it is willing to own. The Company neither sells naked calls nor engages in derivative transactions. Fluctuations in the value of these holdings for the past 5 years are reflected and closely correlated with changes in the total assets of the Company (see item 6: selected financial data).

Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Daxor Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Daxor Corporation and Subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive

income, and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of the Company as of December 2002 and 2001, and for the years then ended, were audited by other auditors whose report dated March 17, 2004 expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards 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. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2003, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Rotenberg Meril Solomon Bertiger & Guttilla, P.C.
Saddle Brook, New Jersey
April 6, 2005

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Daxor Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Daxor Corporation as at December 31, 2002 and 2001, the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2002.

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards 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. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Daxor Corporation as at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of their operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2002 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Frederick A. Kaden & Co.

Brentwood, New York
March 24, 2003

DAXOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DAXOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,324	$ 13,035
Available-for-sale securities	47,399,159	40,573,162
Accounts receivable	137,008	211,979
Inventory	146,185	149,225
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	242,215	215,688
Total Current Assets	47,927,891	41,163,089
Property and equipment, net	303,373	338,875
Other Assets	69,268	71,601
Total Assets	$ 48,300,532	$ 41,573,565
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 183,052	$ 112,481
Loans payable	2,502,106	1,434,046
Other Liabilities	667,123	106,440
Deferred Taxes	8,531,081	6,373,701
Total Liabilities	11,883,362	8,026,668
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, $.01 par value Authorized - 10,000,000 shares Issued - 5,309,750 shares Outstanding - 4,639,026 and 4,656,784 shares, respectively	53,097	53,097
Additional paid in capital	9,801,548	9,798,232
Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	16,560,334	12,372,477
Retained earnings	15,169,967	16,246,156
Treasury stock, at cost, 670,724 and 652,966 shares, respectively	(5,167,776)	(4,923,065)

Total Stockholders' Equity	36,417,170	33,546,897
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 48,300,532	$ 41,573,565

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

DAXOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Revenues:			
Operating revenues	$ 1,013,647	$ 767,608	$ 591,69
Costs and expenses:			
Operations of laboratories & costs of production	1,489,264	805,985	814,65
Selling, general, and administrative	2,669,229	2,050,546	1,482,43
Total costs and expenses	4,158,493	2,856,531	2,297,09
Loss from operations	(3,144,846)	(2,088,923)	(1,705,40
Other income (expense):			
Dividend income	1,897,669	1,858,025	1,860,28
Gain on sale of securities	238,550	40,610	97,71
Other revenues	15,571	35,694	166,67
Interest expense, net	(83,133)	(39,257)	(119,92
Total other income	2,068,657	1,895,072	2,004,75
Net income/(loss) before Income Taxes	(1,076,189)	(193,851)	299,35
Provision for income taxes	0	0	
Net income (loss)	$(1,076,189)	$ (193,851)	$ 299,35
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	4,645,700	4,662,947	4,664,90
Net income (loss) per share	$ (0.23)	$ (0.04)	$ 0.0

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

DAXOR CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated		N
	Number of Shares	Amount	Paid In Capital	Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	of
Balances, December 31, 2000	4,663,909	$53,097	$ 9,798,232	$ 17,493,387	$ 16,140,652	
Change in unrealized gain on securities, net of taxes				(3,642,226)		
Net income					299,355	
Balances, December 31, 2001	4,663,909	53,097	9,798,232	13,851,161	16,440,007	
Change in unrealized gain on securities, net of taxes				(1,478,684)		
Net loss					(193,851)	
Purchase of tresury stock	(7,125)					
Balances, December 31, 2002	4,656,784	53,097	9,798,232	12,372,477	16,246,156	
Change in unrealized gain on securities, net of taxes				4,187,857		
Net loss					(1,076,189)	
Sale of treasury stock	2,142		3,316			
Purchase of tresury stock	(19,900)					
Balances, December 31, 2003	4,639,026	$53,097	$ 9,801,548	$ 16,560,334	$ 15,169,967	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

