

CHEMBIO DIAGNOSTICS, INC.

Form 424B3

April 27, 2007

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) Registration Statement on Form SB-2 No.333-138266

PROSPECTUS

CHEMBIO DIAGNOSTICS, INC.

20,008,319 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the sale by certain stockholders of Chembio Diagnostics, Inc. of up to 20,008,319 shares of our common stock which they own, or which they may at a later date acquire upon the conversion of shares of our 9% series B convertible preferred stock, upon the conversion of shares of our 7% series C convertible preferred stock, upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, as payments of semi-annual dividends on our 9% series B convertible preferred stock and our 7% series C senior convertible preferred stock, upon the trigger of the anti-dilution provisions of the 9% series B convertible preferred stock, the warrants related to the debentures issued June 29, 2006 and the 7% series C senior convertible preferred stock. In this prospectus, we refer to these persons as the selling security holders.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "CEMI." On April 2, 2007 the closing bid and ask prices for one share of our common stock were \$.64 and \$.65, respectively, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board website. These over-the-counter quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

These securities are speculative and involve a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the "Risk Factors" beginning on Page 5 of this prospectus before making a decision to purchase our stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is April 27, 2007

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information and the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in, or incorporated by reference into, this Prospectus. Consequently, this summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our Common Stock. You should carefully read the entire Prospectus, including the “Risk Factors” section, and the documents and information incorporated by reference into this Prospectus before making an investment decision.

By means of this prospectus, a number of our stockholders are offering to sell up to 172,082 shares of common stock which they own, up to 9,976,433 shares of common stock which they may at a later date acquire upon the conversion of our series B and/or series C preferred stock, up to 3,027,617 shares of common stock which they may at a later date acquire upon the exercise of warrants, up to 2,808,145 shares of common stock which they may at a later date acquire as dividends payable semi-annually on the series B and series C preferred stock, up to 3,868,042 shares of common stock which they may at a later date acquire pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions of the series B and series C preferred stock and up to 156,000 shares of common stock which they may at a later date acquire pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions of the debenture warrants. In this prospectus, we refer to these persons as the selling security holders.

Our Corporate Information

Chembio Diagnostic Systems Inc. was formed in 1985. Since inception we have been involved in developing, manufacturing, selling and distributing medical diagnostic tests, including rapid tests that detect a number of infectious diseases and for pregnancy. On May 5, 2004, Chembio Diagnostic Systems Inc. completed a merger through which it became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Chembio Diagnostics, Inc., formerly known as Trading Solutions.com, Inc. (“Chembio” or the “Company”). As a result of this transaction, the management and business of Chembio Diagnostic Systems Inc. became the management and business of the Company.

Our Business

We are a developer, manufacturer and marketer of rapid diagnostic tests that detect infectious diseases. Our main products presently commercially available are three rapid tests for the detection of HIV antibodies in whole blood, serum and plasma samples, two of which were approved by the FDA last year. These products employ single path lateral flow technology which we have licensed from Inverness Medical Innovations, Inc. (“Inverness”), who is also our exclusive marketing partner for those two products in the United States under its Clearview® brand. Inverness launched its marketing of these products in the United States in February, 2007. Chembio’s two HIV STAT-PAK® rapid HIV tests are marketed outside the United States through different partners and channels under license from Inverness. We also have a rapid test for Chagas disease (a parasitic disease endemic in Latin America) as well as a line of rapid tests for tuberculosis, including tests for tuberculosis in animals for which USDA approval is pending.

On March 13, 2007, we were issued United States patent # 7,189,522 for our Dual Path Platform (“DPP™”) rapid test system. We believe that as a result of the patent protection we now have with DPP™, we have a significant opportunity to develop and license many new rapid tests in a number of fields including but not limited to infectious diseases. We have already completed initial development on some products in this new platform. We believe the DPP™ provides significant advantages over standard single path lateral flow assays, and we are developing most of our new products using this platform.

Our products are sold to medical laboratories and hospitals, governmental and public health entities, non-governmental organizations, medical professionals and retail establishments. Our products are sold either under our STAT-PAK® or SURE CHECK® registered trademarks and/or the private labels of our marketing partners, such as the Inverness Clearview® label.

