UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☑ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008

o **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NO. 0-26224

INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES HOLDINGS CORPORATION

(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE	51-0317849
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)	(I.R.S. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.)
311 ENTERPRISE DRIVE PLAINSBORO, NEW JERSEY	08536
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)	(ZIP CODE)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (609) 275-0500

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☑ No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☑	Accelerated filer o	Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes o No ☑

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, $.01 par value, outstanding as of May 30, 2008 was 27,307,058.

INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES HOLDINGS CORPORATION

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES HOLDINGS CORPORATION CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Total Revenue	$ 156,008	$ 123,032
Costs and Expenses:		
Cost of product revenues	62,212	48,577
Research and development	7,798	6,060
Selling, general and administrative	62,489	49,105
Intangible asset amortization	2,973	2,787
Total costs and expenses	135,472	106,529
Operating income	20,536	16,503
Interest income	687	223
Interest expense	(4,215)	(2,759)
Other (expense) income, net	1,507	(208)
Income before income taxes	18,515	13,759
Income tax expense	6,950	4,685
Net income	$ 11,565	$ 9,074
Basic net income per share	$ 0.43	$ 0.32
Diluted net income per share	$ 0.41	$ 0.30
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	26,889	28,371
Diluted	28,468	29,965

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

INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES HOLDINGS CORPORATION CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

(In thousands)

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 199,013	$ 57,339
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowances of $7,387 and $7,816	106,880	103,539
Inventories, net	144,037	144,535
Deferred tax assets	25,075	22,254
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,318	12,264
Total current assets	489,323	339,931
Property, plan and equipment, net	63,344	61,730
Intangible assets, net	192,086	195,766
Goodwill	214,423	207,438
Other assets	13,480	13,147
Total assets	$ 972,656	$ 818,012
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Borrowings under senior credit facility	$ 120,000	$ —
Convertible securities	119,380	119,962
Accounts payable, trade	26,365	23,232
Income taxes payable	5,484	—
Deferred revenue	3,205	2,901
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	42,679	45,576
Total current liabilities	317,113	191,671
Long-term convertible securities	330,000	330,000
Deferred tax liabilities	16,608	16,052
Other liabilities	20,057	19,860
Total liabilities	683,778	557,583
Commitments and contingencies (see Footnote 11)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock: $0.01 par value; 60,000 authorized shares; 32,792 and 32,252 issued at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	328	323
Additional paid-in capital	402,006	395,266
Treasury stock, at cost; 6,354 shares at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007	(252,380)	(252,380)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	29,898	19,768
Pension liability adjustment, net of tax	(714)	(723)
Retained earnings	109,740	98,175
Total stockholders' equity	288,878	260,429
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 972,656	$ 818,012

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

INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES HOLDINGS CORPORATION CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	2007
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 11,565	$ 9,074
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,073	5,664
Deferred income tax provision	(1,852)	(1,024)
Amortization of bond issuance costs	610	91
Derivative loss	—	168
Share-based compensation	3,478	3,356
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements	(66)	(254)
Other, net	18	—
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of business acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(2,616)	(540)
Inventories	179	(170)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,899)	2,605
Other non-current assets	(535)	6,409
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(2,171)	(6,559)
Income taxes payable	4,755	1,872
Deferred revenue	756	(933)
Other non-current liabilities	1,051	(4,477)
Net cash provided by operating activities	20,346	15,282
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash used in business acquisition, net of cash acquired	(6)	(2,324)
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,844)	(3,849)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(2,850)	(6,173)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings under senior credit facility	120,000	39,000
Repayment of loans	(178)	(39,014)
Proceeds from exercised stock options	1,113	7,471
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation arrangements	66	254
Purchase of treasury stock	—	(11,075)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	121,001	(3,364)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3,177	887
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	141,674	6,632
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	57,339	22,697
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 199,013	$ 29,329

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

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

General

The terms "we," "our," "us," "Company" and "Integra" refer to Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries unless the context suggests otherwise.

In the opinion of management, the March 31, 2008 unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. The December 31, 2007 condensed consolidated balance sheet was derived from audited financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Operating results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Significant estimates affecting amounts reported or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements include allowances for doubtful accounts receivable and sales returns, net realizable value of inventories, estimates of future cash flows associated with long-lived asset valuations, depreciation and amortization periods for long-lived assets, fair value estimates of stock-based compensation awards, valuation allowances recorded against deferred tax assets, estimates of amounts to be paid to employees and other exit costs to be incurred in connection with the restructuring of our operations and loss contingencies. These estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the current circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 — The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("SFAS 159"). The Statement provides companies an option to report certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value and established presentation and disclosure requirements. The intent of SFAS 159 is to reduce the complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. The Company chose not to elect the fair value option for its financial assets and liabilities existing at January 1, 2008, and did not elect the fair value option on financial assets and liabilities transacted during the three months ended March 31, 2008. Therefore, the adoption of this Statement had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 — Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157") for our financial assets and liabilities that are remeasured and reported at fair value at least annually. SFAS 157 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The only financial asset or liability on the Company's books that meet the requirements are cash equivalents, which consist entirely of interest-bearing bank deposits. The adoption of SFAS 157 to our financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at least annually did not have any impact on our financial results.

In accordance with the provisions of FSP No. FAS 157-2 — Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157, the Company has elected to defer implementation of SFAS 157 as it relates to our non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that are recognized and disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis until January 1, 2009. We are evaluating the impact, if any, this Statement will have on our non-financial assets and liabilities.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. APB 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments that May be Settled in Cash Upon Conversion ("FSP APB 14-1"). FSP APB 14-1 requires that the liability and equity components of convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) be separately accounted for in a manner that reflects an issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, however, early adoption is not permitted.

Retrospective application to all periods presented is required except for instruments that were not outstanding during any of the periods that will be presented in the annual financial statements for the period of adoption but were outstanding during an earlier period. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting FSP APB 14-1, which we believe may be material to our financial condition and results of operations.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities ("FAS 161"), which is effective January 1, 2009. FAS 161 requires enhanced disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities to allow for a better understanding of their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Among other things, FAS 161 requires disclosure of the fair values of derivative instruments and associated gains and losses in a tabular format. Since FAS 161 requires only additional disclosures about our derivatives and hedging activities, the adoption of FAS 161 is not expected to affect our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations ("Statement 141(R)"), a replacement of FASB Statement No. 141. Statement 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and applies to all business combinations. Statement 141(R) provides that, upon initially obtaining control, an acquirer shall recognize 100 percent of the fair values of acquired assets, including goodwill, and assumed liabilities, with only limited exceptions, even if the acquirer has not acquired 100 percent of its target. Additionally, Statement 141(R) changes current practice, in part, as follows: (1) contingent consideration arrangements will be fair valued at the acquisition date and included on that basis in the purchase price consideration; (2) transaction costs will be expensed as incurred, rather than capitalized as part of the purchase price; (3) pre-acquisition contingencies, such as legal issues, will generally have to be accounted for in purchase accounting at fair value; and (4) in order to accrue for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting, the requirements in FASB Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, would have to be met at the acquisition date. While there is no expected impact to our consolidated financial statements on the accounting for acquisitions completed prior to December 31, 2008, the adoption of Statement 141(R) on January 1, 2009 could materially change the accounting for business combinations consummated subsequent to that date or ones closed in 2008, but for which the purchase price allocation is finalized in 2009.

2. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

Precise Dental

In December 2007 we acquired all of the outstanding stock of the Precise Dental family of companies ("Precise") for $10.5 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments and acquisition expenses of $292,000. The Precise Dental family of companies develop, manufacture, procure, market and sell endodontic materials and dental accessories, including the manufacture of absorbable paper points, gutta percha and dental mirrors. Together these companies have procurement and distribution operations in Canoga Park, California and manufacturing operations at multiple locations in Mexico.

The following summarizes the preliminary allocation of the purchase price based on fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Cash	$ 25	
Inventory	3,243	
Accounts receivable	820	
Other current assets	65	
Property, plant and equipment	603	
Other assets	10	
Intangible assets:		Wtd. Avg. Life
Technology	421	15 years
Customer relationships	2,971	15 years
Noncompetition agreements	100	5 years
Trade name	142	20 years
Goodwill	4,576	
Total assets acquired	12,976	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	559	
Deferred tax liability	1,625	
Total liabilities assumed	2,184	
Net assets acquired	$ 10,792	

Management determined the preliminary fair value of assets acquired during the fourth quarter 2007. The goodwill recorded in connection with this acquisition is based on the benefits the Company expects to generate from Precise's future cash flows. Certain elements of the purchase price allocation are considered preliminary, particularly as they relate to the final valuation of certain identifiable intangible assets and deferred income taxes. Additional changes are not expected to be significant as the allocations are finalized.

