MENTOR CORP /MN/
Form 10-Q
February 08, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended
December 31, 2005

or

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. 0-7955

MENTOR CORPORATION
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Minnesota	41-0950791
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

201 Mentor Drive, Santa Barbara, California 93111
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(805) 879-6000
(Registrant's telephone number including area code)

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 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 x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one): Large accelerated filer x Accelerated filer o Non-accelerated filer 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 x

As of February 3, 2006 there were approximately 43,965,911 Common Shares, $.10 par value per share, outstanding.

MENTOR CORPORATION

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

Mentor Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2005
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 89,525**	$ 76,666
Marketable securities	**107,452**	36,228
Accounts receivable, net	**100,799**	110,749
Inventories	**76,087**	74,679
Deferred income taxes	**24,430**	23,976
Prepaid income taxes	**5,139**	1,500
Prepaid expenses and other	**16,618**	15,074
Total current assets	**420,050**	338,872
Property and equipment, net	**66,627**	72,287
Intangible assets, net	**30,053**	32,155
Goodwill, net	**23,040**	24,080
Other assets	**10,508**	10,207
	$ 550,278	$ 477,601

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Mentor Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2005
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	**$ 35,369**	$ 31,290
Accrued compensation	**19,377**	28,680
Warranty reserves	**21,107**	19,245
Short-term bank borrowings	**-**	3,182
Sales returns	**13,895**	13,612
Deferred revenue	**10,779**	10,111
Product liability reserves	**6,685**	6,483
Income taxes payable	**2,080**	2,917
Accrued royalties	**900**	785
Current portion of purchase price related to acquired technologies and acquisitions	**1,100**	1,812
Interest payable	**-**	1,083
Dividends payable	**7,905**	6,927
Other	**18,612**	15,732
Total current liabilities	**137,809**	141,859
Long-term accrued liabilities	**9,278**	10,587
Convertible subordinated notes	**150,000**	150,000
Shareholders' equity:		
Common Stock, $.10 par value:		
Authorized - 150,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding		
43,915,248 shares at December 31, 2005;		
40,745,626 shares at March 31, 2005;	**4,392**	4,075
Capital in excess of par value	**87,297**	8,419
Deferred compensation	**(14,464)**	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**14,167**	25,162
Retained earnings	**161,799**	137,499
	253,191	175,155
	$ 550,278	$ 477,601

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Mentor Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Income
Three Months Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)	2005	2004
Net sales	$ 120,516	$ 120,601
Cost of sales	41,007	42,856
Gross profit	79,509	77,745
Selling, general and administrative expense	50,384	45,353
Research and development expense	9,460	8,053
	59,844	53,406
Operating income	19,665	24,339
Interest expense	(1,408)	(1,346)
Interest income	952	683
Other income (expense), net	(78)	432
Income before income taxes	19,131	24,108
Income taxes	6,387	7,779
Net income	$ 12,744	$ 16,329
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.29	$ 0.39
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.26	$ 0.34
Dividends per share	$ 0.18	$ 0.17
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	43,535	42,367
Diluted	51,834	49,987

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Mentor Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Income
Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)	2005	2004
Net sales	$ 370,114	$ 351,812
Cost of sales	127,354	127,469
Gross profit	242,760	224,343
Selling, general and administrative expense	143,361	129,173
Research and development expense	26,643	24,636
	170,004	153,809
Operating income	72,756	70,534
Interest expense	(4,294)	(3,982)
Interest income	2,571	1,631
Other income (expense), net	(29)	249
Income before income taxes	71,004	68,432
Income taxes	23,667	21,915
Net income	$ 47,337	$ 46,517
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.10	$ 1.10
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.98	$ 0.98
Dividends per share	$ 0.53	$ 0.49
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	43,016	42,360
Diluted	50,962	50,169

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Mentor Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004
(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	2005	2004
Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 47,337	$ 46,517
Adjustments to derive cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation	11,049	11,222
Amortization	3,375	3,977
Deferred income taxes	(703)	908
Deferred compensation	762	-
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	24,245	5,694
Loss on sale of assets	279	1,513
Imputed interest on long-term liabilities	-	15
(Gain) loss on long-term marketable securities	(139)	14
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	6,141	8,217
Inventories	(5,788)	(5,383)
Prepaid income taxes and other current assets	(7,467)	(6,316)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,502	2,518
Income taxes payable	968	(633)
Net cash provided by operating activities	83,561	68,263
Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(8,805)	(6,818)
Purchases of intangibles	(1,663)	(1,507)
Purchases of marketable securities	(238,897)	(144,192)
Sales of marketable securities	168,205	118,587
Net cash used for investing activities	(81,160)	(33,930)
Financing Activities:		
Repurchase of common stock	-	(79,773)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	39,723	8,990
Dividends paid	(24,059)	(20,623)
Repayments under line of credit agreements, net	(3,182)	(1,167)
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	12,482	(92,573)
Effect of currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(2,024)	681
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,859	(57,559)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	76,666	118,225
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 89,525	$ 60,666

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

MENTOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2005

Note A - Business Activity

Mentor Corporation was incorporated in April 1969. Unless the context indicates otherwise, when we refer to "Mentor," "we," "us," "our," or the "Company" in this Form 10-Q, we are referring to Mentor Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. We develop, manufacture and market a broad range of products serving the medical specialties market. Our products are utilized by three primary segments: aesthetic and general surgery (plastic and reconstructive surgery), surgical urology, and clinical and consumer healthcare. Aesthetic and general surgery products include surgically implantable prostheses for plastic and reconstructive surgery, capital equipment and consumables used for soft tissue aspiration or body contouring (liposuction), and a non-animal based hyaluronic acid dermal filler. Surgical urology products include surgically implantable prostheses for the treatment of impotence, surgically implantable incontinence products, urinary care products and brachytherapy seeds for the treatment of prostate cancer. Clinical and consumer healthcare products include catheters and other products for the management of urinary incontinence and retention.

Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its subsidiaries in which a controlling interest is maintained. For those subsidiaries where the Company owns less than 100%, the outside shareholders' interests are treated as minority interests. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Certain prior year amounts in previously issued financial statements have been reclassified or restated to conform to the current year presentation.

Basis of Presentation

The financial information for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is unaudited, but includes all adjustments (consisting only of normally recurring accruals, unless otherwise indicated) that the Company considers necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for these periods. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for the full fiscal year.

Use of Estimates

Financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require management to make estimates and judgments that affect amounts and disclosures reported in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. A discussion of the Company's significant accounting policies is described in the "Application of Critical Accounting Policies" section of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Revenue Recognition

We recognize product revenue, net of discounts, returns, and rebates in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 48, "Revenue Recognition When the Right of Return Exists," and Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 104, "Revenue Recognition."