We have a history of losses, and we continue to incur operating and net losses. We have non-exclusive licenses to lateral flow patents held by Inverness and Abbott Laboratories, Inc., and to reagents including those that are used in our HIV rapid tests. These licenses do not necessarily insulate us from patent challenges by other patent holders. We have filed applications for two lateral flow patents that incorporate features that we believe may further protect us from patent challenges.

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Our main products are as follows:

- HIV Rapid Tests: HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK® Cassette, HIV 1/2 SURE CHECK® and HIV 1/2 STAT-PAK® Dipstick;
- Chagas Rapid Test: Chagas STAT-PAK; and
- Tuberculosis (TB): Prima TB STAT-PAK and Veterinary products.

We also are in the process of developing rapid tests employing our patented DPP™ technology including, but not limited to, an oral fluid rapid HIV test and a human tuberculosis test.

We manufacture all of the products we sell. All of these products, as well as those that are under development, employ various formats of lateral flow technology. Lateral flow, whether single or dual path, generally refers to the process of a sample flowing from the point of application on a test strip to provide a test result on a portion of a strip downstream from either the point of application of the sample or of another reagent. We believe we have expertise and proprietary know-how in the field of lateral flow technology.

Our principal executive offices are located at 3661 Horseblock Road, Medford, New York 11763. Our telephone number is (631) 924-1135. Our website address is www.chembio.com.

Summary Financial Data

The following table presents summary historical financial information for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. The financial statements are set forth beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus, and you should read this information for a more complete understanding of the presentation of this information.

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2006</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2005</u>
Revenue	\$ 6,502,480	\$ 3,940,730
Operating Expenses	6,596,761	4,630,133
Net Loss	(4,995,020)	(3,252,000)
Current Assets	6,953,668	2,468,193
Total Assets	7,906,577	3,016,406
Current Liabilities	1,840,435	1,818,474
Total Liabilities	2,297,193	1,963,703
Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	6,549,191	n/a
	(939,807)	(1,052,703)

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider each of the following risk factors and all of the other information provided in this Prospectus before purchasing our Common Stock. The risks described below are those we currently believe may materially affect us. An investment in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk, and should be considered only by persons who can afford the loss of their entire investment.

Risks related to our industry, business and strategy

Because we may not be able to obtain necessary regulatory approvals for some of our products, we may not generate revenues in the amounts we expect, or in the amounts necessary to continue our business.

All of our proposed and existing products are subject to regulation in the U.S. by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and/or other domestic and international governmental, public health agencies, regulatory bodies or non-governmental organizations. In particular, we are subject to strict governmental controls on the development, manufacture, labeling, distribution and marketing of our products. The process of obtaining required approvals or clearances varies according to the nature of, and uses for, a specific product. These processes can involve lengthy and detailed laboratory testing, human or animal clinical trials, sampling activities, and other costly, time-consuming procedures. The submission of an application to a regulatory authority does not guarantee that the authority will grant an approval or clearance for product. Each authority may impose its own requirements and can delay or refuse to grant approval or clearance, even though a product has been approved in another country.

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The time taken to obtain approval or clearance varies depending on the nature of the application and may result in the passage of a significant period of time from the date of submission of the application. Delays in the approval or clearance processes increase the risk that we will not succeed in introducing or selling the subject products, and we may determine to devote our resources to different products.

Changes in government regulations could increase our costs and could require us to undergo additional trials or procedures, or could make it impractical or impossible for us to market our products for certain uses, in certain markets, or at all.

Changes in government regulations may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations because we may have to incur additional expenses if we are required to change or implement new testing, manufacturing and control procedures. If we are required to devote resources to develop such new procedures, we may not have sufficient resources to devote to research and development, marketing, or other activities that are critical to our business.

For example, the European Union and other jurisdictions have recently established a requirement that diagnostic medical devices used to test human biological specimens must receive regulatory approval known as a CE mark, or be registered under the ISO 13.485 medical device directive. The letters “CE” are the abbreviation of the French phrase “Conforme Européene,” which means “European conformity.” ISO (“International Organization for Standardization”) is the world’s largest developer of standards with 148 member countries. As such, export to the European and other jurisdictions without the CE or ISO 13.485 mark is not possible. Although we are not currently selling products to countries requiring CE marking, we expect that we will do so in the near future in order to grow our business. We are in the process of implementing quality and documentary procedures in order to obtain CE and ISO 13.485 registration, and we are not aware of any material reason why such approvals will not be granted. However, if for any reason CE or ISO 13.485 registration is not granted, our ability to export our products could be adversely impacted.