DAXOR CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	200

Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income or (loss)	$(1,076,189)	$ (193,851)	$ 299
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	47,189	54,453	57
(Gain) loss on sale of investments	(238,550)	(40,610)	(97
(Gain) loss on sale of equipment	--	(2,750)	
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	74,971	(37,737)	(66
(Increase) decrease in inventory	3,040	(48,477)	31
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(26,527)	(4,126)	20
(Increase) decrease in other assets net of amortization	--	(300)	(33
Increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities net of "short sales"	66,471	60,626	11
Total adjustments	(28,406)	(18,921)	(77
Net cash provided by (used in)operating activities	(1,149,595)	(212,772)	221
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(54,354)	(114,879)	(10
Proceeds from sale of equipment, net	45,000	2,750	
Purchases of securities, net of sales	(340,893)	(517,207)	962
Net proceeds from (repayments of) loans from brokers used to purchase securities	868,060	734,046	(775
Proceeds from "short sales" not closed	663,466	98,683	16
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,181,279	203,393	191
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from (repayment of) bank loan	200,000	(300,000)	
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock	30,736		
Purchase of treasury stock	(272,131)	(109,535)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(41,395)	(409,535)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,711)	(418,914)	413
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	13,035	431,949	18
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 3,324	$ 13,035	$ 431
Non-cash investing activities:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on securities, net Of deferred taxes	$ 4,187,857	$(1,478,684)	$(3,642
Supplemental cash flow disclosure:			
Interest paid	$ 86,675	$ 40,533	$ 120

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

DAXOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business

Daxor Corporation is a medical device manufacturing company that offers additional biotech services, such as cryobanking, through its wholly owned subsidiary Scientific Medical Systems Corp. The main focus of Daxor Corporation has been the development of an instrument that rapidly and accurately measures human blood volume. This instrument is used in conjunction with a single use diagnostic injection and collection kit.

Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Daxor Corporation and Scientific Medical Systems Corp, a wholly-owned subsidiary. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

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

Segment Information

The Company has one operating segment comprised of the sale of blood analysis equipment and related biotech services. The Company's business is currently conducted in the United States.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash equivalents to be all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Carrying amounts of certain financial instruments of the Company, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, and accrued expenses approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Available-for-Sale Securities

Available-for-sale securities represent investments in debt and equity securities (primarily common and preferred stock of utility companies)that management has determined meet the definition of available-for-sale under SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities. Accordingly, these investments are stated at fair market value and all

unrealized holding gains or losses are recorded in the Equity section of the Balance Sheet as Comprehensive Income (Loss). Conversely, all realized gains, losses and earnings are recorded in the Statement of Operations under Other Income (Expense).

Historical cost is used by the Company to determine all gains and losses, and fair market value is obtained by readily available market quotes on all securities.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are deemed to be fully collectible.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO), and consists primarily of finished goods.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets generally consist of prepayments for future services and corporate income taxes. Prepayments are expensed when the services are received or as the prepaid income taxes are offset by the related income tax liability. All prepaid expenses and income taxes are expensed within one year of the Balance Sheet date and are thus classified as Current Assets.

Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment is stated at cost and consists of laboratory and office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and leasehold improvements. These assets are depreciated under the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives, which range from 5 to 39 years.

Amounts spent to repair or maintain these assets arising out of the normal course of business are expensed in the period incurred. The cost of betterments and additions are capitalized and depreciated over the life of the asset. The cost of assets disposed of or determined to be non-revenue producing, together with the related accumulated depreciation applicable thereto, are eliminated from the accounts, and any gain or loss is recognized.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, management reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Currently, there is no impairment of any long-lived assets.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This pronouncement requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the estimated future tax consequences of event attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of changes in tax rates is recognized in the statement of operations in the period in which the enactment rate changes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reduced through the establishment of a

valuation allowance at such time as, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Comprehensive Income

The Company reports components of comprehensive income under the requirements of SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income. This statement establishes rules for the reporting of comprehensive income and requires certain transactions to be presented as separate components of stockholders' equity. The Company currently reports the unrealized holding gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, as comprehensive income.

Stock Options

The Company applies the intrinsic-value-based method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board, or APB, Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations including Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions involving Stock Compensation, an Interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25, issued in March 2000, to account for its stock options. Under this method, compensation expense is recorded on the date of the grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, established accounting and disclosure requirements

using a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. As allowed by SFAS No. 123, the Company has elected to continue to apply the intrinsic-value-based method of accounting described above, and has adopted only the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123. The following table illustrates the effect on the net loss if the fair-value-based method has been applied to all outstanding and unvested awards in each period.

