NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORP
Form 6-K
November 14, 2008

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the period ended September 30, 2008

Commission File Number: 001-12033

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

9900 Cavendish Blvd., St. Laurent, QC, Canada, H4M 2V2

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F _X_ Form 40-F ___

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(l): ___

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): ___

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ___ No _X_

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):

82-_____

MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Nymox is pleased to present its consolidated financial statements for the quarter and the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

In July, Nymox announced that NX-1207 had successfully completed Phase 2 trials in the US and has entered Phase 3. In two multi-center Phase 2 U.S. prospective blinded randomized trials, men treated with NX-1207 had a statistically significant improvement in BPH symptoms 3 months after a single NX-1207 treatment with no reported serious drug-related side effects, including no significant sexual side effects. The aggregated mean improvement in the AUA BPH Symptom Score for the therapeutic dose of NX-1207 (2.5 mg) was 10.3 points or a 44% improvement in Symptom Score. This improvement compares favorably to the 3.5 to 5 point improvement in Symptom Score reported for the currently approved BPH drugs. Unlike NX-1207, these drugs must be taken on an ongoing daily basis and have been associated with bothersome sexual side effects and with problems such as dizziness and weakness. NX-1207 is injected directly into the prostate in a single procedure performed by a urologist in an office setting. The procedure takes a few minutes, and does not require anesthesia or catheterization. Results of 6 follow-up studies of available subjects from NX-1207 clinical trials have provided evidence of durable benefits from NX-1207 treatment for over 4 years from the date of single treatment. The Company recently announced statistically significant improvement compared to placebo in a 22 to 33 month follow-up study of 93 patients treated with NX-1207 at 17 U.S. clinical trial sites. Results in that study showed that patients at follow-up without any other treatment for BPH had a mean of 11.3 points BPH Symptom Score reduction, which represents a 47% improvement in symptoms from before treatment.

In September, Nymox announced three separate presentations of new data by independent clinical investigators involved in U.S. clinical trials of NX-1207. The first presentation was at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Section of the American Urological Association in Santa Ana Pueblo, NM; the second at the annual meeting of the South Central Section of the American Urological Association in San Diego; and the third

presentation was at the annual meeting of the North Central Section of the American Urological Association in Chicago. The data were reported from NX-1207 Study NX02-0016 which compared 90 day results for patients with symptomatic BPH who were given a single administration of one of 2 dose levels of NX-1207 or a 90 day course of finasteride, an approved drug for BPH.

The San Diego presentation was given by Dr. Pat Hezmall of Arlington, Texas. Detailed new data were reported on symptomatic benefit from NX-1207, prostate gland volume reduction and urine peak flow rate change, as well as safety data. According to the presentation NX-1207 treatment for LUTS due to BPH involves an office based, transrectal injection requiring only a few minutes to administer, associated with minimal discomfort and no catheterization requirement. Results at 90 days indicate significant symptomatic improvement and a very acceptable safety profile.

The presentation in Santa Ana Pueblo was given by Dr. Raphael Wurzel of New Britain, Connecticut. Further detailed new data on NX-1207 efficacy and safety were reported. According to the presentation, after 90 days patients treated with a single therapeutic dose of NX-1207 had significantly improved BPH symptom scores (AUASI improvement of 9.71 points, p=.034) and significantly reduced prostate size (reduction of 4.90 g, p=.013). The presentation noted that NX-1207 treatment was office-based and analgesic and anesthetic-free, did not require catheterization and had no compliance problems. The injection usually took 1-2 minutes to perform.

On September 25th at the Annual Meeting of the North Central Section of the American Urological Association held in Chicago. Neal D. Shore, MD, FACS, of Myrtle Beach, SC made the podium presentation. Dr. Shore is an independent clinical investigator who has participated in four of the NX-1207 clinical trials as well as six follow-up studies of the drug. Dr. Shore serves as an Editorial Consultant for *Urology Times.* Dr. Shore s presentation provided an overview of the clinical trial results to date showing the safety and efficacy of NX-1207 in the treatment of BPH, including data from the recently completed Phase 2 clinical trial. The presentation also reviewed the extensive pre-clinical animal studies of NX-1207, including histopathological studies showing evidence of widespread prostate cell loss one year after a single intraprostatic injection of NX-1207. Reducing the size of the prostate is known to provide symptomatic relief for men suffering from BPH as well as positive long-term healthcare outcomes.