We can manufacture and sell our products only if we comply with regulations of government agencies such as the FDA and USDA. We have implemented a quality system that is intended to comply with applicable regulations. Although FDA approval is not required for the export of our products, there are export regulations promulgated by the FDA that specifically relate to the export of our products. Although we believe that we meet the regulatory standards required for the export of our products, these regulations could change in a manner that could adversely impact our ability to export our products.

Our products may not be able to compete with new diagnostic products or existing products developed by well-established competitors, which would negatively affect our business.

The diagnostic industry is focused on the testing of biological specimens in a laboratory or at the point-of-care and is highly competitive and rapidly changing. Our principal competitors often have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. Several companies produce diagnostic tests that compete directly with our testing product line, including but not limited to, Orasure Technologies, Inverness Medical and Trinity Biotech. As new products enter the market, our products may become obsolete or a competitor’s products may be more effective or more effectively marketed and sold than ours. Although we have no specific knowledge of any competitor’s product that will render our products obsolete, if we fail to maintain and enhance our competitive position or fail to introduce new products and product features, our customers may decide to use products developed by our competitors, which could result in a loss of revenues and cash flow.

We are developing an oral fluid rapid HIV test as well as other applications utilizing our Dual Path Platform™ technology, which we believe could enhance our competitive position in HIV rapid testing and other fields. However, we have not completed development of any DPP™ product, and we still have technical, manufacturing, regulatory and marketing challenges to meet before we will know whether we can successfully commercialize products incorporating this technology. There can be no assurance that we will overcome these challenges.

We have granted Inverness exclusive rights to market our SURE CHECK® HIV 1/2 globally and our HIV 1/2 STAT PAK® in the U.S. Inverness has no rapid HIV tests that are approved for marketing in the U.S., we are not aware of any rapid HIV products that Inverness is even contemplating for the U.S., and Inverness is obligated to inform us of any such products as soon as it is able to do so. Inverness does have rapid HIV tests manufactured by certain of its subsidiaries outside the U.S. that are being actively marketed outside the U.S., primarily in developing countries. Our HIV 1/2 STAT PAK cassette and dipstick products compete against these Inverness Products, and we specifically acknowledge in our agreements with Inverness the existence of such other products. Moreover, except for a product in the HIV barrel field as defined in our agreement with Inverness, Inverness is permitted under our agreements to market certain types of permitted competing rapid HIV tests in the U.S. Under these conditions, we could choose to terminate the applicable agreement with Inverness or change the agreement to a non-exclusive agreement, and Inverness would expand the lateral flow license granted to the Company to allow the Company to market the product independently or through other marketing partners. While we believe that Inverness is committed to successfully marketing our products particularly in the U.S. and other developed countries where our products are or become approved for marketing, Inverness may choose to develop or acquire competing products for marketing in the U.S. as well as other markets where they are marketing our SURE CHECK® HIV 1/2 product, and such an action could have at least a temporary material adverse effect on the marketing of these products until such time as alternative marketing arrangements could be implemented. While we also believe that the expansion of our license to the Inverness lateral flow patents substantially facilitates our ability to make alternative marketing arrangements, there can be no assurance that the modification of marketing arrangements and the possible corresponding delays or suspension of sales would not have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, the point-of-care diagnostics industry is undergoing rapid technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. As new technologies become introduced into the point-of-care diagnostic testing market, we may be required to commit considerable additional efforts, time and resources to enhance our current product portfolio or develop new products. We may not have the available time and resources to accomplish this and many of our competitors have substantially greater financial and other resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers, which would materially harm our operating results.

We own no issued patents covering single path lateral flow technology, and the field of lateral flow technology is complex and characterized by a substantial amount of litigation, so the risk of potential patent challenges is ongoing for us in spite of our pending patent applications.

Although we have been granted non-exclusive licenses to lateral flow patents owned by Inverness Medical Innovations, Inc. and Abbott Laboratories, Inc., there is no assurance that their lateral flow patents will not be challenged or that licenses from other parties may not be required, if available at all. In the event that it is determined that a license is required and it is not possible to negotiate a license agreement under a necessary patent, we may be able to modify our HIV rapid test products and other products such that a license would not be necessary. However, this alternative could delay or limit our ability to sell these products in the U.S. and other markets, which would adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows and business.