	2003	2002	2001
Net income (loss), as reported	$(1,076,189)	$(193,851)	$ 299,355
Deduct total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair-value-based method, net of tax	(21,551)	(18,723)	(4,079)
Proforma net income (loss)	$(1,097,740)	$(212,574)	$ 295,276
Pro forma net income (loss) per share: Basic and diluted	$ (.24)	$ (.05)	$ .06

No stock options were granted to employees in 2003. The weighted-average fair value per stock option granted in 2002 and 2001 was $4.61 and $5.10, respectively. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2002 and 2001: no dividend yield, expected volatility of 40.96% and 42.75%, respectively, risk-free interest rates of 2.13% and 3.52%, respectively and an expected life of 3 years

for all years.

Research and Development

Costs associated with the development of new products are charged to operations as incurred.

Advertising Costs

Advertising expenditures relating to the advertising and marketing of the Company's products and services are expensed in the period incurred.

Earnings Per Share

The Company computes earnings per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income or loss by available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Leased Employees

The Company has entered into an agreement with ADP TotalSource, whereby the Company leases its employee base from ADP. The agreement requires the Company to reimburse ADP for all employee wages, related taxes, employee benefit costs and human resource fees.

The Company records these payments as the same classifications for which the reimbursement is made. (i.e. Wage reimbursements are recorded as wage expense.)

Future Accounting Requirements

In December 2004, the FASB revised SFAS No. 123 (FAS 123R), Share-Based Payment, which requires companies to expense the estimated fair value of employee stock options and similar awards. The accounting provisions of FAS 123R will be effective for the third quarter of fiscal 2005.

The Company will adopt the provisions of FAS 123R using a modified prospective application. Under modified prospective application, FAS 123R, which provides certain changes to the method for valuing stock-based compensation among other changes, will apply to new awards and to awards that are outstanding on the effective date and are subsequently modified or cancelled. Further compensation expense for outstanding awards for which the requisite service had not been rendered as of the effective date will be recognized over the remaining service period using the compensation cost calculated for pro forma disclosure purposes under FAS 123. The Company is in the process of determining how the new method of valuing stock-based compensation as prescribed in FAS 123R will be applied to valuing stock-based awards granted after the effective date and the impact the recognition of compensation expense related to such awards will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4. This Statement is meant to eliminate any differences existing between the FASB standards and the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board by clarifying that any abnormal idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and spoilage be recognized as current-period charges. This Statement is required to be adopted in the first quarter of 2006; however, early application is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this Statement to have a material impact on results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In December 2003, the FASB revised FIN No. 46 (FIN 46R), Consolidation of

Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of ARB No. 51., which requires entities with non-similar operations to consolidate if certain factors are present. The accounting provisions of FIN 46R became effective for periods ending after December 15, 2003. This Interpretation did not have any impact on results of operations, financial position or cash flows of Daxor Corporation.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the Company's 2002 and 2001 consolidated financial statements to conform to the current period presentations. Revenues, as previously presented, included dividend income, gains on the sale of securities, and miscellaneous income. For purposes of this financial statement presentation, these components of income have been reclassified as Other income.

(2) AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

Upon adoption of SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, management has determined that the company's portfolio is best characterized as "Available-For-Sale". SFAS No. 115 requires these securities to be recorded at their fair market values, with the offsetting unrealized holding gains or losses being recorded as Comprehensive Income (Loss)in the Equity section of the Balance Sheet. The adoption of this pronouncement has resulted in an increase in the carrying value of the company's available-for-sale securities, as at December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, of approximately 112.48% and 85.89%,respectively, over its historical cost.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 115, the adjustment in stockholders' equity has been made net of the tax effect had these gains been realized.