Isotis, Inc.

In October 2007, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of IsoTis, Inc. and subsidiaries ("IsoTis") for $64.0 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments and acquisition expenses of $4.6 million. IsoTis is based in Irvine, California. IsoTis develops, manufactures and markets proprietary products for the treatment of musculoskeletal diseases and disorders. IsoTis' current orthobiologics products are bone graft substitutes that promote the regeneration of bone and are used to repair natural, trauma-related and surgically-created defects common in orthopedic procedures, including spinal fusions.

The following summarizes the preliminary purchase price based on the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

Cash	$ 10,666	
Inventory	17,796	
Other current assets	10,502	
Property and equipment, net	3,841	
Intangible assets:		Wtd. Avg. Life
Developed product technology — Generation I	3,400	10 years
Developed product technology — Generation II	11,000	15 years
In-process research and development	4,600	Expensed immediately
Goodwill	27,798	
Other assets	500	
Total assets acquired	90,103	
Current liabilities	16,209	
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	5,256	
Total liabilities	21,465	
Net assets acquired	$ 68,638	

Management determined the preliminary fair value of assets acquired during the fourth quarter 2007. The in-process research and development has not yet reached technological feasibility and has no alternative future use at the date of acquisition. The Company recorded an in-process research and development charge of $4.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2007 in connection with this acquisition, which was included in research and development expense. The goodwill recorded in connection with this acquisition is based on the benefits the Company expects to generate from IsoTis' future cash flows. Certain elements of the purchase price allocation are considered preliminary, particularly as they relate to the final valuation of certain identifiable intangible assets, deferred taxes and final assessment of certain pre-acquisition tax and other contingencies. Additional changes are not expected to be significant as the allocations are finalized.

Physician Industries

In May 2007, we acquired certain assets of the pain management business of Physician Industries, Inc. ("Physician Industries") for approximately $4.0 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments and acquisition expenses of $74,000. In addition, we may pay additional amounts over the next four years depending on the performance of the business. Physician Industries, located in Salt Lake City, Utah, assembles, markets, and sells a comprehensive line of pain management products for acute and chronic pain, including customized trays for spinal, epidural, nerve block, and biopsy procedures.

LXU Healthcare, Inc.

In May 2007, we acquired the shares of LXU Healthcare, Inc. ("LXU") for $30.0 million in cash paid at closing and $0.5 million of acquisition-related expenses. LXU is operated as part of our surgical instruments business.

DenLite

On January 3, 2007, the Company's subsidiary Miltex, Inc. acquired the DenLite product line from Welch Allyn in an asset purchase for $2.2 million in cash paid at closing and $35,000 of acquisition-related expenses. This transaction was treated as a business combination. DenLite is a lighted mouth mirror used in dental procedures.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information summarizes the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as if the acquisitions completed by the Company during 2007 had been completed as of the beginning of 2007. The pro forma

results are based upon certain assumptions and estimates, and they give effect to actual operating results prior to the acquisitions and adjustments to reflect increased interest expense, depreciation expense, intangible asset amortization, and income taxes at a rate consistent with the Company's statutory rate in each year. No effect has been given to cost reductions or operating synergies. As a result, these pro forma results do not necessarily represent results that would have occurred if the acquisitions had taken place on the basis assumed above, nor are they indicative of the results of future combined operations.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007
Total Revenue	$147,803
Net income	3,004
Net income per share:	
Basic	$ 0.11
Diluted	$ 0.10

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Finished goods	$ 101,536	$ 103,172
Work-in process	29,784	27,812
Raw materials	37,594	37,639
Less: reserves	(24,877)	(24,088)
	$ 144,037	$ 144,535

4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the three months ended March 31, 2008, were as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2007	$ 207,438
Purchase price allocation adjustments	1,957
Foreign currency translation	5,028
Balance at March 31, 2008	$ 214,423

The components of the Company's identifiable intangible assets were as follows (in thousands):

		March 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
	Weighted Average Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Cost	Accumulated Amortization
Completed technology	13 years	$ 52,085	$ (12,926)	$ 51,673	$ (11,663)
Customer relationships	12 years	76,050	(19,745)	75,719	(17,548)
Trademarks/brand names	34 years	40,770	(5,595)	40,769	(5,202)
Trademarks/brand names	Indefinite	31,600		31,600	—
Noncompetition agreements	5 years	6,558	(4,845)	6,504	(4,486)
Supplier relationships	30 years	29,300	(1,839)	29,300	(1,595)
All other	15 years	1,531	(858)	1,531	(836)
		$ 237,894	$ (45,808)	$ 237,096	$ (41,330)

Annual amortization expense is expected to approximate $16.6 million in 2008, $15.2 million in 2009, $13.4 million in 2010, $13.3 million in 2011 and $12.6 million in 2012. Identifiable intangible assets are initially recorded at fair market value at the time of acquisition generally using an income or cost approach.

5. RESTRUCTURING ACTIVITIES

In connection with the acquisition of IsoTis, the Company announced plans to restructure the Company's European operations. The restructuring plan includes closing the facilities in Lausanne, Switzerland and Bilthoven, Netherlands, eliminating various positions in Europe and reducing various duplicative positions in Irvine, California.

In connection with the acquisition of Precise, the Company announced plans to restructure the Company's procurement and distribution operations by closing its facility in Canoga Park, California. The Company will integrate those functions into its York, Pennsylvania dental operations.

In connection with these restructuring activities, the Company has recorded the following charges during the three months ended March 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	Cost of Sales	Research and Development	Selling General and Administrative	Total
Three months ended March 31, 2008				
Involuntary employee termination costs	$ 46	$ —	$ 13	$ 59
Facility exit costs	129	—	234	363

Below is a reconciliation of the restructuring accrual activity recorded during 2008 (in thousands):

	Employee Termination Costs	Facility Exit Costs	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007	$ 615	$ 625	$ 1,240
Additions	86	219	305
Change in estimate	(27)	144	117
Payments	(78)	(556)	(634)
Effects of Foreign Exchange	6	—	6
Balance at March 31, 2008	$ 602	$ 432	$ 1,034

6. DEBT

2008 Contingent Convertible Subordinated Notes

The Company paid interest on its $120 million contingent convertible subordinated notes (the "2008 Notes") at an annual rate of 2.5% each September 15 and March 15. The Company paid contingent interest on the 2008 Notes approximating $1.8 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2008. The contingent interest paid was for each of the last three years the 2008 Notes remained outstanding in an amount equal to the greater of (1) 0.50% of the face amount of the 2008 Notes and (2) the amount of regular cash dividends paid during each such year on the number of shares of common stock into which each 2008 Note is convertible. Holders of the 2008 Notes could convert the 2008 Notes under certain circumstances, including when the market price of its common stock on the previous trading day was more than $37.56 per share, based on an initial conversion price of $34.15 per share. As of March 31, 2008, $620,000 of the 2008 Notes had been converted to common stock or cash with the remaining amount being converted in April 2008.

The 2008 Notes were general, unsecured obligations of the Company and were subordinate to any senior indebtedness. The Company could not redeem the 2008 Notes prior to their maturity, and the 2008 Notes' holders could have compelled the Company to repurchase the 2008 Notes upon a change of control. The fair value of the Company's $119.4 million principal amount 2.5% Contingent Convertible Subordinated Notes outstanding at March 31, 2008 equaled its recorded value. There were no financial covenants associated with the convertible 2008 Notes.

2010 and 2012 Senior Convertible Notes

On June 11, 2007, the Company issued $165 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.75% Senior Convertible Notes due 2010 (the "2010 Notes") and $165 million aggregate principal amount of its 2.375% Senior Convertible Notes due 2012 (the "2012 Notes" and together with the 2010 Notes, the "Notes"). The 2010 Notes and the 2012 Notes bear interest at a rate of 2.75% per annum and

2.375% per annum, respectively, in each case payable semi-annually in arrears on December 1 and June 1 of each year. The fair value of the 2010 Notes and the 2012 Notes at March 31, 2008 was approximately $162.8 million and $156.2 million, respectively.
The Notes are senior, unsecured obligations of the Company, and are convertible into cash and, if applicable, shares of its common stock based on an initial conversion rate, subject to adjustment, of 15.0917 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes for the 2010 Notes and 15.3935 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes for the 2012 Notes (which represents an initial conversion price of approximately $66.26 per share and approximately $64.96 per share for the 2010 Notes and the 2012 Notes, respectively.) The Company will satisfy any conversion of the Notes with cash up to the principal amount of the applicable series of Notes pursuant to the net share settlement mechanism set forth in the applicable indenture and, with respect to any excess conversion value, with shares of the Company's common stock. The Notes are convertible only in the following circumstances: (1) if the closing sale price of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price during a period as defined in the indenture; (2) if the average trading price per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes is less than or equal to 97% of the average conversion value of the Notes during a period as defined in the indenture; (3) at any time on or after December 15, 2009 (in connection with the 2010 Notes) or anytime after December 15, 2011 (in connection with the 2012 Notes); or (4) if specified corporate transactions occur. The issue price of the Notes was equal to their face amount, which is also the amount holders are entitled to receive at maturity if the Notes are not converted. As of March 31, 2008, none of these conditions existed and, as a result, the $330 million balance of the 2010 Notes and the 2012 Notes is classified as long-term.