As required by these standards, revenue is recorded when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the buyer's price is fixed or determinable, contractual obligations have been satisfied, and collectibility is reasonably assured. These requirements are met, and sales and related cost of sales are recognized upon the shipment of products, or in the case of consignment inventories, upon the notification of usage by the customer. We record estimated reductions to revenue for customer programs and other volume-based incentives. Should the actual level of customer participation in these programs differ from those estimated, additional adjustments to revenue may be required. We also allow credit for products returned within our policy terms. We record an allowance for estimated returns at the time of sale based on historical experience, recent gross sales levels and any notification of pending returns. Should the actual returns differ from those estimated, additional adjustments to revenue and cost of sales may be required.

Our deferred revenue consists of both current and long term and includes funds received in connection with patent license agreements and sales of our enhanced advantage breast implant warranty program. The deferred revenue relating to the licensing fees received under the patent license agreements will be recognized as revenue evenly over the product's life expectancy based upon historic product life cycles for products similar to the licensed product. The fees received in connection with a sale of an enhanced advantage breast implant warranty are deferred and recognized as revenue evenly over the life of the warranty term.

Warranty Reserves

We offer two types of warranties relating to our breast implants in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico: a standard limited warranty which is offered at no additional charge and an enhanced limited warranty at an additional charge of $100 in the U.S. and ($100 CAD in Canada), and which provide limited financial assistance in the event of a deflation or rupture. Our standard limited warranty is also offered in certain European and other international countries for silicone gel-filled breast implants. We provide an accrual for the estimated cost of breast implant warranties at the time revenue is recognized. The estimated cost of the standard limited warranty is recorded as an expense at the time of sale, whereas the estimated cost of the enhanced limited warranty is deferred and recognized over the term of the enhanced limited warranty. Such accruals are based on estimates, which are based on relevant factors such as unit sales, historical experience, the warranty period, estimated costs, and, to a limited extent, information developed by our insurance company using actuarial techniques. These accruals are analyzed periodically for adequacy. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of our component suppliers, the warranty obligation is affected by reported rates of warranty claims and levels of financial assistance specified in the warranties. Should actual patient claim rates reported differ from our estimates, adjustments to the estimated warranty liability may be required. These adjustments would be included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Product Liability Reserves

We have product liability reserves for product-related claims to the extent those claims may result in litigation expenses, settlements or judgments within our self-insured retention limits. We have also established additional reserves, through our wholly-owned captive insurance company, for estimated liabilities for product-related claims based on actuarially determined estimated liabilities taking into account our excess insurance coverages. The actuarial valuations are based on historical information and certain assumptions about future events. Should actual product liability experience differ from the estimates and assumptions used to develop these reserves, subsequent changes in reserves will be recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses, and may affect our operating results in future periods.

Effects of Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, which replaces Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes and SFAS No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements. This pronouncement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle, and revises the requirements for accounting for, and reporting a change in, accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of a voluntary change in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to do so. This pronouncement also requires that a change in the method of depreciation, amortization, or depletion for long-lived, non-financial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate that is affected by a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 retains many provisions of APB Opinion 20 without change, including those related to reporting a change in accounting estimate, a change in the reporting entity, and correction of an error. The pronouncement also carries forward the provisions of SFAS No. 3, which govern reporting accounting changes in interim financial statements. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Statement does not change the transition provisions of any existing accounting pronouncements, including those that are in a transition phase as of the effective date of SFAS No. 154. The Company intends to apply the

provisions of this statement effective April 1, 2006.

In December 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. 109-1, Application of SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. The FSP provides that the deduction on qualified production activities will be treated as a "special deduction" as described in SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Accordingly, the tax effect of this deduction will be reported as a component of the Company's tax provision and will not have an effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company anticipates that the Department of Treasury may issue clarifying guidance with respect to the deduction on qualified production activities. The adoption of FSP No. 109-1 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements; however, the Company will continue to evaluate the tax effect of the special deduction as further guidance is issued by the Department of Treasury.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment," ("SFAS 123(R)"). SFAS 123(R) replaces FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. SFAS 123(R) covers a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements and requires that the compensation cost related to these types of payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. Cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 107, which provides guidance regarding the application of SFAS 123(R). SAB No. 107 expresses views of the Staff regarding the interaction between SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payment, and certain SEC rules and regulations, and provides the Staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. In particular, SAB No. 107 provides guidance related to share-based payment transactions with nonemployees, the transition from nonpublic to public entity status, valuation methods (including assumptions such as expected volatility and expected term), the accounting for certain redeemable financial instruments issued under share-based payment arrangements, the classification of compensation expense, non-GAAP financial measures, first-time adoption of SFAS 123(R) in an interim period, capitalization of compensation cost related to share-based payment arrangements, the accounting for income tax effects of share-based payment arrangements upon adoption of SFAS 123(R), the modification of employee share options prior to adoption of SFAS 123(R), and disclosures in Management's Discussion and Analysis subsequent to adoption of SFAS 123(R).

On April 14, 2005, the SEC approved a new rule that delays the effective date for SFAS 123(R) to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005, thereby rendering it effective as to the Company on April 1, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 123(R) on April 1, 2006 is expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated net income and earnings per share. The Company has not completed its analysis of the impact of the adoption of 123(R); however, the effect of the adoption is estimated to approximate that shown in Note K, "Stock Options and Restricted Stock" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In November 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 151, Inventory Costs, which amends the guidance in Accounting Review Board ("ARB") No. 43, Chapter 4, Inventory Pricing. This amendment clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage). This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges, regardless of whether they meet the criteria specified in ARB 43 of "so abnormal". In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on normal capacity of the production facilities. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005, thereby rendering it effective as to the Company on April 1, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 151 is not expected to have a material impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

In September 2004, the FASB confirmed Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 04-8, "The Effect of Contingently Convertible Debt on Diluted Earnings per Share," with an effective date of December 15, 2004. The EITF reflects the Task Force's conclusion that contingently convertible debt should be included in diluted earnings per share calculations, regardless of whether or not the trigger price has been reached. The Company adopted EITF 04-8 in the quarter ended December 31, 2004 and retroactively applied its provisions to the interim periods ending June 30 and September 30, 2004 due to the Company's December 2003 issuance of convertible subordinated notes. The impact of the EITF 04-8 changed the diluted earnings per share calculation by increasing net income used in the numerator by the after-tax amount of interest expense related to the convertible notes (approximately $802,000 per quarter), and by increasing weighted average shares outstanding used in the denominator by approximately 5.1 million shares, the number of shares to be issued upon full conversion of the convertible notes. The effect of the restatement was a decrease in diluted earnings per share of approximately $0.02 per share for the interim periods ending June 30 and September 30, 2004.