The Company uses the historical cost method in the determination of its realized and unrealized gains and losses. The following tables summarize the Company's investments as of:

December 31, 2003

Type of security	Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized holding gains	Unrealized holding losses
Equity	$22,271,842	$47,368,871	$25,407,422	$ 310,393
Debt	35,902	30,288	2,170	7,784
Total	$22,307,744	$47,399,159	$25,409,592	318,177

December 31, 2002

Type of security	Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized holding gains	Unrealized holding losses
Equity	$21,796,315	$40,547,587	$19,960,514	$ 1,209,242
Debt	30,669	25,575	8,865	13,959
Total	$21,826,984	$40,573,162	$19,969,379	$ 1,223,201

At December 31, 2003, the securities held by the Company had a market value of $47,399,159 and a cost basis of $22,307,744 resulting in a net unrealized gain of $25,091,415 or 112.48% of cost. Debt securities, which consist of Bonds, are scheduled to mature in April 2006 and May 2008.

At December 31, 2002, the securities held by the Company had a market value of $40,573,162 and a cost basis of $21,826,984 resulting in a net unrealized gain of $18,746,178 or 85.89% of cost.

At December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 marketable securities, primarily consisting of preferred and common stocks of utility companies, and are valued at fair value.

(3) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment as at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, consist of:

	2003	2002
Machinery and equipment	$ 727,689	$ 731,260
Furniture and fixtures	325,635	317,710
Leasehold improvements	295,530	295,530
	1,348,854	1,344,500
Accumulated depreciation	(1,045,481)	(1,005,625)
Property and equipment, net	$ 303,373	$ 338,875

For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, depreciation expense for the above listed assets was $44,856, $52,120 and $56,179, respectively.

(4) Other Assets

Included in Other Assets is an intangible asset (Customer List) that is being amortized over its estimated useful life of 15 years. The asset was recorded at its original cost of $35,000 and has accumulated amortization of $6,222 and $3,889 at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Amortization expense was $2,333 for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, management periodically reviews the asset's value for potential impairment.

As at December 31, 2003 and 2002, management does not believe that the value of this asset has been impaired.

(5) Loans Payable

As at December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company has a note payable of $900,000 and $700,000, respectively, with a bank. The note matures each year, with an option to renew, and is classified as short term. The note balance is an aggregate of borrowings (loans) that renews as one note each year, but is subject to different interest rates depending on the individual amount of each borrowing. The loans bears interest at approximately 3.0% at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. These loans are secured by certain marketable securities of the Company.

Short-term margin debt owed to various brokers, secured by the Company's marketable securities , totaled $1,602,106 at December 31, 2003 and $734,046 at

December 31,

2002.

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002, 2001

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Co
Category of aggregate short-term borrowings	Balance at the end of period	Weighted average interest rate at end of the period	Maximum amount outstanding during this period	Average amount outstanding during the period	Weig aver inte rate the
2003					
Banks	900,00	3.00%	900,000	883,333	
Brokers	1,806,214	3.12%	2,345,940	1,360,120	
All Categories	2,706,214	3.08%	3,245,940	2,243,134	
2002					
Banks	700,000	4.12%	1,000,000	725,000	
Brokers	734,046	4.05%	734,046	568,725	
All Categories	1,434,046	4.08%	1,734,046	1,293,725	
2001					
Banks	1,000,000	5.7%	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Brokers	0	6.12%	1,054,607	678,343	
All Categories	1,000,000	5.91%	2,054,607	1,678,343	

The average borrowings were determined on the basis of the amounts outstanding at each month-end. The weighted interest rate during the year was computed by dividing actual interest expense in each year by average short-term borrowings in such year.

(6) Other Liabilities

At December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, the Company also maintained a short position in certain marketable securities. These positions were sold for $663,466 at December 31, 2003, and $98,683 at December 31, 2002, and had respective market values of $547,595 and $71,775 resulting in unrealized gains of $ 115,871 at December 31, 2003 and $26,908 at December 31, 2002.

(7) Stock Options

The Company, through no formal Stock Option Plan, has issued options to purchase shares of common stock to various employees. All issuances were approved by the Board of Directors, and have various vesting schedules. As at December 31, 2003, none of the outstanding options were exercisable.