Holders of the Notes, who convert their notes in connection with a qualifying fundamental change, as defined in the related indenture, may be entitled to a make-whole premium in the form of an increase in the conversion rate. Additionally, following the occurrence of a fundamental change, holders may require that the Company repurchase some or all of the Notes for cash at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes being repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

The Notes, under the terms of the private placement agreement, are guaranteed fully by Integra LifeSciences Corporation, a subsidiary of the Company. The 2010 Notes will rank equal in right of payment to the 2012 Notes. The Notes will be the Company's direct senior unsecured obligations and will rank equal in right of payment to all of the Company's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

In connection with the issuance of the Notes, the Company entered into call transactions and warrant transactions, primarily with affiliates of the initial purchasers of the Notes (the "hedge participants"), in connection with each series of Notes. The cost of the call transactions to the Company was approximately $46.8 million. The Company received approximately $21.7 million of proceeds from the warrant transactions. The call transactions involve the Company's purchasing call options from the hedge participants, and the warrant transactions involve the Company's selling call options to the hedge participants with a higher strike price than the purchased call options.

The initial strike price of the call transactions is (1) for the 2010 Notes, approximately $66.26 per share of Common Stock, and (2) for the 2012 Notes, approximately $64.96, in each case subject to anti-dilution adjustments substantially similar to those in the Notes. The initial strike price of the warrant transactions is (x) for the 2010 Notes, approximately $77.96 per share of Common Stock and (y) for the 2012 Notes, approximately $90.95, in each case subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments.

Pursuant to the terms of the indentures governing the 2010 Notes and the 2012 Notes, we were required to deliver this Report on Form 10-Q within 15 days of the date on which it was required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The filing of this Report on Form 10-Q cures any default that may have arisen under the indentures had the trustee given notice of a default.

Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility

On March 5, 2008, the Company borrowed $120.0 million under its $300 million five year senior secured revolving credit facility and as of March 31, 2008 had $120.0 million of outstanding borrowings under this credit facility at a weighted average rate of 4.1%. The Company used a portion of these borrowings to repay approximately $3.3 million of related accrued and contingent interest during the month of March 2008. The remaining proceeds from this borrowing along with existing funds (for an aggregate amount of approximately $119.4 million) were used to repay the Company's 2.5% Contingent Convertible Subordinated Notes in the second quarter of 2008. The Company makes regular borrowing and payments each month against the credit facility and considers the outstanding amounts to be short-term in nature based on its current intent. If additional borrowings are made in connection with, for instance, future acquisitions, this could impact the timing of when the Company intends to repay amounts under this credit facility which runs through December 2011.

On April 29, 2008, the Company obtained a waiver from the lenders under our credit facility that, among other things, extended the date for delivery of (i) the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 until May 16, 2008 and (ii) the Company's unaudited financial statements for the fiscal quarter ending March 31, 2008 (the "Q1 Financial Statements") until May 31, 2008. Additionally, the lenders waived until these dates the effect of a cross-default provision under the credit facility triggered by the Company's inability to deliver to the trustee under the indentures our audited financial statements for the year ended December 31,

2007 and Q1 Financial Statements by the applicable due dates provided in the indentures. The Company delivered to the lenders under the credit facility audited financial statements for 2007 on May 16, 2008, but did not deliver the Q1 Financial Statements until June 4, 2008, after the May 31, 2008 deadline. As a result and in accordance with the terms of the credit facility the Company notified the lenders that a "Default" (as defined in the credit facility) exists under the terms of the credit facility.

The credit facility provides that the Default will become an "Event of Default" only after a 30-day period during which the Company may cure the Default (the "Cure Period") by delivering the Q1 Financial Statements, which Cure Period may be extended for up to 90 days if the Company is diligently and continuously pursuing the cure. The Company believes that the filing of this Report on Form 10-Q and the delivery of the Q1 Financial Statements has cured this Default.

7. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

As of March 31, 2008, the Company had stock options, restricted stock awards, performance stock awards, contract stock awards and restricted stock unit awards outstanding under seven plans, the 1993 Incentive Stock Option and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the 1993 Plan), the 1996 Incentive Stock Option and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the 1996 Plan), the 1998 Stock Option Plan (the 1998 Plan), the 1999 Stock Option Plan (the 1999 Plan), the 2000 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2000 Plan), the 2001 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2001 Plan), and the 2003 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2003 Plan, and collectively, the Plans). No new awards may be granted under the 1993 Plan or the 1996 Plan.

Stock options issued under the Plans become exercisable over specified periods, generally within four years from the date of grant for officers, employees and consultants, and generally expire six years from the grant date. The transfer and non-forfeiture provisions of restricted stock issued under the Plans lapse over specified periods, generally three years after the date of grant.

Stock Options

The company did not grant stock options during the three-months ended March 31, 2008, and March 31, 2007, respectively. As of March 31, 2008, there was approximately $11.1 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested stock options. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.3 years. The Company received proceeds of $1.1 million and $7.5 million from stock option exercises for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Awards of Restricted Stock, Performance Stock and Contract Stock

Performance stock awards have performance features associated with them. Performance stock, restricted stock and contract stock awards generally have requisite service periods of three years. The fair value of these awards is being expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. As of March 31, 2008, there was approximately $8.2 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested awards. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 1.5 years.

The Company has no formal policy related to the repurchase of shares for the purpose of satisfying stock-based compensation obligations. Independent of these programs, the Company does have a practice of repurchasing shares, from time to time, in the open market.

The Company also maintains an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the ESPP), which provides eligible employees of the Company with the opportunity to acquire shares of common stock at periodic intervals by means of accumulated payroll deductions. The ESPP was amended in 2005 to eliminate the look-back option and to reduce the discount available to participants to five percent. Accordingly, the ESPP is a non-compensatory plan under Statement 123(R).

8. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Company has pension plans covering certain former U.S. employees of Miltex, as well as certain employees in the UK and former employees in Germany. Net periodic benefit costs for the Company's defined benefit pension plans included the following amounts (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Service cost	$ 71	$ 42
Interest cost	360	163
Expected return on plan assets	(305)	(140)
Recognized net actuarial loss	6	70
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 132	$ 135

The Company made $131,000 and $71,000 of contributions to its defined benefit pension plans during the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

9. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	2007
Net income	$ 11,565	$ 9,074
Foreign currency translation adjustment	10,130	1,545
Comprehensive income	$ 21,695	$ 10,619

10. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Basic and diluted net income per share was as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	2007
Basic net income per share:		
Net income	$ 11,565	$ 9,074
Weighted average common shares outstanding	26,889	28,371
Basic net income per share	$ 0.43	$ 0.32
Diluted net income per share:		
Net income	$ 11,565	$ 9,074
Add back:		
Interest expense and other income/(expense) related to convertible notes payable, net of tax	—	3
Net income applicable to common stock	$ 11,565	$ 9,077
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Basic	26,889	28,371
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock options and restricted stock	878	838
Shares issuable upon conversion of notes payable	701	756
Weighted average common shares for diluted earnings per share	28,468	29,965
Diluted net income per share	$ 0.41	$ 0.30

Options outstanding at March 31, 2008 and 2007 to acquire approximately 0.5 million shares and 0.7 million shares of common stock, respectively, were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, because their effects would be anti-dilutive.

11. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company's management reviews financial results and manages the business on an aggregate basis. Therefore, financial results are reported in a single operating segment, the development, manufacture and marketing of medical devices for use in cranial and spinal procedures, peripheral nerve repair, small bone and joint injuries, and the repair and reconstruction of soft tissue.