Note C - Interim Reporting

The Company's three quarterly interim reporting periods are each thirteen-week periods ending on the Friday nearest the end of the third calendar month of each calendar quarter. The fiscal year end remains March 31st. To facilitate ease of presentation, each interim period is shown as if it ended on the last day of the appropriate calendar month. The actual dates for each of the three interim quarters-ends are shown below:

	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005
First Quarter	July 1, 2005	July 2, 2004
Second Quarter	September 30, 2005	October 1, 2004
Third Quarter	December 30, 2005	December 31, 2004

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three-month and nine-month periods ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normally recurring accruals, unless otherwise indicated) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the indicated periods have been included. Certain amounts recorded in previous periods have been reclassified or restated to conform to the current period presentation. Operating results for the three-month and nine-month periods ended December 31, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full fiscal year.

The balance sheet at March 31, 2005 has been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2005.

Note D - Cash Equivalents, Marketable Securities, and Long-Term Marketable Securities and Investments

All highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents.

The Company considers its marketable securities available-for-sale as defined in SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." Realized gains and losses, and declines in value considered to be other than temporary, are included in income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair market value. Unrealized gains and losses are excluded from income, but, instead are reported as a net amount in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Shareholders' Equity. The Company's short-term marketable securities consist primarily of state and municipal government and government agency obligations, Federal Home Loan Bank and Mortgage Association bonds, and investment grade corporate obligations, including commercial paper.

Available-for-sale investments at December 31, 2005 were as follows:

(in thousands)		**Adjusted Cost**	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Estimated Fair Value**
Cash balances	**$**	**83,392**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 83,392**
Money market mutual funds		**6,491**	**-**	**-**	**6,491**
State and Municipal agency obligations		**67,200**	**-**	**-**	**67,200**
Mortgage-backed securities		**39,729**	**82**	**(196)**	**39,615**
Corporate debt securities		**281**	**-**	**(2)**	**279**
Total available-for-sale investments	**$**	**197,093**	**$ 82**	**$ (198)**	**$ 196,977**
Included in cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**89,525**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 89,525**
Included in current marketable securities		**107,568**	**82**	**(198)**	**107,452**
Total available-for-sale investments	**$**	**197,093**	**$ 82**	**$ (198)**	**$ 196,977**

Available-for-sale investments at March 31, 2005 were as follows:

(in thousands)		Adjusted Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Cash balances	$	68,598	$ -	$ -	$ 68,598
Money market mutual funds		8,068	-	-	8,068
Marketable equity securities		161	-	(18)	143
U.S., State and Municipal agency obligations		36,149	-	(342)	35,807
Corporate debt securities		278	-	-	278
Total available-for-sale investments	$	113,254	$ -	$ (360)	$ 112,894
Included in cash and cash equivalents	$	76,666	$ -	$ -	$ 76,666
Included in current marketable securities		36,588	-	(360)	36,228
Total available-for-sale investments	$	113,254	$ -	$ (360)	$ 112,894

Note E - Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, cost determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The Company writes down its inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions.

Inventories at December 31, 2005 and March 31, 2005 consisted of:

(in thousands)	December 31,	March 31,
Raw materials	**$ 15,976**	$ 14,155
Work in process	**10,252**	12,055
Finished goods on consignment	**14,285**	15,736
Finished goods	**35,574**	32,733
	$ 76,087	$ 74,679

Note F - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is based on the useful lives of the properties and computed using the straight-line method. Buildings are depreciated over 30 years, furniture and equipment over 3 to 10 years and leasehold improvements over the shorter of their estimated remaining lives or lease terms. Significant improvements and betterments are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred.

Property and equipment at December 31, 2005 and March 31, 2005 consisted of:

(in thousands)	December 31,	March 31,
Land	**$ 556**	$ 574
Buildings	**23,767**	24,758
Leasehold improvements	**27,332**	25,371
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	**109,044**	109,325
Construction in progress	**4,985**	4,562
	165,684	164,590
Less accumulated depreciation	**(99,057)**	(92,303)
	$ 66,627	$ 72,287

Note G - Product Warranties

The Company provides an accrual for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. The Company offers product replacement and certain financial assistance for surgical procedures that fall within the limited warranties and coverage period of implantation on its breast implant products. Such accruals are based on estimates, taking into consideration relevant factors such as unit sales, historical experience, warranty period, estimated costs, and, to a limited extent, information developed by our insurance company using actuarial techniques. The Company assesses the adequacy of these accruals periodically and adjusts the amounts as necessary based on actual experience and changes in future expectations. In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company expanded its standard limited warranty programs to provide certain financial assistance for surgical procedures within ten years of implantation (increased from five years) and in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 expanded the program coverage to include silicone gel-filled breast implant sale implanted in certain European and other international countries. These changes to our warranty programs were not retroactive, but applicable to implants subsequent to the effective date of the enhanced programs.

Information on changes in the Company's accrued product warranty reserves are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2005**	2004
Beginning warranty reserves	**$ 19,245**	$ 17,783
Costs of warranty claims	**(3,026)**	(3,037)
Accruals for product warranties	**4,888**	4,097
Adjustments made to accruals related to pre-existing warranties	**-**	-
Ending warranty reserves	**$ 21,107**	$ 18,843

Note H - Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is net income adjusted for changes in the value of derivative financial instruments, unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities and foreign currency translation.

Comprehensive income for the three and nine-month periods was:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2005**	2004	**2005**	2004
Net income	**$ 12,744**	$ 16,329	**$ 47,337**	$ 46,517
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**(2,338)**	10,356	**(11,094)**	11,927
Unrealized (gains) losses on marketable securities and investment activities, net	**97**	(118)	**100**	(162)
Comprehensive income	**$ 10,503**	$ 26,567	**$ 36,343**	$ 58,282

Note I - Income Taxes

Generally, the Company does not provide for U.S. income taxes on undistributed earnings of its foreign corporations that are intended to be invested indefinitely outside the United States; however, on October 22, 2004, the President of the United States signed the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (AJCA). The AJCA created a temporary incentive for U.S. corporations to repatriate accumulated income earned abroad by providing an 85 percent dividends received deduction for certain dividends from controlled foreign corporations. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company decided to repatriate up to $25.0 million in foreign profits, and estimated the tax liability on the repatriation would be approximately $1.5 million.