During 2005 and 2006, we made substantial additions to our intellectual property portfolio as a result of the development of a new rapid test platform, Dual Path Platform (DPP™). This platform has shown improved sensitivity as compared with conventional platforms in a number of preliminary studies using well characterized HIV, tuberculosis and other samples. This technology formed the basis of two patent applications that we filed, and may result in additional applications covering additional uses of this technology platform. On March 13, 2007, one of these patent applications was approved by the United States Patent & Trademark Office, which issued United States patent no. 7,189,522 for our DPP™ rapid test system. Also, we believe that this new lateral flow platform is outside of the scope of currently issued patents in the field of lateral flow technology, thereby offering the possibility of a greater freedom to operate. There is no assurance that our patents or our products incorporating the patent claims will not be

challenged at some time in the future.

New developments in health treatments or new non-diagnostic products may reduce or eliminate the demand for our products.

The development and commercialization of products outside of the diagnostics industry could adversely affect sales of our product. For example, the development of a safe and effective vaccine to HIV or treatments for other diseases or conditions that our products are designed to detect, could reduce, or eventually eliminate, the demand for our HIV or other diagnostic products and result in a loss of revenues.

We may not have sufficient resources to effectively introduce and market our products, which could materially harm our operating results.

Introducing and achieving market acceptance for our rapid HIV tests and other new products will require substantial marketing efforts and will require us or our contract partners to make significant expenditures. In the U.S. and other developed world markets where we will begin to market our FDA-approved products through Inverness and through other partners, we have no history upon which to base market or customer acceptance of these products. In some instances we will be totally reliant on the marketing efforts and expenditures of our contract partners. If they do not have or commit the expertise and resources to effectively market the products that we manufacture, our operating results will be materially harmed.

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The success of our business depends on our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of debt or equity or through borrowing, and we may not be able to raise capital or borrow funds in amounts necessary to continue our business, or at all.

Although our revenues and gross margins increased significantly in recent periods, we sustained significant operating losses in 2006, 2005 and 2004. At December 31, 2006, we had a stockholders' deficiency of \$940,000 and a working capital surplus of \$5,113,000. Including the funds received from the Series C 7% Convertible Preferred Stock offering, we believe our resources are sufficient to fund our needs through the end of 2007 and into early 2008. Our liquidity and cash requirements will depend on several factors. These factors include: (1) the level of revenue growth; (2) the extent to which, if any, that revenue growth improves operating cash flows; (3) our investments in research and development, facilities, marketing, regulatory approvals and other investments we may determine to make; and (4) our investment in capital equipment and the extent to which this investment improves cash flow through operating efficiencies. If our resources are not sufficient to fund our needs through 2007, there are no assurances that we will be successful in raising sufficient capital.

On March 30, 2006, we sold \$1 million of additional Series B Preferred stock to a Series B Preferred shareholder pursuant to provisions of the January 2005 Series B 9% Preferred Stock financing agreements. Such provisions were exclusive to said shareholder.

On June 29, 2006, we borrowed \$1,300,000. The loan was repaid in part on September 27, 2006 and the balance converted on October 5, 2006 and is secured by a lien on our assets. See Note 1 of the financial statements for further details.

On September 29, 2006 and October 5, 2006, we completed the Series C Offering for \$8,150,000. Some of the proceeds were used to repay the loan borrowed on June 29, 2006. We believe this Series C offering will be enough to supply our cash needs through the end of 2007.

Our objective of increasing international sales is critical to our business plan and if we fail to meet this objective, we may not generate revenues in the amounts we expect, or in amounts necessary to continue our business.

We intend to attempt to increase international sales of our products. A number of factors can slow or prevent international sales, or substantially increase the cost of international sales, including:

- regulatory requirements and customs regulations;
- cultural and political differences;
- foreign exchange rates, currency fluctuations and tariffs;
- dependence on and difficulties in managing international distributors or representatives;
- the creditworthiness of foreign entities;
- difficulties in foreign accounts receivable collection; and
- economic conditions and the absence of available funding sources.

If we are unable to increase our revenues from international sales, our operating results will be materially harmed.

We rely on trade secret laws and agreements with our key employees and other third parties to protect our proprietary rights, and we cannot be sure that these laws or agreements adequately protect our rights.