The Company presents its revenues in two categories: Neurosurgical and Orthopedic Implants and Medical Surgical Equipment. The Company's revenues were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	2007
Revenue		
Neurosurgical and Orthopedic Implants	$ 67,600	$ 47,087
Medical Surgical Equipment	88,408	75,945
Total Revenue	$ 156,008	$ 123,032

Certain of the Company's products, including the DuraGen® and NeuraGen™ product families and the INTEGRA® Dermal Regeneration Template and wound-dressing products, contain material derived from bovine tissue. Products that contain materials derived from animal

sources, including food as well as pharmaceuticals and medical devices, are increasingly subject to scrutiny from the press and regulatory authorities. These products constituted 22% and 23% of total revenues in each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Accordingly, widespread public controversy concerning collagen products, new regulation, or a ban of the Company's products containing material derived from bovine tissue could have a material adverse effect on the Company's current business or its ability to expand its business.

Total revenues by major geographic area are summarized below (in thousands):

	United States	Europe	Asia Pacific	Other Foreign	Total
Three months ended March 31, 2008	$ 113,375	$ 26,662	$ 7,219	$ 8,752	$156,008
Three months ended March 31, 2007	91,374	19,978	5,682	5,998	123,032

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In consideration for certain technology, manufacturing, distribution and selling rights and licenses granted to the Company, the Company has agreed to pay royalties on the sales of products that are commercialized relative to the granted rights and licenses. Royalty payments under these agreements by the Company were not significant for any of the periods presented.

Various lawsuits, claims and proceedings are pending or have been settled by the Company. The most significant of those are described below.

In May 2006, Codman & Shurtleff, Inc., a division of Johnson & Johnson, commenced an action in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey for declaratory judgment against the Company with respect to United States Patent No. 5,997,895 (the "'895 Patent") held by the Company. The Company's patent covers dural repair technology related to the Company's DuraGen® family of duraplasty products.

The action seeks declaratory relief that Codman's DURAFORM® product does not infringe the Company's patent and that the Company's patent is invalid. Codman does not seek either damages from the Company or injunctive relief to prevent the Company from selling the DuraGen® Dural Graft Matrix. The Company has filed a counterclaim against Codman, alleging that Codman's DURAFORM® product infringes the '895 Patent, seeking injunctive relief preventing the sale and use of DURAFORM®, and seeking damages, including treble damages, for past infringement.

In addition to these matters, we are subject to various claims, lawsuits and proceedings in the ordinary course of our business, including claims by current or former employees, distributors and competitors and with respect to our products. In the opinion of management, such claims are either adequately covered by insurance or otherwise indemnified, or are not expected, individually or in the aggregate, to result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition. However, it is possible that our results of operations, financial position and cash flows in a particular period could be materially affected by these contingencies.

The Company accrues for loss contingencies in accordance with SFAS 5; that is, when it is deemed probable that a loss has been incurred and that loss is estimable. The amounts accrued are based on the full amount of the estimated loss before considering insurance proceeds, and do not include an estimate for legal fees expected to be incurred in connection with the loss contingency. The Company consistently accrues legal fees expected to be incurred in connection with loss contingencies as those fees are incurred by outside counsel as a period cost, as permitted by EITF Topic D-77.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the month of April 2008, the Company used the remaining proceeds from its $120.0 million of outstanding borrowings under its credit facility along with existing funds to repay its 2.5% Contingent Convertible Subordinated Notes approximating $119.4 million.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report and our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have made statements in this report which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions about the Company. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including but not limited to those set forth above under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

You can identify these forward-looking statements by forward-looking words such as "believe," "may," "could," "will," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "seek," "plan," "expect," "should," "would" and similar expressions in this report.

GENERAL

Integra is a market-leading, innovative medical device company focused on helping the medical professional enhance the standard of care for patients. Integra provides customers with clinically relevant, innovative and cost-effective products that improve the quality of life for patients. We focus on cranial and spinal procedures, peripheral nerve repair, small bone and joint injuries, and the repair and reconstruction of soft tissue.

Our distribution channels include four main sales organizations (Integra NeuroSciences, Integra Extremity Reconstruction and Integra Instruments and Integra OrthoBiologics distribution platform), a network managed by a direct sales organization and strategic alliances. We have direct sales forces in the United States. Outside of the United States, we sell our products directly through sales representatives in major European markets and through stocking distributors elsewhere. We generally invest substantial resources and management effort to develop our sales organizations, and we believe that we compete very effectively in this aspect of our business.

We present revenues in two categories: Neurosurgical and Orthopedic Implants and Medical Surgical Equipment. Our Neurosurgical and Orthopedic Implants product group includes the following: dural grafts that are indicated for the repair of the dural matter; bone graft substitutes that promote the regeneration of bone; dermal regeneration and engineered wound dressings; implants used in small bone and joint fixation, repair of peripheral nerves; hydrocephalus management; and implants used in bone regeneration and in guided tissue regeneration in periodontal surgery. Our Medical Surgical Equipment product group includes the following: ultrasonic surgery systems for tissue ablation; cranial stabilization and brain retraction systems; instrumentation used in general, neurosurgical, spinal, plastic and reconstructive surgery and dental procedures; systems for the measurement of various brain parameters; specialty surgical lighting systems; and devices used to gain access to the cranial cavity and to drain excess cerebrospinal fluid from the ventricle of the brain.

We manage these product groups and distribution channels on a centralized basis. Accordingly, we report our financial results under a single operating segment — the development, manufacturing and distribution of medical devices.

We manufacture many of our products in various plants located in the United States, Puerto Rico, France, Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Mexico. We also manufacture some of our ultrasonic surgical instruments and source most of our hand-held surgical instruments through specialized third-party vendors.

We believe that we have a particular advantage in the development, manufacture and sale of specialty tissue repair products derived from bovine collagen. Products that contain materials derived from animal sources, including food as well as pharmaceuticals and medical devices, are increasingly subject to scrutiny from the media and regulatory authorities. These products comprised 22% and 23% of total revenues in each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Accordingly, widespread public controversy concerning collagen products, new regulation, or a ban of our products containing material derived from bovine tissue, could have a material adverse effect on our current business and our ability to expand our business.

Our objective is to continue to build a customer-focused and profitable medical device company by developing or acquiring innovative medical devices and other products to sell through our sales channels. Our strategy therefore entails substantial growth in revenues through both internal means — through launching new and innovative products and selling existing products more intensively — and by acquiring existing businesses or already successful product lines.

We aim to achieve this growth in revenues while maintaining strong financial results. While we pay attention to any meaningful trend in our financial results, we pay particular attention to measurements that are indicative of long-term profitable growth. These measurements include revenue growth (derived through acquisitions and products developed internally), gross margins on total revenues, operating margins (which we aim to continually expand on as we leverage our existing infrastructure), and earnings per diluted share of common stock.

ACQUISITIONS

Our strategy for growing our business includes the acquisition of complementary product lines and companies. Our recent acquisitions of businesses, assets and product lines may make our financial results for the three months ended March 31, 2008 not directly comparable to those of the corresponding prior-year period. See Note 2 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for a further discussion. Since the beginning of 2007, we have acquired the following businesses:

In January 2007 we acquired the DenLite product line from Welch Allyn in an asset purchase for $2.2 million in cash paid at closing and approximately $35,000 of acquisition-related expenses. DenLite is a lighted mouth mirror used in dental procedures.

In May 2007, we acquired the shares of LXU Healthcare, Inc. ("LXU") for $30.0 million in cash paid at closing and $0.5 million of acquisition-related expenses. LXU is operated as part of our surgical instruments business.

In May 2007, we acquired certain assets of the pain management business of Physician Industries, Inc. ("Physician Industries") for approximately $4.0 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments and acquisition expenses of $74,000. In addition, we may pay additional amounts over the next four years depending on the performance of the business. Physician Industries, located in Salt Lake City, Utah, assembles, markets, and sells a comprehensive line of pain management products for acute and chronic pain, including customized trays for spinal, epidural, nerve block, and biopsy procedures.

In October 2007, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of IsoTis, Inc. and subsidiaries ("IsoTis") for $64.0 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments and acquisition expenses of $4.6 million. IsoTis is based in Irvine, California. IsoTis develops, manufactures and markets proprietary products for the treatment of musculoskeletal diseases and disorders. IsoTis' current orthobiologics products are bone graft substitutes that promote the regeneration of bone and are used to repair natural, trauma-related and surgically-created defects common in orthopedic procedures, including spinal fusions.