The effective rate of corporate income taxes for the three months ended December 31, 2005 was 33.4%, as compared to 32.2% for the same period in the prior year. The effective rate of corporate income taxes was 33.3% and 32.0% for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increases in the effective tax rates during these three and nine-month periods reflect the impact of the repatriation noted above, and we expect this higher rate to continue for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The Company's income tax returns are routinely audited by federal and various state and foreign tax authorities. Disputes can arise with these tax authorities involving matters of the timing and amount of deductions, and allocations of income among various tax jurisdictions because of differing interpretations of tax laws and regulations. The Company periodically evaluates our exposures associated with tax filing positions. While the Company believes our positions comply with applicable laws, we record liabilities based upon estimates of the ultimate settled outcomes of these matters. While it is not possible to accurately predict the eventual outcome of these matters, the Company does not believe any such items will have a material adverse effect on our annual Consolidated Financial Statements, although an adverse resolution of one or more of these items could have a material impact on the results of operations.

Note J - Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of the Company's common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated in the same manner as basic earnings per share except that when the effect is dilutive, net income is increased by the after-tax interest expense on the Company's convertible subordinated notes, and the number of shares outstanding is increased by potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive common shares consist of shares issuable under the terms of employee stock options, unvested restricted stock grants, warrants, and the 2¾% convertible subordinated notes. A reconciliation of net income for basic earnings per share to net income for diluted earnings per share and weighted average shares outstanding, used to calculate basic earnings per share, to weighted average shares outstanding assuming dilution, used to calculate diluted earnings per share, follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	**2005**	2004	**2005**	2004
Net income: as reported[1]	**$ 12,744**	$ 16,329	**$ 47,337**	$ 46,517
Add back after-tax interest expense on convertible notes	**802**	802	**2,406**	2,406
Net income for numerator of diluted earnings per share	**$ 13,546**	$ 17,131	**$ 49,743**	$ 48,923

[1] Net income as reported includes no compensation expense associated with stock options.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
(in thousands, except per share data)	**2005**	2004	**2005**	2004
Weighted average outstanding shares: basic	**43,535**	42,367	**43,016**	42,360
Shares issuable through exercise of stock options	**1,831**	2,492	**2,011**	2,685
Unvested restricted stock grants	**276**	-	**92**	-
Shares issuable through convertible notes	**5,139**	5,128	**5,136**	5,124
Shares issuable through warrants	**1,053**	-	**707**	-
Weighted average outstanding shares: diluted	**51,834**	49,987	**50,962**	50,169
Basic earnings per share	**$ 0.29**	$ 0.39	**$ 1.10**	$ 1.10
Diluted earnings per share	**$ 0.26**	$ 0.34	**$ 0.98**	$ 0.98

Shares issuable through stock options are determined using the treasury stock method. Shares potentially issuable upon the conversion of the Company's 2¾% convertible subordinated notes are included in the calculation when the effect of the conversion would be dilutive on diluted earnings per share. This inclusion of potentially issuable shares is required even when the notes are not actually subject to conversion because the required conditions for conversion (described in Note O - "Long-Term Debt" below) have not been satisfied. The Company purchased a note hedge and sold warrants which, in combination, have the effect of reducing the dilutive impact of the convertible notes by effectively increasing the conversion price of the notes to the warrant strike price of $39.2887 per share. The convertible note hedge is always excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because its impact will always be anti-dilutive. However, SFAS 128 requires that the dilutive impact of the warrants be included in diluted earnings per share using the treasury stock method whenever the average price of the Company's common shares exceeds the strike price of the warrants. For example, using the treasury stock method, if the average price of our stock during the period ended December 31, 2005 had been $38.00, $43.00 or $49.00, the shares from the warrants to be included in diluted earnings per share would have been zero, 443,000 and 1,018,000 shares, respectively. The total number of shares that could potentially be included under the warrants is 5.1 million. The average share price of our stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2005 exceeded the $39.2887 conversion price of the warrants; the impact of these warrants was that 1.1 million shares were added to the diluted shares and diluted earnings per share calculation during that period. The Company adopted the provisions of EITF 04-8, "The Effect of Contingently Convertible Debt on Diluted Earnings per Share," in December 2004. The EITF required the inclusion of contingently issuable shares in the calculation of diluted earnings per share when the effect would be dilutive even if none of the required conditions for conversion were satisfied. In addition, the EITF required application on retrospective basis for all periods presented.

Note K - Stock Options and Restricted Stock

The Company has granted options to key employees and non-employee directors under its Amended 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan and 1991 Plan. Options granted under both plans vest in four equal annual installments beginning one year from the date of grant, and expire ten years from the date of grant.

In September 2005, the Company's shareholders approved an amended and restated version of the Company's Amended 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan, which is now referred to as the Mentor Corporation 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan"). The 2005 Plan reflects, among other things, amendments to the earlier plans to: (i) provide the Company with flexibility to grant awards other than stock options, including but not limited to restricted stock, stock bonuses, stock units and dividend equivalents; (ii) allow the Company to grant awards intended to qualify as performance-based compensation within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; and (iii) extend the term of the plan to July 24, 2015. The 2005 Plan does not provide for an increase in the number of shares of the Company's common stock available for award grants under the plan.

In November 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company approved certain amendments to the 2005 Plan. These amendments provide as follows:

Grants of full-value awards under the 2005 Plan generally must satisfy certain minimum vesting requirements. ("Full-value awards" include all awards granted under the 2005 Plan other than stock options with an exercise price that is not less than the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted.) Full-value awards subject to time-based vesting may not become fully vested in less than three years. Full-value awards subject to performance-based vesting may not vest in less than one year. The Company retains discretion to accelerate vesting of such awards under certain circumstances such as in connection with a termination of the grantee's employment, a change in control of the Company or the grantee's employer, or a release of claims by the grantee. The Company may also grant full-value awards covering up to 10% of the total number of shares available for grant purposes under the 2005 Plan that are not subject to the foregoing vesting and acceleration restrictions.

Shareholder approval is expressly required for any increase in the number of shares of the Company's common stock that are available for award grant purposes under the 2005 Plan.

These amendments are reflected in Sections 4.2(e), 5.1.4 and 8.6.3 of the restated version of the 2005 Plan, which has been filed as an exhibit to this Report.

Persons eligible to receive awards under the 2005 Plan include directors, officers or employees of the Company, and certain of its consultants and advisors. The types of awards that may be granted under the 2005 Plan include stock options, restricted stock, stock bonuses, stock units and dividend equivalents, and other forms of awards granted or denominated in the Company's common stock or units of the Company's common stock, as well as certain cash bonus awards. Pursuant to the terms of the option plans, 164,829 and 2,870,623 common shares were exercised during the three and nine month period ended December 31, 2005, respectively.

The maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock that may be issued or transferred pursuant to awards under the 2005 Plan remains at 6.0 million shares (inclusive of approximately 4.6 million options previously granted under the Amended 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan).

In September 2005, the Company's shareholders approved an Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), which assists eligible employees in acquiring a stock ownership interest in the Company, at a favorable price and upon favorable terms, pursuant to a plan which is intended to qualify as an ESPP under Section 423 of the Code. The initial offering period commenced in November 2005.

On October 5, 2005 (the "Award Date"), the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, granted awards in the aggregate amount of 288,856 restricted shares of Company common stock (the "Restricted Stock") to the Company's Executive Officers and other Company Officers, and to members of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Restricted Stock vests, and restrictions lapse, with respect to one-fifth of the total number of shares of Restricted Stock on each of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the Award Date. The vesting schedule requires continued employment or service through each applicable vesting date as a condition to the vesting of the applicable installment of the Restricted Stock, and carries specific share holding requirements during such employment or service. Mentor has recorded $14.5 million net of amortization, in deferred stock-based compensation in accordance with APB No. 25. Stock compensation expense is recognized over the 5-year vesting period of the Restricted Stock grants. Restricted Stock compensation expense for the three and nine month periods ended December 31, 2005 was $0.8 million and $0, respectively. There was no Restricted Stock compensation expense in fiscal 2005.

Exercise prices for stock options are set at fair market value, as determined by the closing price of the Company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the date of grant, and the related number of shares granted is fixed at that point in time. Therefore, under the principles of APB Opinion 25, the Company does not recognize compensation expense associated with the grant of stock options. SFAS 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" requires the use of an option valuation model to provide supplemental information regarding options granted after fiscal 1995. Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share shown below were determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method of that statement. For purposes of pro forma disclosure, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized ratably over the options' vesting period.

The pro forma effect on net income may not be representative of the pro forma effect on net income in future years because compensation expense in future years will reflect the amortization of a different number of stock options granted in succeeding years, at different fair values. The Company's pro forma information is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
(in thousands except per share data)	**2005**	2004	**2005**	2004
Net income: as reported[1]	**$ 12,744**	$ 16,329	**$ 47,337**	$ 46,517
Deduct: compensation expense fair value method	**(1,233)**	(1,642)	**(3,901)**	(5,197)
Net income: pro forma	**$ 11,511**	$ 14,687	**$ 43,436**	$ 41,320
Basic earnings per share: as reported	**$ 0.29**	$ 0.39	**$ 1.10**	$ 1.10
Basic earnings per share: pro forma	**$ 0.26**	$ 0.35	**$ 1.01**	$ 0.98
Net income: as reported[1]	**$ 12,744**	$ 16,329	**$ 47,337**	$ 46,517
Add back after-tax interest expense on convertible notes	**802**	802	**2,406**	2,406
Net income: diluted earnings per share	**13,546**	17,131	**49,743**	48,923
Deduct: compensation expense fair value method	**(1,233)**	(1,642)	**(3,901)**	(5,197)
Net income: diluted earnings per share pro forma	**$ 12,313**	$ 15,489	**$ 45,842**	$ 43,726
Diluted earnings per share: as reported	**$ 0.26**	$ 0.34	**$ 0.98**	$ 0.98
Diluted earnings per share: pro forma	**$ 0.24**	$ 0.29	**$ 0.90**	$ 0.82

[1] Net income as reported includes no compensation expense associated with stock options.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment". SFAS No. 123(R) will require the Company to account for its stock options using a fair-value-based method as described in such statement and recognize the resulting compensation expense in the Company's financial statements. SFAS 123(R) will also require the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. The Company currently accounts for its employee stock options using the intrinsic value method under APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations, which generally results in no employee stock option expense. The Company plans to adopt SFAS No. 123(R) on April 1, 2006, as required.

Note L - Share Repurchase Program

The Company has a share repurchase program to provide liquidity to the market and to reduce the overall number of shares outstanding, which has helped offset the dilutive effect of the Company's long-term incentive programs and the dilutive effect of EITF Issue No. 04-8 related to the inclusion of contingently convertible debt in fully diluted earnings per share calculations. All shares repurchased under the program are retired and are no longer deemed to be outstanding. During fiscal 2005, 2.3 million shares were repurchased for a total of $79.8 million, and 1.3 million shares remained authorized for repurchase as of March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2005. The timing of repurchases is subject to market conditions, cash availability, and blackout periods during which the Company is restricted from repurchasing shares. There is no guarantee that the remaining shares authorized for repurchase by the Board will ultimately be repurchased. The Company entered into a Credit Agreement on May 26, 2005, which provides for certain limitations regarding future share repurchases. See Note P - "Credit Agreements" for additional information on the Credit Agreement.

Note M - Acquisitions

South Bay Medical LLC

On January 19, 2001, the Company purchased the assets of South Bay Medical LLC (South Bay), a company focused on the development of a new computer-based workstation and automated cartridge-based needle loading system for use in brachytherapy procedures. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase with the results of operations included in the Company's financial statements from the date of acquisition. The Company paid $2.0 million in cash and issued restricted common stock valued at $4.0 million on the date of purchase. Additional purchase price payments will be made to South Bay over the next two years as workstation sales are made. The net present value of these amounts is recorded at December 31, 2005, in current accrued liabilities ($0.1 million) and in long-term accrued liabilities ($0.7 million), as the Company believes it is probable these payments will be made.

Prosurg, Inc.

In December 2001, the Company entered into several agreements with Prosurg, Inc., to acquire certain patent rights and obtain a source of supply of a bio-absorbable co-polymer for $2.0 million in cash and up to an additional $2.0 million upon the achievement of certain milestones. The purchase price was allocated to intangible assets, and the net present value in the amount of $1.0 million is recorded at December 31, 2005, in accrued liabilities, as the Company believes it is probable this payment will be made.

Note N - Goodwill & Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets have been recorded at either incurred or allocated cost. Goodwill is not amortized, but its value is tested for impairment annually, and intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives ranging from 3-20 years on a straight line basis. Allocated costs were based on respective fair values at the date of acquisition.

All goodwill amounts have been assigned to reporting units, based upon specific identification, for impairment testing. The impairment tests involve the use of both estimates of fair value for the Company's reporting units as well as discounted cash flow assumptions. Impairment tests are performed in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year. No potential impairment issues were noted for the quarter ended December 31, 2005.