We believe that factors such as the technological and creative skills of our personnel, strategic relationships, new product developments, frequent product enhancements and name recognition are essential to our success. All our management personnel are bound by non-disclosure agreements. If personnel leave our employment, in some cases we would be required to protect our intellectual property rights pursuant to common law theories which may be less protective than provisions of employment, non-competition or non-disclosure agreements.

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We seek to protect our proprietary products under trade secret and copyright laws, enter into license agreements for various materials and methods employed in our products, and enter into strategic relationships for distribution of the products. These strategies afford only limited protection. We currently have no foreign patents, although we have several license agreements for reagents. Our SURE CHECK trademark has been registered in the U.S.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain information that we regard as proprietary. We may be required to expend substantial resources in asserting or protecting our intellectual property rights, or in defending suits related to intellectual property rights. Disputes regarding intellectual property rights could substantially delay product development or commercialization activities because some of our available funds would be diverted away from our business activities. Disputes regarding intellectual property rights might include state, federal or foreign court litigation as well as patent interference, patent reexamination, patent reissue, or trademark opposition proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

To facilitate development and commercialization of a proprietary technology base, we may need to obtain additional licenses to patents or other proprietary rights from other parties. Obtaining and maintaining these licenses, which may not be available, may require the payment of up-front fees and royalties. In addition, if we are unable to obtain these types of licenses, our product development and commercialization efforts may be delayed or precluded.

In order to sell our rapid HIV tests and generate expected revenue from these tests, we will need to arrange for a license to patents for detection of the HIV-2 virus, and we may not be able to do so.

Although the current licensor of the peptides used in our HIV tests claims an HIV-2 patent, other companies have also claimed such patents. Even though HIV-2 is a type of the HIV virus estimated to represent only a small fraction of the known HIV cases worldwide, it is still considered to be an important component in the testing regimen for HIV in many markets. HIV-2 patents often are found in most of the countries of North America and Western Europe, as well as in Japan, Korea, South Africa and Australia. Access to a license for one or more HIV-2 patents may be necessary to sell HIV-2 tests in countries where such patents are in force, or to manufacture in countries where such patents are in force and then sell into non-patent markets. Since HIV-2 patents are in force in the U.S., we may be restricted from manufacturing a rapid HIV-2 test in the U.S. and selling into other countries, even if there were no HIV-2 patents in those other countries. The license agreement that we have in effect for the use and sale of the Adaltis HIV 1 and 2 peptides that are used in our HIV rapid test does not necessarily insulate us from claims by other parties that we need to obtain a license to other HIV-1 and/or HIV-2 patents. Although we have discussed additional HIV-2 licenses that would be advantageous for some markets, if we are unable to complete these discussions successfully our business and operating results could be materially harmed.

Our continued growth depends on retaining our current key employees and attracting additional qualified personnel, and we may not be able to do so.

Our success will depend to a large extent upon the skills and experience of our executive officers, management and sales, marketing, operations and scientific staff. Although we have not experienced unusual retention and/or recruitment problems to date, we may not be able to attract or retain qualified employees in the future due to the intense competition for qualified personnel among medical products businesses.

If we are not able to attract and retain the necessary personnel to accomplish our business objectives, we may experience constraints that will adversely affect our ability to effectively manufacture, sell and market our products to meet the demands of our strategic partners in a timely fashion, or to support internal research and development programs. Although we believe we will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, competition for experienced scientists and other personnel from numerous companies and academic and other research institutions may limit our ability to do so on acceptable terms.

We have entered into employment contracts with our President, Lawrence Siebert, and our Vice President of Research and Development, Javan Esfandiari. Due to the specific knowledge and experience of these executives regarding the industry, technology and market, the loss of the services of either one of them would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company. The contract with Mr. Siebert has a term of two years ending May 2008, and the contract with Mr. Esfandiari has a term of three years ending May 2007. We have obtained a key man insurance policy for Mr. Esfandiari.

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We believe our success depends on our ability to participate in large government programs in the U.S. and worldwide and we may not be able to do so.

We believe it to be in our best interests to meaningfully participate in the Presidential Emergency Plan for Aids Relief Program, UN Global Fund initiatives and other programs funded by large donors. We have initiated several strategies to participate in these programs. Participation in these programs requires alignment with the many other participants in these programs including the World Health Organization, U.S. Center for Disease Control, U.S. Agency for International Development, non-governmental organizations, and HIV service organizations. If we are unsuccessful in our efforts to participate in these programs, our operating results could be materially harmed.