Details of the option activity is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2000	4,000	$10.0 0
Granted	15,600	17.67
Exercised	--	--
Cancelled	--	--
Outstanding, December 31, 2001	19,600	$ 16.10
Granted	102,000	15.25
Exercised	--	--
Cancelled	(61,800)	15.27
Outstanding, December 31, 2002	59,800	$ 15.51
Granted	--	--
Exercised	(1,000)	10.00
Cancelled	(21,000)	15.33
Outstanding, December 31, 2003	37,800	$ 15.76

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable	
Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2003	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable December 31, 2004	Weight Avera Exerc Pric
$8.00 - $10.00	3,000	1.7 years	$ 10.00	--	$
$14.00 - $18.00	34,800	3.4 years	$ 16.26	--	$

37,800	3.3 years	$ 15.76	--	$

In addition to the employee options described above, the Company issued 25,000 options to a consultant on March 1, 2002 at an exercise price of $21.00. These options expire on March 1, 2005.

(7) Current Income Taxes

The following is a reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate of 34% for 2003, 2002 and 2001, with the provision for income taxes:

	2003	2002	2001
Statutory tax rate	(34)%	(34)%	(34)%
Tax benefit of NOL			34%
State and city taxes			
Loss not subject to taxation	34%	34%	
Provision for income taxes	0	0	0
Effective federal tax rate	0%	0%	0%

The Company, due to current losses and loss carry forwards from previous years, has not accrued or paid taxes based on income. It has, however, paid State and City taxes which were assessed on its Capital Base. In accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, these Capital Base assessments were not classified as income taxes.

(8) Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes result from differences in the recognition of gains and losses on marketable securities, as well as operating loss carry forwards, for tax and financial statement purposes. The deferred income tax results in a liability for the marketable securities, while the operating loss carry forwards result in a deferred tax asset.

A valuation allowance has been recorded for the entire deferred tax asset as a result of uncertainties regarding the realization of the asset balance due to the history of losses and the variability of operating results.

The deferred tax liability that results from the marketable securities does not flow through the Statement of Operations due to the classification of the marketable securities as available-for-sale. Instead, the deferred tax liability is recorded against the Comprehensive income, in the Equity section.

The deferred tax computations, computed at federal statutory rates of 34%, are as follows:

	2003	2002
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forwards	$ 4,278,848	$ 3,468,273
Valuation allowance	(4,278,848)	(3,468,273)
Total deferred tax assets	0	0

Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fair market value adjustment for available-for-sale securities	$ 8,531,081	$ 6,373,701

(9) Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of marketable securities. The Company maintains its investments in four difference brokerage accounts, all of which are insured by Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). The limits of this insurance are up to $100,000 for the total amount of cash on deposit with each Broker, and up to $500,000 for the total amount of securities held by each Broker. Each of these brokerage houses is well known in the industry and management does not believe that these securities bear any risk of loss over and above the basic risk that a security bears through the normal activity of the securities markets. However, as at December 31, 2003, the fair market value of securities in excess of the SIPC insured limit is $45,884,624, while there is no cash on deposit in excess of the insured limit.

(10) Related Party Transactions

The Company subleases a portion of its New York City office space to the President of the Company. This sublease agreement has no formal terms and is executed on a month to month basis. The annual amount of rental income received in each the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 was $9,600.

(11) Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses were $348,265, $330,000, and $325,745 for 2003, 2002, and 2001 respectively. All research and development costs are expensed in the period they are incurred.

(12) Interest Expense and Income

Interest expense was $86,675, $40,532, and $120,373 and interest income was $3,542, $1,275 and $447 in 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively.

(13) Commitments and Contingencies

(A) Operating Leases

The Company leases office and laboratory space in both New York City and Tennessee. The lease agreement for the New York City facility is a non-cancelable lease and will expire on December 31, 2015. The Tennessee facility is currently leased on a month-to-month basis.

The Company subleases space in its New York facility to a related party and a third party. Both subtenants lease on a month to month basis with no formal agreement. The amount of rental income received for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 was $15,571 and is classified as other income in the Statement of Operations.

Future minimum rental payments under the non-cancelable operating lease, exclusive of cost of living and tax escalation increases, are as follows:

2004	$ 182,340
2005	$ 182,340
2006	$ 182,340
2007	$ 182,340

2008	$ 182,340
Thereafter	$1,276,380

Rent expense for all non-cancelable operating leases was $281,506, $239,543 and $386,248 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 respectively.