We wish to thank our over 4,000 Nymox shareholders for your valued support. Nymox is steadily working to advance our many projects. We are enthusiastic about the many exciting developments ahead for your Company.

/s/ Paul Averback, MD
Paul Averback MD
President

November 14, 2008

MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(in US dollars)

This Management s discussion and analysis (MD&A) comments on the Company s operations, performance and financial condition as at and for the periods ended September 30, 2008, compared to the preceding years. This MD&A should be read together with the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes for the periods ended September 30, 2008. This MD&A is dated November 14, 2008. All amounts in this report are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted.

All financial information contained in this MD&A and in the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements has been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and this MD&A were reviewed by the Company s Audit and Finance Committee and were approved by our Board of Directors.

Additional information about the Company can be obtained on EDGAR at www.sec.gov or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Overview

Corporate Profile

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation is a biopharmaceutical company with a significant R&D pipeline in development. Nymox is developing NX-1207, a novel treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia which is in Phase 3. NX-1207 has shown positive results in several Phase 1 and 2 clinical trials in the U.S. The Company successfully completed a 43 site prospective randomized double-blinded placebo controlled Phase 2 U.S. clinical trial of NX-1207 in 2006, which showed statistically significant efficacy and a good safety profile. In February 2008, the Company reported positive results in a 32 site U.S. Phase 2 prospective randomized blinded clinical trial, with statistically significant improvement compared to an approved BPH drug (finasteride). The Company reported positive results in six other follow-up studies of NX-1207 in BPH

patients. The Company is developing new treatments for bacterial infections in humans and for the treatment of E. coli O157:H7 contamination in food products. Nymox has candidates which are under development as drug treatments aimed at the causes of Alzheimer s disease, and has several other drug candidates in development. Nymox has U.S. and global patent rights for the use of statin drugs for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer s disease. Nymox developed and is currently offering its AlzheimAlert test, a nationally certified clinical reference laboratory urinary test that is the world s only accurate, non-invasive aid in the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. The AlzheimAlert test is certified with a CE Mark, making the device eligible for sale in the European Union. Nymox also developed and markets NicAlert and TobacAlert ; tests that use urine or saliva to detect use of and exposure to tobacco products. NicAlert has received clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is also certified with a CE Mark in Europe. TobacAlert is the first test of its kind to accurately measure second hand smoke exposure in individuals.

Risk Factors

The business activities of the Company since inception have been devoted principally to research and development. Accordingly, the Company has had limited revenues from sales and has not been profitable to date. We refer to the Risk Factors section of our 20F filed on EDGAR and of our Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR for a discussion of the management and investment issues that affect the Company and our industry. The risk factors that could have an impact on the Company s financial results are summarized as follows:

Our Clinical Trials for our Therapeutic Products in Development, such as NX-1207, May Not be Successful and We May Not Receive the Required Regulatory Approvals Necessary to Commercialize These Products
Our Clinical Trials for our Therapeutic Products, such as NX-1207, May be Delayed, Making it Impossible to Achieve Anticipated Development or Commercialization Timelines
A Setback in Any of our Clinical Trials Would Likely Cause a Drop in the Price of our Shares
We May Not be Able to Make Adequate Arrangements with Third Parties for the Commercialization of our Product Candidates, such as NX-1207
We May Not Achieve our Projected Development Goals in the Time Frames We Announce and Expect
Even If We Obtain Regulatory Approvals for our Product Candidates, We Will be Subject to Stringent Ongoing Government Regulation
It is Uncertain When, if Ever, We Will Make a Profit

We May Not Be Able to Raise Enough Capital to Develop and Market Our Products
We Face Challenges in Developing, Manufacturing and Improving Our Products
Our Products and Services May Not Receive Necessary Regulatory Approvals
We Face Significant and Growing Competition
We May Not Be Able to Successfully Market Our Products
Protecting Our Patents and Proprietary Information is Costly and Difficult
We Face Changing Market Conditions
Health Care Plans May Not Cover or Adequately Pay for our Products and Services
We Face Potential Losses Due to Foreign Currency Exchange Risks