As of December 31, 2005 and March 31, 2005, accumulated amortization of intangible assets was $15.5 million and $12.7 million, respectively.

Note O - Long-Term Debt

On December 22, 2003, the Company completed an offering of $150 million of convertible subordinated notes due January 1, 2024 pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. The notes bear interest at 2¾% per annum and are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price of $29.1859 per share and are subordinated to all existing and future senior debt.

Holders of the notes may convert their notes only if any one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- during any fiscal quarter prior to January 1, 2019, if the closing price of the Company's common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading day period ending on the first trading day of such fiscal quarter is more than 120% of the conversion price per share of the Company's common stock on such trading day;
- any business day on or after January 1, 2019, if the closing price of the Company's common stock on the immediately preceding trading day is more than 120% of the conversion price per share of the Company's common stock on such trading day;
- during the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period if the average of the trading prices of the notes for such five consecutive trading day period is less than 98% of the average of the conversion values of the notes during such period, subject to certain limitations;
- if the Company calls the notes for redemption; or
- if the Company makes certain significant distributions to holders of its common stock or the Company enters into specified corporate transactions.

At an initial conversion price of $29.289, each $1,000 principle amount of notes will be convertible into 34.1425 shares of common stock. As a result of the Company's dividend payments, the conversion price has been adjusted to $29.1859, and each $1,000 principle amount will be convertible into 34.2631 shares of common stock.

During the quarter ending December 31, 2005, one of the conditions required for conversion of the notes was satisfied and, accordingly, the holders of notes have the option to convert the notes into common shares at the aforementioned adjusted conversion price per share.

Concurrent with the issuance of the convertible subordinated notes, the Company entered into a convertible note hedge and a warrants transaction with respect to its common stock, the exposure for which is held by Credit Suisse First Boston LLC. The note hedge expires on January 1, 2009 and provides for Mentor to purchase a number of shares equal to those issuable upon conversion of the convertible notes, and at the same price and subject to the same adjustments as the convertible notes. As of December 31, 2005 this hedge provided that Mentor could purchase 5.14 million shares at $29.1859 each. The warrants are European-style call warrants, which also expire on January 1, 2009 and allow the holder to purchase a number of shares equal to those issuable upon conversion of the convertible bonds at $39.4275 and subject to adjustment similar to those provided for in the convertible note indenture. As of December 31, 2005, the warrants provided that the holder could purchase 5.14 million shares at $39.29. Both the note hedge and the warrants transaction may be settled at the Company's option either in cash or shares. The convertible note hedge and warrants transactions combined are intended to reduce the potential dilution from conversion of the notes by effectively increasing the conversion price per share to approximately $39.2887. The cost of the note hedge and the proceeds from the sale of warrants have been included in shareholders' equity in accordance with the guidance in EITF No. 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to and Potentially Settled in a Company's own Stock." Any proceeds received or payments made upon termination of these instruments will be recorded in shareholders' equity.

Note P - Credit Agreements

Credit Agreement

On May 26, 2005, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement (the "Credit Agreement") that provides a $200 million senior revolving credit facility, subject to a $20 million sublimit for the issuance of standby and commercial letters of credit, a $10 million sublimit for swing line loans and a $50 million alternative currency sublimit. The Credit Agreement expires on September 30, 2008. At the election of the Company, the amount available for borrowings under the Credit Agreement may be increased by an additional $50 million. Funds under the Credit Agreement are available to the Company to finance permitted acquisitions, for stock repurchases up to certain dollar limitations, and for other general corporate purposes.

Interest on borrowings (other than swing line loans) under the Credit Agreement is at a variable rate that is calculated, at the Company's option, at either prime rate or LIBOR, plus an additional percentage that varies depending on the Company's senior leverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement) at the time of the borrowing. Swing line loans bear interest at the prime rate plus additional basis points, depending on the Company's senior leverage ratio at the time of the loan. In addition, the Company paid certain fees to the lenders to initiate the Credit Agreement and will pay an unused commitment fee based on the Company's senior leverage ratio and unborrowed lender commitments.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by two of the Company's domestic subsidiaries and are also secured by a pledge of 100% of the outstanding capital stock of two other domestic subsidiaries and by 65% of the outstanding capital stock of our French subsidiary. In addition, if the ratio of total funded debt to adjusted EBITDA exceeds 2.50 to 1.00, the Company is obligated to grant to the lenders a first priority perfected security interest in essentially all of its domestic assets.

The Credit Agreement imposes certain financial and operational restrictions on the Company and its subsidiaries, including financial covenants that require the Company to maintain a maximum consolidated funded debt leverage ratio of not greater than 4.00 to 1.00, a senior funded debt ratio of not greater than 2.50 to 1.00, minimum quarterly EBITDA and a minimum fixed charge ratio of greater than 1.25 to 1.00. The covenants also restrict the Company's ability, among other things, to make certain investments, incur certain types of indebtedness or liens, make acquisitions in excess of $20 million except in compliance with certain criteria, and repurchase shares of common stock, pay dividends or dispose of assets above specified thresholds. The Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default, including payment defaults, material inaccuracies in its representations and warranties, covenant defaults, bankruptcy and involuntary proceedings, monetary judgment defaults in excess of specified amounts, cross-defaults to certain other agreements, change of control, and ERISA defaults. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the commitments under the Credit Agreement may be terminated and the principal amount and all accrued but unpaid interest and other amounts owed thereunder may be declared immediately due and payable. As of December 31, 2005, all covenants and restrictions had been satisfied, and there were no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement.

Loan and Overdraft Facility

On October 4, 2005, Mentor Medical Systems B.V., ("Mentor BV"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mentor Corporation entered into a Loan and Overdraft Facility (the "Facility") with Cooperative RaboBank Leiden, Leiderdorp en Oestgstgeest U.A. ("RaboBank").

The Facility provides Mentor BV with an initial €15 million loan and overdraft facility, which decreases by €375,000 quarterly starting in September 2006. Under the Facility, Mentor BV may borrow up to €12.5 million in fixed amount advances, with terms of three to six months, and a further sublimit of up to €5 million of loans in fixed amount advances with a term of up to 5 years. Up to €10 million of the Facility may be drawn in the form of U.S. Dollars. Funds under the Facility are available to Mentor BV to finance certain dividend payments to Mentor Corporation and for other normal business purposes. As of February 7, 2006, there were no borrowings outstanding under the Facility.

Interest on borrowings under the Facility is at a rate equal to 0.55% over the RaboBank base lending rate, Euribor, or LIBOR depending upon the currency and term of each borrowing. Interest rates on borrowings other than overdrafts, are fixed for the term of the advance.