B) Contingent Liabilities

The Company has pending several claims incurred in the normal course of business, which, in the opinion of management, based on the advice of outside legal counsel, will not have a material effect on the financial statements.

(14) Subsequent Events (Unaudited)

Effective July 6, 2004, the Company instituted the Daxor Corporation 2004 Stock Option Plan. This Plan was created to provide incentive to employees, officers, agents, consultants and independent contractors of the Company by offering proprietary interest in the Company.

The Company was involved in a dispute with its landlord in New York City. This dispute arose out of a rental rate dispute. In February 2005, the dispute was settled and the Company voluntarily agreed to pay the landlord approximately $45,000 in additional rent. This $45,000 liability was accrued for the purposes of this financial statement presentation and is listed in Accrued Expenses.

(15) Selected Financial Data (Unaudited)

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

		Quarter Ended			
		March 31	June 30	Sept 30	Dec
2003					
	Total operating revenues	$ 218,683	$ 290,411	$ 301,816	$
	Total revenue and other income	$ 737,617	$ 771,667	$ 904,183	$
	Gross profit (loss)	$(779,012)	$(709,835)	$(757,396)	$(
	Net income (loss)	$(274,585)	$(247,654)	$(180,041)	$(
	Net income (loss) per share	$ (.06)	(.05)	$ (.04)	$
2002					
	Total operating revenues	$ 193,063	$ 196,441	$ 200,100	$
	Total revenue and other income	$ 661,838	$ 753,088	$ 794,270	$
	Gross profit (loss)	$(424,629)	$(471,335)	$(481,686)	$(
	Net income (loss)	$ 32,574	$ 78,091	$ 105,009	$(
	Net income (loss) per share	$ .01	$ .01	$ .03	$

Certain reclassifications have been made to the Company's 2002 consolidated financial statements to conform to the current period presentations.

Item 9. Changes and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There were no changes in and disagreements with accountants on accounting and

financial disclosures.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Within the 90 days prior to the date of this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-14 under the Securities and Exchange of 1934, as amended. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company required to be included in the Company's periodic SEC filings.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors, which could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date the Company carried out its evaluation.

Part III.

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

The information required by item 10 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for our 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our 2003 year end.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by item 11 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for our 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our 2003 year end.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management Related Shareholder Matters

This information required by item 12 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for our 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our 2003 year end.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

There are no relationships or related transactions beyond those which have been disclosed in the 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by item 14 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for our 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our 2003 year end.

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedule and Reports on Form 8-K

(a)(1) LIST OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements are included herein under Part II, Item 8, Consolidated Financial Statements:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- Report of Independent Auditors
- Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2003 and 2002
- Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001
- Consolidated Statements of Stockholder's Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001.
- Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) LIST OF EXHIBITS

Description of Exhibits

31.1 Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14

31.2 Certification of Principal Accounting Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14

32.1 Certification by Joseph Feldschuh, MD pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.2 Certification by Stephen Feldschuh pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

There were no Reports on Form 8-K.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

DAXOR CORPORATION

by: /s/ Joseph Feldschuh

Joseph Feldschuh, M.D
President and Principal
Executive Officer
Chairman of the Board

Dated: April 15, 2005

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Joseph Feldschuh Joseph Feldschuh, M.D.	President and Director Principal Executive Officer	April 15, 2005
/s/ Stephen Feldschuh Stephen Feldschuh	Vice President of Operations & Principal Accounting Officer	April 15, 2005
/s/ Gary Fischman, PhD Gary Fischman, PhD	Vice President	April 15, 2005
/s/ Liliya Morgaylo Liliya Morgaylo	Corporate Treasurer	April 15, 2005
/s/ Diane M. Meegan Diane M. Meegan	Corporate Secretary	April 15, 2005
/s/ Robert Willens Robert Willens	Director	April 15, 2005
/s/ James Lombard James Lombard	Director	April 15, 2005
/s/ Martin Wolpoff Martin Wolpoff	Director	April 15, 2005
/s/ Bruce Slovin Bruce Slovin	Director	April 15, 2005

Board of Directors:

Name	Title
Dr. Joseph Feldschuh	Chairman, President, & CEO
James Lombard	Director
Martin Wolpoff	Director
Robert Willens	Director

Bruce Slovin	Director