Critical Accounting Policies

In December 2001, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) released Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies . According to the SEC release, accounting policies are among the most critical if they are, in management s view, most important to the portrayal of the company s financial condition and most demanding on their calls for judgment.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include a reconciliation to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (see Canadian/US reporting differences in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The Company s functional and reporting currency is the United States dollar. Our accounting policies are described in the notes to our annual audited consolidated financial statements. We consider the following policies to be the most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing our financial statements and the matters that could impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company has generally derived its revenue from product sales, research contracts, license fees and interest. Revenue from product sales is recognized when the product or service has been delivered or obligations as defined in the agreement are performed. Revenue from research contracts is recognized at the time research activities are performed under the agreement. Revenue from license fees, royalties and milestone payments is recognized upon the fulfillment of all obligations under the terms of the related agreement. These agreements may include upfront

payments to be received by the Company. Upfront payments are recognized as revenue on a systematic basis over the period that the related services or obligations as defined in the agreement are performed. Interest is recognized on an accrual basis. Deferred revenue presented in the balance sheet represents amounts billed to and received from customers in advance of revenue recognition. Revenues from agreements that include multiple elements are considered to be a revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables. Under this type of arrangement, the identification of separate units of accounting is required and revenue is recognized for each unit as described above.

The Company currently markets AlzheimAlert as a service provided by our CLIA certified reference laboratory in New Jersey. Physicians send urine samples taken from their patients to our laboratory where the AlzheimAlert test is performed. The results are then reported back to the physicians. We recognize the revenues when the test has been performed. The Company sometimes enters into bulk sales of its diagnostic services to customers under which it has a future obligation to perform related testing services at its laboratory. Although the Company receives non-refundable upfront payments under these agreements, revenue is recognized in the period that the Company fulfils its obligation or over the term of the arrangement. For research contracts and licensing revenues, the Company usually enters into an agreement specifying the terms and obligations of the parties. Revenues from these sources are only recognized when there are no longer any obligations to be performed by the Company under the terms of the agreement.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets

Property and equipment, patents and intellectual property rights acquired are stated at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The Company reviews the unamortized balance of property and equipment, intellectual property rights and patents and recognizes any impairment in carrying value when it is identified. Factors we consider important, which could trigger an impairment review include:

Significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business; and

Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of an asset with its expected future net undiscounted cash flows from use together with its residual value (net recoverable value). If such assets are considered impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. Management s judgment regarding the existence of impairment indicators is based on legal factors, market conditions and operating performances. Future events could cause management to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that the carrying values of the Company s property, equipment or intellectual property rights acquired are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Company s financial position and results of operations.

Stock-based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is recorded using the fair value based method for stock options issued to employees and non-employees. Under this method, compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date of grant and is expensed over the award s vesting period. The Company uses the Black-Scholes options pricing model to calculate stock option values, which requires certain assumptions, including the future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise. Changes to any of these assumptions, or the use of a different option pricing model, could produce different fair values for stock-based compensation, which could have a material impact on the Company s earnings.

Valuation of Future Income Tax Assets

Management judgment is required in determining the valuation allowance recorded against net future tax assets. We have recorded a valuation allowance of $14.2 million as of December 31, 2007, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize all of our future tax assets, primarily consisting of net operating losses carried forward and other unclaimed deductions, before they expire. In assessing the realizability of future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income and tax planning strategies. The generation of future taxable income is dependent on the successful commercialization of its products and technologies.