In December 2007 we acquired all of the outstanding stock of the Precise Dental family of companies ("Precise") for $10.5 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments and acquisition expenses of $292,000. The Precise Dental family of companies develop, manufacture, procure, market and sell endodontic materials and dental accessories, including the manufacture of absorbable paper points, gutta percha and dental mirrors. Together these companies have procurement and distribution operations in Canoga Park, California and manufacturing operations at multiple locations in Mexico.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2008 was $11.6 million, or $.41 per diluted share, as compared to net income of $9.1 million, or $.30 per diluted share, for the three months ended March 31, 2007. These amounts include the following pre-tax charges (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Employee termination and related costs	$ —	$ 69
Inventory fair market value purchase accounting adjustments	3,208	—
Facility consolidation, acquisition integration, manufacturing transfer, enterprise business system integration and related costs	364	499
Incremental professional and bank fees related to the delayed 10-K filing	548	—
Charges associated with discontinued or withdrawn product lines	—	500
Total	$ 4,120	$ 1,068

Of these amounts, $3.4 million and $0.6 million were charged to cost of product revenues in the three-month periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 respectively. The remaining amounts were primarily charged to selling, general and administrative and interest expenses.

We believe that, given our ongoing, active strategy of seeking new acquisitions and integrating recent acquisitions, our current focus on rationalizing our existing manufacturing and distribution infrastructure, our recent review of various product lines in relation to our current business strategy, and a renewed focus on enterprise business systems integrations, charges similar to those discussed above could recur with similar materiality in the future. We believe that the delineation of these costs provides useful information to measure the comparative performance of our business operations.

Revenues and Gross Margin on Product Revenues

Our revenues and gross margin on product revenues were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2008	2007
Neurosurgical and Orthopedic Implants	$ 67,600	$ 47,087
Medical Surgical Equipment	88,408	75,945
Total revenue	$ 156,008	$ 123,032
Cost of product revenues	62,212	48,577
Gross margin on total revenues	$ 93,796	$ 74,455
Gross margin as a percentage of total revenues	60%	61%

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2008 AS COMPARED TO THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2007

Revenues and Gross Margin

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2008, total revenues increased by $33 million, or 27%, to $156 million from $123 million for the same period last year. Domestic revenues increased by $22 million to $113.4 million from $91.4 million, decreasing to 73% of total revenues for the three-month period ended March 31, 2008, compared to 74% of total revenues in the same period last year.

In the Neurosurgical and Orthopedic Implants category, sales of our DuraGen® family of products, extremity reconstruction implants, private label infection control products and bone growth products led the revenue growth. Rapid growth in dermal repair products and sales of products for the foot and ankle accounted for much of the increase in implant product revenues. IsoTis products contributed $10.5 million of sales in the first quarter of 2008.

In the Medical Surgical Equipment category, acquired products and neurosurgical systems provided most of the year-over-year growth. LXU Healthcare products, Physician Industries products and Precise Dental products (all acquired in 2007) contributed $12.8 million of sales in the first quarter of 2008.

We have generated our product revenue growth through acquisitions, new product launches and increased direct sales and marketing efforts both domestically and in Europe. We expect that our expanded domestic sales force, the continued implementation of our direct sales strategy in Europe and sales of internally developed and acquired products will drive our future revenue growth. We also intend to continue to acquire businesses that complement our existing businesses and products. Many of our recent acquisitions involve businesses or product lines that overlap in some way with our existing products. Our sales and marketing departments are integrating these acquisitions, and there has been, and we expect there will continue to be, some cannibalization of sales of our existing products that will affect our internal growth.

Foreign exchange fluctuations, predominantly the strength of the euro versus the dollar, accounted for a $3.6 million increase in first quarter revenues as compared to the same period last year.

Gross margin increased by $19.3 million to $93.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2008, from $74.5 million for the same period last year. Gross margin as a percentage of total revenue is 60% for the first quarter 2008 compared to 61% for the same period last year. This decrease comes from the impact of inventory purchase accounting related to our IsoTis and Precise Dental acquisitions in the fourth quarter of 2007.

We expect that sales of our higher gross margin products will continue to increase as a proportion of total product revenues. Our expectation of our sales and gross margin mix may change if we make future acquisitions. We anticipate that the relatively lower gross margins generated from sales of LXU and IsoTis products will offset some of these benefits.

Other Operating Expenses

The following is a summary of other operating expenses as a percent of total revenues:

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2008	2007
Research and development	5%	5%
Selling, general and administrative	40%	40%
Intangible asset amortization	2%	2%
Total other operating expenses	47%	47%

Total other operating expenses, which consist of research and development expense, selling, general and administrative expense and amortization expense, increased $15.3 million, or 26%, to $73.3 million in the first quarter of 2008, compared to $58.0 million in the first quarter of 2007.

Research and development expenses in the first quarter of 2008 increased by $1.7 million to $7.8 million, compared to $6.1 million in the same period last year. The increase was due in part to the acquisitions of LXU Healthcare and IsoTis and in part to increased spending on collagen regenerative technology and ultrasonic aspirator product development programs.

In 2008, we expect our research and development expenses as a percentage of total revenues to increase as we increase expenditures on research and clinical activities. These activities will be directed toward expanding the indications for use of our absorbable implant technology products, including our multi-center clinical trial to support an application to the FDA for approval of the DuraGen Plus® Adhesion Barrier Matrix product in the United States.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the first quarter of 2008 increased by $13.4 million to $62.5 million, compared to $49.1 million in the same period last year. Selling expenses increased by $5.1 million primarily due to increase in revenues and the corresponding commission costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses also increased in the first quarter of 2008 compared to the same period last year in connection with the acquisitions of LXU Healthcare, IsoTis and Precise Dental businesses.

We will continue to expand our direct sales and marketing organizations in our direct selling platforms and increase corporate staff to support the recent growth in our business, to integrate acquired businesses, and to improve the internal controls over financial reporting. Additionally, we have incurred higher operating costs in connection with our recent investments in our infrastructure, including the continued implementation of an enterprise business system and the expansion of our finance and accounting staff. We expect to incur costs related to these activities in 2008 as we complete these on-going activities.

Amortization expense in the first quarter of 2008 increased by $0.2 million to $3.0 million, compared to $2.8 million in the same period last year. The increase was primarily related to LXU and IsoTis intangible assets acquired in 2007.

Non-Operating Income and Expenses

The following is a summary of non-operating income and expenses (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31	
	2008	2007
Interest income	$ 687	$ 223
Interest expense	4,215	2,759
Other income (expense)	1,507	(208)

Interest Income

Interest income increased in the three-month period ended March 31, 2008, compared to the same period last year, primarily due to higher average cash and investment balances.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased in the three-month period ended March 31, 2008, compared to the same period last year, primarily due to the issuance of $330 million of senior convertible notes in June 2007, which was offset by lower borrowing costs on our credit facility. On March 4, 2008, we entered into a waiver agreement with the lenders on our credit facility primarily related to the late filing of our 10-K. We paid $317,500 with respect to this waiver which is treated as interest expense.

Our reported interest expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, includes $3.2 million and $.8 of cash interest expense on convertible notes. We incurred approximately $9.8 million of costs in connection with the issuance of our 2010 and 2012 Notes in the second quarter of 2007, which are being amortized over the term of the notes. Interest expense of the three-month period ended March 31, 2008 includes $0.6 million of non-cash amortization of debt issuance costs as compared to $0.1 million in the same period last year.

On March 17, 2008, our 2008 Notes matured and we paid $1.8 million of contingent interest because our common stock price was greater than $37.56 at thirty days prior to the maturity date. The value of this contingent interest obligation was marked to its fair value at each balance sheet date, with changes in the fair value recorded to interest expense. The changes in the estimated fair value of the contingent interest obligation increased interest expense by $25,000 and $168,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In accordance with the terms of the 2008 Notes we paid approximately $0.2 million and $119.4 million and issued 12,000 and 756,000 shares of our common stock in March and April 2008, respectively. We borrowed $120 million under our credit facility in March in order to repay the 2008 Notes, which were entirely repaid by April 15, 2008.

Other Income

Other income increased in the three-month period ended March 31, 2008, compared to the same period last year, primarily due to foreign exchange gains of $1.5 million in the first quarter of 2008. The foreign exchange gain in the first quarter of 2008 primarily relates to the re-measurement through income of a U.S. dollar intercompany liability of the Company's Ireland manufacturing company, the functional currency of which was changed to euros effective January 1, 2008. This change was made due to key operational changes in the Ireland manufacturing company's activities, which have led to the majority of that entity's activities being conducted in euros.

Income Taxes

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Income before income taxes	18,515	$13,759
Income tax expense	6,950	4,685
Net income	11,565	9,074
Effective tax rate	38%	34%

Our effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was 38% and 34%, respectively. The increase in the effective income tax rate year-over-year was primarily due to the changes in the geographic mix of taxable income attributable to recently acquired businesses and the change in valuation allowances.