Borrowings by Mentor BV under the Facility are guaranteed by Mentor's wholly-owned subsidiary, Mentor Medical Systems C.V., through a Joint and Several Debtorship agreement. In addition, borrowings under the Facility are secured by a mortgage on certain real estate owned by Mentor BV.

The Facility imposes certain financial and operational restrictions on Mentor BV, including financial covenants that require Mentor BV and Mentor Medical Systems CV to maintain a minimum combined defined solvency ratio, a maximum combined debt leverage ratio of not greater than 4 to 1, a senior funded debt ratio of not greater than 2.5 to 1, minimum quarterly operational results, and a minimum interest coverage ratio of greater than 5 to 1. The Facility also contains customary events of default, including cross default and material or adverse change provisions. If an event of default occurs, the commitments under the Facility may be terminated and the principal amount and all accrued but unpaid interest and other amounts owed thereunder may be declared immediately due and payable. As of December 31, 2005, all covenants and restrictions had been satisfied.

Mentor BV paid €15,000 in certain fees to the RaboBank upon entry into the Facility, and Mentor BV will be obligated to pay, over the 10 year term of the Facility, a commitment fee of 0.25% of the committed and unborrowed balances. Fees are payable quarterly in arrears.

Note Q - Business Segment Information

The Company's operations are principally managed and reported on a product basis. There are three reportable segments: aesthetic and general surgery, surgical urology, and clinical and consumer healthcare. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies except that certain expenses such as interest and certain corporate expenses are not allocated to the segments.

The aesthetic and general surgery products segment consists primarily of breast implants, tissue expanders, body contouring (liposuction) equipment and disposables, and facial aesthetic products. The surgical urology segment includes erectile dysfunction products, brachytherapy seeds for cancer treatment, women's health products and disposable urinary care products. The clinical and consumer healthcare segment includes catheters and other disposable products for the management of urinary incontinence and retention.

Selected financial information for the Company's reportable segments for the three-month and nine-month periods ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2005	2004	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005	2004
Net sales				
Aesthetic and General Surgery	**$ 63,072**	$ 63,181	**$ 195,870**	$ 183,047
Surgical Urology	**30,946**	31,881	**95,025**	94,167
Clinical and Consumer Healthcare	**26,498**	25,539	**79,219**	74,598
Total consolidated revenues	**$ 120,516**	$ 120,601	**$ 370,114**	$ 351,812

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2005	2004	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005	2004
Operating profit				
Aesthetic and General Surgery	**$ 20,714**	$ 23,116	**$ 67,049**	$ 67,052
Surgical Urology	**2,823**	2,602	**8,820**	5,950
Clinical and Consumer Healthcare	**4,260**	2,419	**14,083**	8,174
Total reportable segments	**$ 27,797**	$ 28,137	**$ 89,952**	$ 81,176

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2005	2004	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005	2004
Operating income				
Reportable segments	**$ 27,797**	$ 28,137	**$ 89,952**	$ 81,176
Corporate operating expenses	**(8,132)**	(3,798)	**(17,196)**	(10,642)
Interest expense	**(1,408)**	(1,346)	**(4,294)**	(3,982)
Interest income	**952**	683	**2,571**	1,631
Other income (expense)	**(78)**	432	**(29)**	249
Income before income taxes	**$ 19,131**	$ 24,108	**$ 71,004**	$ 68,432

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2005	March 31, 2005
Identifiable assets		
Aesthetic and General Surgery	**$ 164,314**	$ 161,207
Surgical Urology	**98,653**	111,989
Clinical and Consumer Healthcare	**61,188**	53,767
Total reportable segments	**$ 324,155**	$ 326,963

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Cautionary Statement:

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes thereto contained elsewhere in this Report. The information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is not a complete description of our business or the risks associated with an investment in our securities. We urge you to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this Report and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2005, and subsequent reports on Forms 8 K and 10-Q, which discuss our business in greater detail.

The section entitled "Risk Factors" set forth in Item 1A under Part II - Other Information, and similar discussions in our other SEC filings, discuss some of the important risk factors that may affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. These risks, in addition to the other information in this Report and in our other filings with the SEC, should be carefully considered before deciding to purchase, hold or sell our securities.

All statements included in this Report, other than statements or characterizations of historical fact, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning:

our announced focus on aesthetic medicine and consideration of strategic alternatives for our urology business for which we are hopeful that we will be able to announce a final decision within the next 90 days

our ability to satisfy the conditions set forth in the approvable letter we received on July 28, 2005 regarding our silicone gel-filled breast implants and the FDA's recent concerns with respect to post-market patient monitoring activities and the outcome of the FDA's review and determination regarding our PMA application;

the future impact on our operating results of patient delays in having breast augmentation surgery due to a potential approval by the FDA of our silicone gel-filled breast implants;

the impact of currency exchange rates on our net sales;

the sufficiency of our cash balances and access to credit to meet our existing and future needs;

the impact of seasonality on demand for our products;

the impact of our warranty policies on our results of operations;

our intention to introduce or seek regulatory approval for new products;

our ability to continue to meet FDA and other regulatory requirements;

our anticipated outcomes of litigation and regulatory reviews;

our ability to replace sources of supply without disruption or regulatory delay;

our ability to continue to implement our enterprise resource planning system successfully;

our accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments, the market acceptance and performance of our products, the competitive nature of and anticipated growth in our markets;

our ability to consummate acquisitions and integrate their operations successfully; and

our anticipated sales, expenses, and taxes for fiscal 2006.

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These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, management's beliefs, and certain assumptions made by us. Forward-looking statements can often be identified by words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "predicts," "projects," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "may," "will," "should," "would," "could," "potential," "continue," "ongoing", "guidance," and similar expressions, and variations or negatives of these words. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Report and are based upon the information available to us at this time. Such information is subject to change, and we will not necessarily inform you of such changes. These statements are not guarantees of future results and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, our actual results could differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statement as a result of various factors, some of which are listed under the section "Risk Factors" in Item 1A under Part II - Other Information. We undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statement for any reason.

Company Overview

Founded in 1969, Mentor Corporation is a leading supplier of medical products for the global health care market. We develop, manufacture and market a broad range of products serving the medical specialties market. Our products are utilized by three primary segments: aesthetic and general surgery (plastic and reconstructive surgery), surgical urology, and clinical and consumer healthcare.