Results of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30	2008	2007	2006
Total revenues	$ 308,514	$ 296,304	$ 358,186

Net loss	$ (3,720,738)	$ (3,983,554)	$ (3,658,700)
Loss per share	$ (0.13)	$ (0.14)	$ (0.13)
Total assets	$ 4,222,014	$ 4,291,825	$ 3,731,216

Quarterly Results	**Q3 - 2008**	**Q2 - 2008**	**Q1 - 2008**	**Q4 - 2007**
Total revenues	$ 82,357	$ 120,636	$ 105,521	$ 137,629
Net loss	$ (1,350,536)	$ (1,138,139)	$ (1,232,063)	$ (1,306,878)
Loss per share	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.05)
	Q3 - 2007	**Q2 - 2007**	**Q1 - 2007**	**Q4 - 2006**
Total revenues	$ 70,226	$ 87,412	$ 138,666	$ 84,675
Net loss	$ (1,386,084)	$ (1,464,950)	$ (1,132,520)	$ (1,234,985)
Loss per share	$ (0.05)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)

All amounts are in U.S. dollars.

Results of Operations Q3 2008 compared to Q3 2007

Net losses were $1,350,536, or $0.05 per share, for the quarter and $3,720,738, or $0.13 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared to $1,386,084, or $0.05 per share, for the quarter and $3,983,554, or $0.14 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease in net losses is attributable to a reduction in expenditures relating to clinical trials pursuant to the completion of the Phase 2 trials for NX-1207. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was 29,815,670 compared to 29,182,571 for the same period in 2007.

There have been no material adjustments or extraordinary items during the periods ended September 30, 2008.

Revenues

Revenues from sales amounted to $82,171 for the quarter and $306,849 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared with $62,132 for the quarter and $277,921 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The variances for the quarter and the period are due to increases in the number of customers for NicAlert in the US in 2008 compared to 2007. The development of therapeutic candidates and of moving therapeutic product candidates through clinical trials is a priority for the Company at this time. The growth of sales will become more of a priority once these candidates have reached the marketing stage. The Company expects that revenues will increase if and when product candidates pass clinical trials and are launched on the market.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures were $701,727 for the quarter and $1,846,450 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared with $619,540 for the quarter and $2,077,034 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Research and development expenditures include costs incurred in advancing Nymox s BPH product candidate NX-1207 through clinical trials, as well as costs related to its R&D pipeline in development. The increase in expenditures for the quarter is due to the write-down of capitalized costs on patents that will not be pursued ($103,827 for the quarter). The decrease in expenditures for the nine-month period is principally attributable to a reduction in expenditures relating to clinical trials pursuant to the completion of the Phase 2 trials for NX-1207. For the first nine months of 2008, research tax credits amounted to $58,123 compared to $65,196 in 2007 as a result of a decrease in clinical trial related expenditures claimed for refundable tax credits in 2008 compared to 2007. The Company expects that research and development expenditures will decrease as product candidates finish

development and clinical trials. However, because of the early stage of development of the Company s R&D projects, it is impossible to outline the nature, timing or estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete these projects, nor the anticipated completion dates for these projects. The facts and circumstances indicating the uncertainties that preclude us from making a reasonable estimate of the costs and timing necessary to complete projects include the risks inherent in any field trials, the uncertainty as to the nature and extent of regulatory requirements both for safety and efficacy, and the ability to manufacture the products in accordance with current good manufacturing requirements (cGMP) and in sufficient quantities both for large scale trials and for commercial use. A drug candidate that shows efficacy can take a long period (7 years or more) to achieve regulatory approval. There is also uncertainty whether we will be able to successfully adapt our patented technologies or whether any new products we develop will pass proof-of-principle testing both in the laboratory and in clinical trials, and whether we will be able to manufacture such products at a commercially competitive price. In addition, given the very high costs of development of therapeutic products, we anticipate having to partner with larger pharmaceutical companies to bring therapeutic products to market. The terms of such partnership arrangements along with our related financial obligations cannot be determined at this time and the timing of completion of the approval of such products will likely not be within our sole control.

Marketing Expenses

Marketing expenditures were $45,716 for the quarter and $143,338 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, in comparison to expenditures of $47,141 for the quarter and $169,878 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease for the quarter and the period is due primarily to expenditures incurred for medical conferences in 2007, which were not repeated in 2008. The Company expects that marketing expenditures will increase if and when new products are launched on the market.

Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were $186,043 for the quarter and $797,592 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, compared with $283,168 for the quarter and $723,037 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease for the quarter is due to timing differences on expenditures incurred. The increase for the period is due to higher costs relating to compliance with United States securities laws, and in particular Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and related regulations, and to expenditures on investor meetings in the first three quarters of 2008. The Company expects that general and administrative expenditures will increase as new product development leads to expanded operations.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock option grants using the fair value method, with compensation cost measured at the date of grant and amortized over the vesting period. In the first three quarters of 2008, stock-based compensation costs of $613,180 were recorded for the 3,565,500 options granted in 2006 which vest quarterly over six years. An additional $89,360 was recorded in the third quarter for options granted to the Company s directors, and which were fully vested at the date of grant. In 2007, stock-based compensation was $806,525 and also included the effect of a fully vested option grant to a consultant.

Foreign Exchange

The Company incurs expenses in the local currency of the countries in which it operates, which include the United States and Canada. Approximately 73% of 2008 expenses (72% in 2007) were in U.S. dollars. Foreign exchange fluctuations had no meaningful impact on the Company s results in 2008 or 2007.

Inflation

The Company does not believe that inflation has had a significant impact on its results of operations.

Results of Operations Q3 2007 compared to Q3 2006

Net losses were $1,386,084, or $0.05 per share, for the quarter and $3,983,554 or $0.14 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to $1,238,833, or $0.04 per share, for the quarter and $3,658,700 or $0.13 per share, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase in losses is attributable to management s decision to increase expenditures in general research and development of products in the Company s pipeline and due to increased stock compensation expenses. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 was 29,182,571 compared to 27,789,196 for the same period in 2006.

Revenues

Revenues from sales were $62,132 for the quarter and $277,921 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with $141,013 for the quarter and $353,962 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The variance for the quarter and year to date is due to decreases in the

sales of products in 2007 compared to 2006 (AlzheimAlert decrease of 43.4% and NicAlert/TobacAlert decrease of 19.6%). Revenues year-to-date remained relatively constant.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures were $619,540 for the quarter and $2,077,034 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with $597,496 for the quarter and $1,893,216 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Management s decision to increase expenditures in 2007 relating to general research on therapeutic candidates in the Company pipeline explains the increase for the quarter and year-to-date. For the first nine months of 2007, research tax credits amounted to $65,196 compared to $5,114 in 2006 as a result of additional expenditures claimed for refundable tax credits in 2007 compared to 2006.

Marketing Expenses

Marketing expenditures were $47,141 for the quarter and $169,878 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, in comparison to expenditures of $56,005 for the quarter and $169,540 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Expenditures for the quarter are down compared to last year, due to a timing difference in advertising expenditures. Expenditures year-to-date in 2007 are stable compared to the same period in 2006.

Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses amounted to $283,168 for the quarter and $723,037 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared with $244,234 for the quarter and $761,673 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase for the quarter is due to higher professional fees relating to Sarbanes-Oxley compliance. The decrease for the nine months is due to management s decision to lower expenditures on shareholder relations (decrease 56.2%) and on director s and officer s liability insurance (decrease 28.5%).

Stock-based Compensation

The increase in stock-based compensation costs is due to the following stock option grants in 2007 and 2006. In the first quarter of 2007, 10,000 fully-vested options were granted to a consultant. Under the fair value based method, the stock-based compensation cost of this grant, amounting to $33,960, was recorded. In the third quarter, 40,000 fully-vested options were granted to the independent directors ($146,360). In addition, in each of the first three quarters of 2007, stock-based compensation costs of $204,680 (total $614,040 to date in 2007) were recorded for the 3,565,500 options granted in 2006, which vest quarterly over six years, and of $4,055 (total $12,165 to date in 2007) for the 50,000 options granted in 2003 which vested annually over four years.

Contractual Obligations

Nymox has no financial obligations of significance other than long-term lease commitments for its premises in the United States and Canada of $24,539 per month.