Our effective tax rate may vary from period to period depending on, among other factors, the geographic and business mix of taxable earnings and losses. We consider these factors and others, including our history of generating taxable earnings, in assessing our ability to realize deferred tax assets.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCT REVENUES AND OPERATIONS

Product revenues by major geographic area are summarized below (in thousands):

	United States	Europe	Asia Pacific	Other Foreign	Total
Three months ended March 31, 2008	$113,375	$ 26,662	$ 7,219	$ 8,752	$156,008
Three months ended March 31, 2007	91,374	19,978	5,682	5,998	123,032

For the three months ended March 31, 2008, revenues from customers outside the United States totaled $42.6 million, or 27% of total revenues, of which approximately 63% were to European customers. Revenues from customers outside the United States included $30.3 million of revenues generated in foreign currencies. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, revenues from customers outside the United States totaled $31.7 million, or 26% of total revenues, of which approximately 63% were to European customers. Revenues from customers outside the United States included $19.5 million of revenues generated in foreign currencies.

Because we have operations based in Europe and we generate revenues and incur operating expenses in euros, British pounds, Swiss francs, Canadian dollars, Mexican pesos, and the Japanese yen, we experience currency exchange risk with respect to those foreign currency denominated revenues or expenses. We currently do not hedge our exposure to foreign currency risk. Accordingly, a weakening of the dollar against the euro, British pound, Swiss franc, Canadian dollar, Mexican peso, and the Japanese yen, could negatively affect future gross margins and operating margins. We will continue to assess the potential effects that changes in foreign currency exchange rates could have on our business. If we believe this potential impact presents a significant risk to our business, we may enter into derivative financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

Additionally, we generate significant revenues outside the United States, a portion of which are U.S. dollar-denominated transactions conducted with customers who generate revenue in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which those customers do business may have an impact on the demand for our products in foreign countries.

Local economic conditions, regulatory or political considerations, the effectiveness of our sales representatives and distributors, local competition and changes in local medical practice all may combine to affect our sales into markets outside the United States.

Relationships with customers and effective terms of sale frequently vary by country, often with longer-term receivables than are typical in the United States.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We had cash and cash equivalents totaling approximately $199.0 million and $57.3 million as of March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively.

Cash Flows

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2008	2007
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 20,346	$ 15,282
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,850)	(6,173)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	121,001	(3,364)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	3,177	887
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	$ 141,674	$ 6,632

Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities

We generated positive operating cash flows of $20.3 million and $15.3 million at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Operating cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2007 were $47 million. Cash provided by operations has recently been and is expected to continue to be our primary means of funding existing operations and capital expenditures. Operating cash flows improved as a result of higher pre-tax income, and improved working capital management.

Cash Flows (Used in) Provided by Investing and Financing Activities

Our principal use of funds during the first quarter ended March 31, 2008 was $2.9 million in capital expenditures. We received $1.1 million from the issuance of common stock through the exercise of stock options during the period. We also borrowed $120 million under our senior credit facility and paid off $.2 million of outstanding debt. We borrowed $120.0 million under our credit facility in March in order to repay the 2008 Notes which were entirely repaid by April 15, 2008.

Working Capital

At March 31, 2008 and December 2007, working capital was $172.2 million and $148.3 million, respectively. The increase in working capital is primarily related to the increase in cash and cash equivalents of $21.7 million, excluding the $120 million of borrowings under our credit facility in the first quarter of 2008.

Convertible Debt and Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility

We pay interest each June 1 and December 1 on our $165 million senior convertible notes due June 2010 (“2010 Notes”) at an annual rate of 2.75% and on our $165 million senior convertible notes due June 2012 (“2012 Notes” and, collectively with the “2010 Notes”, the “Notes”) at an annual rate of 2.375%. In 2008, we will pay an additional amount to holders of the Notes as liquidated damages for failure to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statements that permit resales of the common stock issuable upon conversion of the Notes, which failure was caused by our inability to timely file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. Pursuant to the registration rights agreements, dated June 11, 2007, related to the Notes, the liquidated damages amount is calculated at an annualized rate of 0.25% of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes beginning on May 11, 2008 until the earlier of the date on which a qualifying shelf registration statement becomes effective or June 11, 2008. We estimate that the aggregate payments for the 30-day period from May 11, 2008 to June 11, 2008 will equal approximately $70,000. Payments of the liquidated damages amount will be made at the same time that ordinary interest payments are made to the holders of the Notes.

The Notes are senior, unsecured obligations of Integra, and are convertible into cash and, if applicable, shares of our common stock based on an initial conversion rate, subject to adjustment, of 15.0917 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes for the 2010 Notes and 15.3935 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes for the 2012 Notes (which represents an initial conversion price of approximately $66.26 per share and approximately $64.96 per share for the 2010 Notes and the 2012 Notes, respectively.) We expect to satisfy any conversion of the Notes with cash up to the principal amount of the applicable series of Notes pursuant to the net share settlement mechanism set forth in the applicable indenture and, with respect to any excess conversion value, with shares of our common stock. The Notes are convertible only in the following circumstances: (1) if the closing sale price of our common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price during a period as defined in the indenture; (2) if the average trading price per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes is less than or equal to 97% of the average conversion value of the Notes during a period as defined in the indenture; (3) at any time on or after December 15, 2009 (in connection with the 2010 Notes) or anytime after December 15, 2011 (in connection with the 2012 Notes); or (4) if specified corporate transactions occur. The issue price

of the Notes was equal to their face amount, which is also the amount holders are entitled to receive at maturity if the Notes are not converted. As of March 31, 2008, none of these conditions existed and, as a result, the $330 million balance of the 2010 Notes and the 2012 Notes is classified as long-term.

The Notes, under the terms of the private placement agreement, are guaranteed fully by Integra LifeSciences Corporation, a subsidiary of Integra. The 2010 Notes will rank equal in right of payment to the 2012 Notes. The Notes will be Integra's direct senior unsecured obligations and will rank equal in right of payment to all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

In connection with the issuance of the Notes, we entered into call transactions and warrant transactions, primarily with affiliates of the initial purchasers of the Notes (the "hedge participants"), in connection with each series of Notes. The cost of the call transactions to us was approximately $46.8 million. We received approximately $21.7 million of proceeds from the warrant transactions. The call transactions involved our purchasing call options from the hedge participants, and the warrant transactions involved us selling call options to the hedge participants with a higher strike price than the purchased call options.

The initial strike price of the call transactions is (1) for the 2010 Notes, approximately $66.26 per share of Common Stock, and (2) for the 2012 Notes, approximately $64.96, in each case subject to anti-dilution adjustments substantially similar to those in the Notes. The initial strike price of the warrant transactions is (i) for the 2010 Notes, approximately $77.96 per share of Common Stock and (ii) for the 2012 Notes, approximately $90.95, in each case subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments.

On March 5, 2008, we borrowed $120.0 million under our senior secured revolving credit facility, and as a result of this borrowing, we currently have $120.0 million of outstanding borrowings under this credit facility. We used the proceeds along with existing funds to repay our 2.5% Contingent Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2008 upon conversion or maturity, approximating $119.6 million, and related accrued and contingent interest approximating an additional $3.3 million.

We paid interest on our $120 million contingent convertible subordinated notes due March 2008 ("2008 Notes") at an annual rate of 2.5% each September 15 and March 15. On March 17, 2008, we also paid $1.8 million of contingent interest on the 2008 Notes at maturity because our common stock price was greater than $37.56 at thirty days prior to their maturity. This market price greater than $37.56 per share also allowed holders of the 2008 Notes to convert the notes prior to maturity. There were no financial covenants associated with the 2008 Notes. We repaid these Notes upon conversion or maturity in March and April 2008 in accordance with the terms of the 2008 Notes and issued 768,000 shares of our common stock.

Share Repurchase Plan

In October 2007, our Board of Directors adopted a new program that authorizes us to repurchase shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price not to exceed $75 million through December 31, 2008. Shares may be repurchased either in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. As of March 31, 2008, there remained $54.5 million available for share repurchases under this authorization.

Dividend Policy

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock since our formation. Our credit facility limits the amount of dividends that we may pay. Any future determinations to pay cash dividends on our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors.