We have a history of incurring net losses and we cannot be certain that we will be able to achieve profitability.

Since the inception of Chembio Diagnostic Systems, Inc. in 1985 and through the period ended December 31, 2006, we have incurred net losses. As of December 31, 2006, we have an accumulated deficit of \$(27,073,494). We incurred net losses of \$(4,995,020) and \$(3,252,000) in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

We expect to continue to make substantial expenditures for sales and marketing, regulatory submissions, product development and other purposes. Our ability to achieve profitability in the future will primarily depend on our ability to increase sales of our products, reduce production and other costs and successfully introduce new products and enhanced versions of our existing products into the marketplace. If we are unable to increase our revenues at a rate that is sufficient to achieve profitability, our operating results would be materially harmed.

To the extent that we are unable to obtain sufficient product liability insurance or that we incur product liability exposure that is not covered by our product liability insurance, our operating results could be materially harmed.

We may be held liable if any of our products, or any product which is made with the use or incorporation of any of the technologies belonging to us, causes injury of any type or is found otherwise unsuitable during product testing, manufacturing, marketing, sale or usage. Although we have obtained product liability insurance, this insurance may not fully cover our potential liabilities. In addition, as we attempt to bring new products to market, we may need to increase our product liability coverage which would be a significant additional expense that we may not be able to afford. If we are unable to obtain sufficient insurance coverage at an acceptable cost to protect us, we may be forced to abandon efforts to commercialize our products or those of our strategic partners, which would reduce our revenues.

Risks related to our Common Stock

Our Common Stock is classified as penny stock and is extremely illiquid, so investors may not be able to sell as much stock as they want at prevailing market prices.

Our Common Stock is classified as penny stock. Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 and trade on the over-the-counter market. As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of or obtain accurate quotations as to the price of the Shares being registered in this Prospectus. In addition, the “penny stock” rules adopted by the Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), subject the sale of the shares of the Common Stock to regulations that impose sales practice requirements on broker-dealers, causing many broker-dealers to not trade penny stocks or to only offer the stocks to sophisticated investors that meet specified net worth or net income criteria identified by the Commission. These regulations contribute to the lack of liquidity of penny stocks.

The average daily trading volume of our Common Stock on the over-the-counter market was less than 36,000 shares per day over the three months ended March 31, 2007. If limited trading in our stock continues, it may be difficult for investors to sell their shares in the public market at any given time at prevailing prices. Since the certificates of

designation creating our series A and series B preferred stock contain restrictions on our ability to declare and pay dividends on our Common Stock, the lack of liquidity of our Common Stock could negatively impact the rate of return on your investment.

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Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Common Stock into the public market by the selling stockholders may result in significant downward pressure on the price of our Common Stock and could affect the ability of our stockholders to realize the current trading price of our Common Stock.

At the time of effectiveness of the registration statement, the number of shares of our Common Stock eligible to be immediately sold in the market will increase significantly. If the selling stockholders sell significant amounts of our stock, our stock price could drop. Even a perception by the market that selling stockholders will sell in large amounts after the registration statement is effective could place significant downward pressure on our stock price.

You will experience substantial dilution upon the conversion of the shares of preferred stock and the exercise of warrants that we issued in three private placements and the warrants and options that were assumed in connection with the merger.

On May 5, 2004, we completed three separate private placements in which we issued 151,579.84 shares of our series A preferred stock and warrants to acquire 9,094,801 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$.90 per share. The shares of series A preferred stock are convertible into 7,578,985 shares of our Common Stock. We also issued warrants to purchase 425,000 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$0.72 per share and warrants to purchase 510,000 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$1.08 per share to designees of our placement agents. We also issued warrants pursuant to an employment agreement with Mark L. Baum, our former president and former member of our board of directors, to purchase 425,000 shares and 425,000 shares of our Common Stock, respectively, at exercise prices of \$0.60 and \$0.90 per share, respectively. In connection with the acquisition of Chembio Diagnostic Systems, Inc., we assumed the obligation to issue 690,000 shares of our Common Stock upon the exercise of warrants, which warrants are exercisable at prices ranging from \$0.45 to \$4.00 per share. We also adopted the stock option plan of Chembio Diagnostic Systems Inc. and assumed the entire obligation to issue 704,0