Contractual Obligations	**Total**	**Current**	**2-4 years**	**5+ years**
Rent	$ 561,419	$ 291,492	$ 269,927	$ 0
Operating Leases	$ 99,414	$ 24,170	$ 55,229	$ 20,015
Total Contractual Obligations	$ 660,833	$ 315,662	$ 325,156	$ 20,015

The Company has no binding commitments for the purchase of property, equipment, patents or intellectual property. The Company has no commitments that are not reflected in the balance sheet except for operating leases.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Company had no transactions with related parties.

Financial Position

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2008, cash totaled $422,570 and receivables including tax credits totaled $105,691. In November 2007, the Corporation signed a new common stock private purchase agreement, whereby an investor is committed to purchase up to $15 million of the Corporation s common shares over a twenty-four month period commencing November 16, 2007. As at September 30, 2008, 13 drawings were made under this purchase agreement, for total proceeds of $2,930,000. On January 30, 2008, 50,917 common shares were issued at a price of $4.91 per share. On February 12, 2008, 84,980 common shares were issued at a price of $5.06 per share. On March 4, 2008, 56,391 common shares were issued at a price of $5.32 per share. On March 28, 2008, 58,366 common shares were issued at a price of $5.14 per share. On May 6, 2008, 34,325 common shares were issued at a price of $4.37 per share. On May 27, 2008, 34,965 common shares were issued at a price of $4.29 per share. On June 23, 2008, 46,838 common shares were issued at a price of $4.27 per share. On July 24, 2008, 28,169 common shares were issued at a price of $3.55 per share. On August 6, 2008, 59,267 common shares were issued at a price of $4.64 per share. On August 22, 2008, 23,364 common shares were issued at a price of $5.35 per share. On September 10, 2008, 36,496 common shares were issued at a price of $5.48 per share. On September 17, 2008, 36,430 common shares were issued at a price of $5.49 per share. On September 26, 2008, 43,706 common shares were issued at a price of $5.72 per share.

At September 30, 2008, the Company can draw down a further $12,070,000 over the remaining 13 months under the agreement. The Company intends to access financing under this agreement when appropriate to fund its research and development. The Company believes that funds from operations as well as from existing financing agreements will be sufficient to meet the Company s cash requirements for the next twelve months.

Subsequent Events

Between October 1 and November 14, 2008, 1 drawing was made under the common stock private purchase agreement, for total proceeds of $275,000.

Outstanding Share Data

As of November 14, 2008, there were 30,021,626 common shares of Nymox issued and outstanding. In addition, 4,859,000 share options are outstanding, of which 2,637,125 are currently vested. There are no warrants outstanding.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management s annual evaluation and report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of our most recent fiscal year end December 31, 2007 was included in the 2007 Annual Management s Discussion and Analysis and was based on the framework set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its evaluation under this framework, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes since December 31, 2007 in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes to Accounting Policies

Capital Disclosures

In December 2006, the CICA issued Section 1535, Capital Disclosures. This Section established standards for disclosing information about an entity s capital and how it is managed. This Section was adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2008. This new standard relates to disclosure only and did not impact our financial results.

Financial Instruments Disclosure and Presentation

In December 2006, the CICA issued Section 3862, Financial Instruments Disclosure, and Section 3863, Financial Instruments Presentation. These Sections were adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2008.These sections replace existing Section 3861, Financial Instruments Disclosure and Presentation. Disclosure standards are enhanced and expanded to complement the changes in accounting policy adopted in accordance with Section 3855, Financial Instruments Recognitions and Measurement. These new standards relate to disclosure and presentation

only and did not impact our financial results.

Inventories

In June 2007, the CICA issued Section 3031, Inventories, which replaces Section 3030 and harmonizes the Canadian standards related to inventories with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This Section provides changes to the measurement and more extensive guidance on the determination of cost, including allocation of overhead; narrows the permitted cost formulas; requires impairment testing; and expands the disclosure requirements to increase transparency. This Section was adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2008 and did not have a significant impact our financial results.