Capital Resources

We believe that our cash and borrowings under the senior secured revolving credit facility are sufficient to finance our operations and capital expenditures in the near term. We make regular borrowings and payments each month against the credit facility and consider the outstanding amounts to be short-term in nature. See "Convertible Debt and Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility" for a description of the material terms of our credit facility.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

As of March 31, 2008, we were obligated to pay the following amounts under various agreements:

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years (in millions)	3-5 Years	More than 5 years
Convertible Securities — Short Term	$ 119.4	$ 119.4	$ —	$ —	$ —
Convertible Securities — Long Term	330.0	—	165.0	165.0	—
Revolving Credit Facility*	120.0	120.0	—	—	—
Interest on Convertible Securities	29.1	8.5	14.7	5.9	—
Operating Leases	16.7	4.4	6.3	2.0	4.0
Purchase Obligations	11.1	5.6	0.7	4.8	—
Warranty Obligations	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Pension Contributions	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1
Total	$ 626.6	$ 258.0	$ 186.7	$ 177.8	$ 4.1

* The Company makes regular borrowing and payments each month against the credit facility and considers the outstanding amounts to be short-term in nature based on its current intent. If additional borrowings are made in connection with, for instance, future acquisitions, this could impact the timing of when the Company intends to repay amounts under this credit facility which runs through December 2011.

Excluded from the contractual obligations table is the liability for unrecognized tax benefits totaling $10.9 million. This liability for unrecognized tax benefits has been excluded because we cannot make a reliable estimate of the period in which the unrecognized tax benefits will be realized.

In addition, the terms of the purchase agreements executed in connection with certain acquisitions we closed in the last several years require us to make payments to the sellers of those businesses based on the performance of such businesses after the acquisition.

OTHER MATTERS

Critical Accounting Policies

The critical accounting estimates included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 has not materially changed.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. APB 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments that May be Settled in Cash Upon Conversion ("FSP APB 14-1"). FSP APB 14-1 requires that the liability and equity components of convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) be separately accounted for in a manner that reflects an issuer's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, however, early adoption is not permitted. Retrospective application to all periods presented is required except for instruments that were not outstanding during any of the periods that will be presented in the annual financial statements for the period of adoption but were outstanding during an earlier period. We are currently assessing the impact of adopting FSP APB 14-1, which we believe may be material to our financial condition and results of operations.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities ("FAS 161"), which is effective January 1, 2009. FAS 161 requires enhanced disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities to allow for a better understanding of their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Among other things, FAS 161 requires disclosure of the fair values of derivative instruments and associated gains and losses in a tabular format. Since FAS 161 requires only additional disclosures about our derivatives and hedging activities, the adoption of FAS 161 is not expected to affect our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141(R), Business Combinations ("Statement 141(R)"), a replacement of FASB Statement No. 141. Statement 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and applies to all business combinations. Statement 141(R) provides that, upon initially obtaining control, an acquirer shall recognize 100 percent of the fair values of acquired assets, including goodwill, and assumed liabilities, with only limited exceptions, even if the acquirer has not acquired 100 percent of its target. Additionally, Statement 141(R) changes current practice, in part, as follows: (1) contingent consideration arrangements will be fair valued at the acquisition date and included on that basis in the purchase price consideration;

(2) transaction costs will be expensed as incurred, rather than capitalized as part of the purchase price; (3) pre-acquisition contingencies, such as legal issues, will generally have to be accounted for in purchase accounting at fair value; and (4) in order to accrue for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting, the requirements in FASB Statement No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, would have to be met at the acquisition date. While there is no expected impact to our consolidated financial statements on the accounting for acquisitions completed prior to December 31, 2008, the adoption of Statement 141(R) on January 1, 2009 could materially change the accounting for business combinations consummated subsequent to that date or ones closed in 2008, but for which the purchase price allocation is finalized in 2009.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates that could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition. To manage the volatility relating to these typical business exposures, we may enter into various derivative transactions when appropriate. We do not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

A discussion of foreign currency exchange risks is provided under the caption “International Product Revenues and Operations” under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Interest Rate Risk — Senior Secured Credit Facility

We are exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations on the interest paid under the terms of our senior secured credit facility. A hypothetical 100 basis point movement in interest rates applicable to this credit facility would increase or decrease interest expense by approximately $1.2 million on an annual basis.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Management has designed our disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b), we have carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of March 31, 2008 because of the material weaknesses discussed below. Notwithstanding the material weaknesses discussed below, our management has concluded that the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no material changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management Action Plan and Progress to Date

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. In our Form 10-K for the year

ended December 31, 2007, management noted it had identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting with respect to the following:

1. The Company did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel with the appropriate skills, training and experience to identify and address the application of generally accepted accounting principles and effective controls with respect to locations undergoing change or experiencing staff turnover. Specifically, the Company did not maintain a sufficient complement of personnel to completely and accurately record and review the inventory, accrued liabilities, intercompany accounts, account receivable and income taxes accounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007. Further, effective communication was not designed and in place for sharing of information within and between our finance department and other operating departments. This control deficiency contributed to the following control deficiencies which are individually considered to be material weaknesses.

2. The Company did not maintain effective controls over certain financial statement accounts reconciliation. Specifically, accounts reconciliation involving inventory, accrued liabilities, intercompany accounts, account receivable and income taxes were not designed for proper preparation and timely review and reconciling items were not timely resolved and adjusted. This control deficiency resulted in audit adjustments to the aforementioned accounts and disclosures in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007.

3. The Company did not maintain effective controls over the recording and elimination of intercompany transactions. Specifically, controls were not appropriately designed for completeness and accuracy of intercompany accounts and to reconcile and review intercompany transactions between the Company's subsidiaries on a timely basis. This control deficiency resulted in improper intercompany profit eliminations and audit adjustments to intercompany sales and cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2007.

4. The Company did not maintain effective controls over the completeness and accuracy of its income tax provision. Specifically, controls were not appropriately designed to ensure its income tax provision and related income taxes payable and deferred income tax assets and liabilities were properly calculated. This control deficiency resulted in audit adjustments to the aforementioned accounts and disclosures in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007.

5. The Company did not maintain effective controls over the system configuration, segregation of duties and access to key financial reporting systems, particularly with respect to locations undergoing systems implementations. Specifically, key financial reporting systems were not appropriately configured to ensure that certain transactions were properly processed, to segregate duties amongst personnel and to ensure that unauthorized individuals did not have access to add, change or delete key financial data. Further, the Company lacked adequate internal access security policies and procedures.

These control deficiencies could result in misstatements of financial statement accounts and disclosures that would result in a material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Remediation of these weaknesses had not yet been completed and, therefore, these material weaknesses continued to exist as of March 31, 2008.

In response to the material weaknesses, we have taken certain actions and will continue to take further steps to strengthen our control processes and procedures in order to remediate such material weaknesses. We will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures on an ongoing basis and will take further action as appropriate. These actions include an assessment of intercompany accounts and the reconciliation process with the assistance of outside consultants. This was helpful not only in connection with previous quarterly closes, but also identified a number of process improvements which will be implemented in future monthly and quarterly closes.

Additionally, we have taken and are taking the following actions to remediate the material weaknesses identified above:

- On September 6, 2007, we accepted the resignation of our Chief Financial Officer.
- Reassigned our former corporate controller from the business development department to the finance organization to assist with the quarterly close and process improvements.
- Recruited additional accounting and tax professionals who can provide the adequate experience and knowledge to improve the timeliness and effectiveness of our account reconciliations and ultimately the financial reporting processes. Several individuals have been hired within the finance organization and management continues to recruit additional personnel. We have utilized our internal audit group and outside consultants as needed to assist with executing the preparation and/or reviews of reconciliations under our direction. Training for current and new personnel is being addressed. We also have developed a group that is solely dedicated to developing and administrating training materials to departmental personnel as well as enhancing communication channels among departments and organizations within the company.

- Enhancements to the reconciliation process were made during the 2007 fiscal year. Reconciliations are being reviewed by several levels of management prior to finalization. In addition, during the first quarter of 2008, management developed reconciliation policies and procedures that will be administered to all departments in 2008.
- Management continues to address the control weaknesses around intercompany accounting transactions. Detailed intercompany reconciliations will be prepared each period and analyzed by several levels of management. Process changes are being identified and implemented, which enforce compliance with existing and revised processes for intercompany transactions and allow for easier accounting and monitoring of such transactions. Process improvements are still being analyzed and addressed by management.
- Certain individuals have been hired in the tax department. These individuals have been working on assessing the current tax structure and reviewing the transactions in the tax accounts. Management will continue working on addressing the control weaknesses as it relates to assessing and recording tax transactions.
- The Company performed a detailed study related to its controls associated with the use of its primary financial reporting system and has a working group in place focused on implementing the key findings from that assessment. The Business Process Management team was established and has been recruiting IT and project management professionals with the necessary knowledge and experience to continue the optimization efforts around the Company's Enterprise Resource Planning system (ERP) and supporting business processes. The team continues its planning around additional phases of ERP rollouts in international locations and the integration of acquired businesses. We expect the remediation in this area to continue for a number of months.

