

**The TriZetto Group, Inc.**  
**Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures to GAAP Net Loss**  
**2003 Guidance - Revised**

(\$ In Millions)

Unaudited

**Reconciliation of EBITDA to GAAP Net Loss:**

	<b>3 Months Ended December 31, 2003</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2003</b>
Net loss	\$(23) - \$(30)	\$(27) - \$(34)
Depreciation and Amortization	6	31
Loss on Contracts and Related Impairment Charges	18 - 25	18 - 25
Interest expense, net	-	1
Provision for Income Taxes	-	1
EBITDA	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$24</u>

**Reconciliation of Pro Forma Loss to GAAP Net Loss:**

	<b>3 Months Ended December 31, 2003</b>	<b>Year Ended December 31, 2003</b>
Net loss	\$(23) - \$(30)	\$(27) - \$(34)
Amortization of Intangibles and Deferred Stock	1	13
Loss on Contracts and Related Impairment Charges	18 - 25	18 - 25
Provision for Income Taxes	-	1
Pro Forma Pre-Tax (Loss) Income	<u>(4)</u>	<u>5</u>
Pro Forma Income Tax Benefit (Provision)	<u>1</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Pro Forma (Loss) Income	<u>\$(3)</u>	<u>\$3</u>

The company defines pro forma income (loss) as net income (loss) before amortization of acquisition intangibles and deferred stock compensation, restructuring and related impairment charges, one-time provisions for expected future contractual losses, impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets and taxes. A 40% tax rate is then calculated on pre-tax pro forma income (loss). Pro forma income (loss) is a non-GAAP measure of profitability and should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income (loss) or to cash flows from operating activities (as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles) nor construed as an indicator of operating performance or as a measure of liquidity.

The company defines EBITDA as net income (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, restructuring and related impairment charges, one-time provisions for expected future contractual losses, amortization of deferred stock compensation and impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets. Other companies may calculate EBITDA differently. EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure of profitability and is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to service debt. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as an alternative to net income (loss) or to cash flows from operating activities (as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles) nor construed as an indicator of operating performance or as a measure of liquidity.