Future Accounting Policies

Goodwill and intangible assets

In January 2008, the CICA issued Section 3064, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, which will replace Section 3062, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets,* and Section 3450, *Research and Development Costs*. The standard provides guidance on the recognition of intangible assets in accordance with the definition of an asset and the criteria for asset recognition as well as clarifying the application of the concept of matching revenues and expenses, whether these assets are separately acquired or internally developed. This Section will be adopted by the Corporation on January 1, 2009 and is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial results.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In 2005, the Accounting Standards Board of Canada announced that accounting standards in Canada are to converge with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In February 2008, the CICA confirmed the change over date from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS to be January 1, 2011. While IFRS uses a conceptual framework similar to Canadian GAAP, there are significant differences in accounting policy which must be addressed. The Corporation has not yet assessed the future impact of these new standards on the consolidated financial statements.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* and Canadian securities legislation and regulations, and are subject to important risks, uncertainties and assumptions. This forward-looking information includes amongst others, information with respect to our objectives and the strategies to achieve these objectives, as well as information with respect to our beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may , will , expect , intend , estimate , anticipate , foresee , believe or continue or the negatives of these terms or variations of them or similar terminology. We refer you to the Company s filings with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as the Risk Factors section of this MD&A, and of our Form 20F filed on EDGAR and of our Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR, for a discussion of the various factors that may affect the Company s future results. The results or events predicted in such forward-looking information may differ materially from actual results or events.

Forward-looking statements do not take into account the effect that transactions or non-recurring or other special items announced or occurring after the statements are made have on the Company s business. For example, they do not include the effect of business dispositions, acquisitions, other business transactions, asset writedowns or other charges announced or occurring after forward-looking statements are made. The financial impact of such transactions and non-recurring and other special items can be complex and necessarily depends on the facts particular to each of them.

We believe that the expectations represented by our forward-looking statements are reasonable, yet there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this report are made as of the date of this report, and we do not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise unless required by applicable legislation or regulation. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Consolidated Financial Statements of
(Unaudited)

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Periods ended September 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Periods ended September 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007
(in US dollars)

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
		(Audited)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 422,570	$ 273,108
Accounts and other receivables	47,568	60,380

Research tax credits receivable	58,123	68,041
Inventories	32,913	29,431
	561,174	430,960
Long-term security deposit	26,994	26,994
Long-term receivables	70,000	70,000
Property and equipment	23,356	19,710
Patents and intellectual property	3,540,490	3,712,682
	$ 4,222,014	$ 4,260,346

Liabilities and Shareholders Equity

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,276,845	$ 1,082,182
Accrued liabilities	195,822	183,569
Deferred lease inducement	9,623	9,623
Deferred revenue	--	3,333
	1,482,290	1,278,707
Deferred lease inducement	8,821	16,038
Non-controlling interest	800,000	800,000
Shareholders equity:		
Share capital (note 2)	53,085,147	50,155,147
Additional paid-in capital	3,180,521	2,477,981
Deficit	(54,334,765)	(50,467,527)
	1,930,903	2,165,601
Commitments and contingency (notes 5 and 7 (d))		
Subsequent event (note 9)		
	$ 4,222,014	$ 4,260,346

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

Periods ended September 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006
(in US dollars)

	Three months ended September 30,			Nine months ended September 30,		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006

Revenue:						
Sales	$ 82,171	$ 62,132	$ 141,013	$ 306,849	$ 277,921	$ 353,962
Interest	186	8,094	804	1,665	18,383	4,224
	82,357	70,226	141,817	308,514	296,304	358,186
Expenses:						
Research and development	701,727	619,540	597,496	1,846,450	2,077,034	1,893,216
Less investment tax credits	(1,222)	(30,281)	--	(58,123)	(65,196)	(5,114)
	700,505	589,259	597,496	1,788,327	2,011,838	1,888,102
General and administrative	186,043	283,168	244,234	797,592	723,037	761,673
Depreciation and amortization	127,128	126,982	113,416	383,686	375,554	336,149
Marketing	45,716	47,141	56,005	143,338	169,878	169,540
Stock-based compensation (note 2)	293,180	355,095	282,063	702,540	806,525	628,573
Cost of sales	78,920	53,019	74,198	209,932	175,389	188,905
Interest and bank charges	1,401	1,646	13,238	3,837	17,637	43,944
	1,432,893	1,456,310	1,380,650	4,029,252	4,279,858	4,016,886