The effectiveness of any system of controls and procedures is subject to certain limitations, and, as a result, there can be no assurance that our controls and procedures will detect all errors or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system will be attained.

We will continue to develop new policies and procedures as well as educate and train our financial reporting department regarding our existing policies and procedures in a continual effort to improve our internal control over financial reporting, and will be taking further actions as appropriate. We view this as an ongoing effort to which we will devote significant resources.

We believe that the foregoing actions have improved and will continue to improve our internal control over financial reporting, as well as our disclosure controls and procedures.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Various lawsuits, claims and proceedings are pending or have been settled by the Company. The most significant of those are described below.

In May 2006, Codman & Shurtleff, Inc., a division of Johnson & Johnson, commenced an action in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey for declaratory judgment against the Company with respect to United States Patent No. 5,997,895 (the "895 Patent") held by the Company. The Company's patent covers dural repair technology related to the Company's DuraGen® family of duraplasty products.

The action seeks declaratory relief that Codman's DURAFORM® product does not infringe the Company's patent and that the Company's patent is invalid. Codman does not seek either damages from the Company or injunctive relief to prevent the Company from selling the DuraGen® Dural Graft Matrix. The Company has filed a counterclaim against Codman, alleging that Codman's DURAFORM® product infringes the '895 Patent, seeking injunctive relief preventing the sale and use of DURAFORM®, and seeking damages, including treble damages, for past infringement.

In addition to these matters, we are subject to various claims, lawsuits and proceedings in the ordinary course of our business, including claims by current or former employees, distributors and competitors and with respect to our products. In the opinion of management, such claims are either adequately covered by insurance or otherwise indemnified, or are not expected, individually or in the aggregate, to result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition. However, it is possible that our results of operations, financial position and cash flows in a particular period could be materially affected by these contingencies.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Risk Factors included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 have not materially changed other than the modifications to the risks factors as set forth below.

We have material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and cannot assure you that additional material weaknesses will not be identified in the future.

Management identified material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting related to (1) the complement of its personnel; (2) the accounts reconciliation; (3) the intercompany transactions; (4) the income tax accounts; and (5) the configuration, segregation of duties and access to key financial reporting applications. Remediation of these weaknesses had not yet been completed, and therefore these material weaknesses continued to exist as of March 31, 2008. As a result of these material weaknesses, we were unable to file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (the "2007 Annual Report") on a timely basis. In addition, we were unable to file this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 (this "Quarterly Report") on a timely basis because of our need to first complete and file the 2007 Annual Report. In response to the material weaknesses identified, we have taken certain actions and will continue to take further steps in an attempt to strengthen our control processes and procedures in order to remediate such material weaknesses.

While we aim to work diligently to ensure a robust accounting system that is devoid of significant deficiencies and material weaknesses, given the growth of our business through acquisitions and the complexity of the accounting rules, we may, in the future, identify additional significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Any failure to maintain or implement required new or improved controls, or any difficulties we encounter in their implementation, could result in additional significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, cause us to fail to meet our periodic reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Any such failure could also adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual auditor attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated under Section 404. The existence of a material weakness could result in errors in our financial statements that could result in a restatement of financial statements, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, leading to a decline in our stock price. See Item 4 Controls and Procedures for a further discussion of our assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting.

Our failure to timely file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission could result in the delisting of our common stock from The NASDAQ Global Select Market which could adversely affect the liquidity of our common stock and the market price of our common stock could decline.

On May 20, 2008, we received a notice from the staff of The NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") stating that the Company is not in compliance with Marketplace Rule 4310(c) (14) because it had not filed this Quarterly Report on a timely basis. Due to such noncompliance, the Company's common stock may be subject to potential delisting from NASDAQ. We had previously requested a hearing before the NASDAQ Listing Qualifications Panel (the "Panel") to appeal the NASDAQ staff's determination related to the 2007 Annual Report and to present our plan to regain compliance with NASDAQ's filing requirements, which was held on April 24, 2008. The hearing request automatically stayed the delisting of the common stock pending the Panel's review and decision. On May 29, 2008, the Panel notified us that it had determined to continue listing of the Company's securities on NASDAQ, subject to the Company filing its Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 on or before June 13, 2008. Following the filing of this Form 10-Q, we intend to request that the Panel determine that the Company is back in compliance with the NASDAQ listing requirements.

In addition, for continued listing of our common stock on NASDAQ, we are required to, among other things, maintain certain minimum thresholds with regard to stockholders' equity and minimum closing bid prices. If we do not meet the continued listing requirements, our common stock could be subject to delisting from trading on NASDAQ. There can be no assurance that we will continue to meet all requirements for continued listing on NASDAQ.

If we are unable to continue to list our common stock for trading on NASDAQ, there may be an adverse impact on the market price and liquidity of our common stock, and our stock may be subject to the "penny stock rules" contained in Section 15(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder. Delisting of our common stock from NASDAQ could also materially adversely affect our business, including, among other things: our ability to raise additional financing to fund our operations, our ability to attract and retain customers, and our ability to attract and retain personnel, including management personnel. In addition, if we were unable to list our common stock for trading on NASDAQ, many institutional investors would no longer be able to retain their interests in and/or make further investments in our common stock because of their internal rules and protocols.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

In October 2007, our Board of Directors adopted a new program that authorizes us to repurchase shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price not to exceed $75 million through December 31, 2008. Shares may be repurchased either in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

The following table summarizes our repurchases of our common stock during the quarter ended March 31, 2008 under this program:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average price paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Program
January 1, 2008 — January 31, 2008	—	—	—	$54,533,276
February 1, 2008 — February 29, 2008	—	—	—	$54,533,276
March 1, 2008 — March 31, 2008	—	—	—	$54,533,276
Total	—	—	—	$54,533,276

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

10.1 Amendment 2008-1, dated as of March 6, 2008, to the Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, between the Company and Stuart M. Essig (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12(c) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.2 Amendment 2008-1, dated as of January 2, 2008, to the Amended and Restated 2005 Employment Agreement between John B. Henneman, III and the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.3 Amendment 2008-1, dated as of January 2, 2008, to the Amended and Restated 2005 Employment Agreement between Gerard S. Carlozzi and the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.4 Severance Agreement between Judith O'Grady and the Company dated as of January 1, 2008(Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.5 Amendment 2008-1, dated as of March 6, 2008, to the Stuart M. Essig Contract Stock/Restricted Units Agreement dated as of July 27, 2004 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25(c) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.6 Amendment 2008-1, dated as of January 2, 2008, to the John B. Henneman, III Performance Stock Agreement, dated as of January 3, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.7 Amendment 2008-1, dated as of January 2, 2008, to the Gerard S. Carlozzi Performance Stock Agreement, dated as of January 3, 2006 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.8 New Form of Performance Stock Agreement for Gerard S. Carlozzi and John B. Henneman, III (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

10.9 Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation Management Incentive compensation Plan, as amended and restated as of January 1, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43(c) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

23 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

INTEGRA LIFESCIENCES HOLDINGS CORPORATION

Date: June 4, 2008

/s/ Stuart M. Essig
Stuart M. Essig
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 4, 2008

/s/ John B. Henneman, III
John B. Henneman, III
Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration, and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit Index

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32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-46024, 333-82233, 333-58235, 333-06577, 333-73512, 333-109042 and 333-127488) of Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation and Subsidiaries of our report dated May 16, 2008 relating to the consolidated financial statements, financial statement schedule, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in the 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Florham Park, New Jersey
June 4, 2008

Certification of Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Stuart M. Essig, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:

    (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Stuart M. Essig

Date: June 4, 2008

Stuart M. Essig
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, John B. Henneman, III, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:

    (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    (d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ John B. Henneman, III

Date: June 4, 2008

John B. Henneman, III
Executive Vice President,
Finance and Administration,
and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

Certification of Principal Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Stuart M. Essig, President and Chief Executive Officer of Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify that, to my knowledge:

1. The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirement of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Stuart M. Essig
Stuart M. Essig
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 4, 2008

Exhibit 32.2

Certification of Principal Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, John B. Henneman, III Executive Vice President, Finance and Administration, and Chief Financial Officer of Integra LifeSciences Holdings Corporation (the "Company"), hereby certify that, to my knowledge:

1. The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirement of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ John B. Henneman, III

Date: June 4, 2008

John B. Henneman, III
Executive Vice President,
Finance and Administration, and
Chief Financial Officer