Our aesthetic and general surgery products include surgically implantable prostheses for plastic and reconstructive surgery and our facial aesthetic products, as well as capital equipment and consumables used for body contouring (traditional and ultrasonic liposuction). Our surgical urology products include surgically implantable prostheses for the treatment of impotence, surgically implantable incontinence products, urinary care products and brachytherapy seeds for the treatment of prostate cancer. Our clinical and consumer healthcare products include catheters and other products for the management of urinary incontinence and retention.

We employ approximately 2,000 people around the world and are headquartered in Santa Barbara, California, with manufacturing and research operations in the United States, France, The Netherlands and United Kingdom. We also purchase finished products and certain raw material components from third party manufacturers and suppliers. The cost of goods sold represents raw materials, labor and overhead, and the cost of third party finished products. Gross margins may fluctuate from period to period due to changes in the selling prices of our products, the mix of products sold, changes in the cost of third party finished products, raw materials, labor and overhead, and changes in manufacturing processes and yields.

In addition to our strong domestic presence, we export most of our product lines, principally to Canada, Western Europe, Central and South America, and the Pacific Rim. Products are sold through our direct international sales offices in Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Japan, Benelux, Australia, Spain, Portugal and Italy, as well as through independent distributors in other countries.

We employ specialized domestic sales forces for our aesthetic surgery, body contouring, and urologic specialties, which includes our women's health, erectile dysfunction, prostate brachytherapy and clinical and consumer healthcare product lines. Each sales force provides product information or specific data support and related services to physicians, nurses and other health care professionals. We also market certain products, particularly our disposable incontinence products, through a domestic network of independent hospital supply dealers and healthcare distributors, as well as through retail pharmacies.

Our selling, general and administrative expense incorporates the expenses of our sales and marketing organization and the general and administrative expenses necessary to support the global organization. Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions, and marketing program costs. General and administrative expenses incorporate the costs of finance, human resources, information services, legal and insurance costs.

Our research and development expenses are comprised of the following types of costs incurred in performing clinical development and research and development activities: salaries and benefits, allocated overhead, clinical trial and related clinical manufacturing costs, regulatory costs, intellectual property procurement, contract services, and other outside costs. We also conduct research on materials technology, product design and product improvement.

Recent Events

On February 6, 2006 we withdrew our financial guidance for fiscal year 2006 due to the uncertainty regarding the timing of our ongoing strategic initiatives and ongoing FDA review of our silicone gel PMA. While we continue to expect our fiscal 2006 sales to increase over fiscal year 2005, we no longer believe that this increase will reach a low double-digit rate over sales in fiscal 2005.

On February 6, 2006, we announced that, with respect to our Puragen Plus™ program in the U.S., we recently identified potential issues with some of the data from our clinical study that will require further evaluation and will result in a delay to our PMA submission timeline. We are working diligently to more thoroughly understand these issues and determine our next course of action.

On November 20, 2005, we announced our proposal to acquire Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation. The proposal was communicated on November 18, 2005 in a letter from Joshua H. Levine, our President and CEO, to Jonah Shacknai, Medicis' Chairman of the Board and CEO. On February 6, 2006, we announced that we will not be pursuing a strategic relationship with Medicis at this time. While we believe that a combined Mentor and Medicis is a strategically sound proposition, there are a number of attractive opportunities available to us that we are exploring and we remain committed to executing on our strategy to become a company focused exclusively in aesthetic medicine. We have incurred approximately $3.3 million of expense through December 31, 2005 in connection with the proposed Medicis acquisition.

On October 18, 2005, we announced our strategy to increase our focus on aesthetic medicine, and as a result, we are evaluating strategic alternatives for our urology business that we believe would both enhance shareholder value and enable us to focus more fully on our aesthetics business. Our urology business, which includes our Surgical Urology and Clinical and Consumer Healthcare segments, currently contributes approximately 48% of our consolidated net sales and approximately 26% of our operating profit, and comprises approximately 50% of identifiable segment assets. Following our announcement, we received a number of proposals from strategic and financial parties and we concluded that there were a number of options to be considered to support our goal of driving shareholder value. We are hopeful that we will be able to announce a final decision within the next 90 days. We believe that our third quarter sales for these segments have been negatively impacted by the uncertainty around our evaluation of strategic alternatives for our urology business. We incurred approximately $1.7 million of expense through December 31, 2005 in connection with our announced strategy related to our urology business.

On July 28, 2005, we received an "approvable letter" with conditions from the FDA on our Pre-Market Approval ("PMA") application for our silicone gel-filled breast implants. The approvable letter stipulates a number of conditions which we must satisfy in order to receive FDA approval to market and sell silicone gel-filled breast implants in the United States. These conditions were generally consistent with those conditions that the advisory panel, composed of outside experts selected by the FDA, had recommended in their April 2005 review of our PMA application. In April 2005, the advisory panel met to consider questions presented to it by the FDA regarding our PMA application and to make a recommendation to the FDA regarding whether the PMA application should be approved. In a majority 7-to-2 vote, the panel recommended approval, with conditions, of our PMA application. We are currently engaged in discussions with the FDA to address the conditions required for approval and the FDA's recent concerns with respect to post-market patient monitoring activities and cannot guarantee that the FDA will provide final approval, nor can we determine when the FDA's decision regarding approval will be made.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations addresses our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Management has identified the critical accounting policies to be those related to revenue recognition, accounts receivable, inventories, warranty reserves, product liability reserves, and goodwill and intangible asset impairment. Certain of these accounting polices are discussed below while the others are discussed in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize product revenue, net of discounts, returns, and rebates in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 48, "Revenue Recognition When the Right of Return Exists," and Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 104, "Revenue Recognition."

As required by these standards, revenue is recorded when persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the buyer's price is fixed or determinable, contractual obligations have been satisfied, and collectibility is reasonably assured. These requirements are met, and sales and related cost of sales are recognized upon the shipment of products, or in the case of consignment inventories, upon the notification of usage by the customer. We record estimated reductions to revenue for customer programs and other volume-based incentives. Should the actual level of customer participation in these programs differ from those estimated, additional adjustments to revenue may be required. We also allow credit for products returned within our policy terms. We record an allowance for estimated returns at the time of sale based on historical experience, recent gross sales levels and any notification of pending returns. Should the actual returns differ from those estimated, additional adjustments to revenue and cost of sales may be required.

We have current and long term deferred revenue, which include funds received in connection with patent license agreements and purchases of our enhanced advantage breast implant limited warranty program. Deferred revenue relating to the licensing fees received from the patent licensing agreements is recognized as revenue evenly over the product's life expectancy based upon historic product life cycles for products similar to the licensed product. The fees received in connection with our enhanced advantage breast implant limited warranty are deferred and recognized evenly over the life of the warranty term.

Warranty Reserves

We offer two types of warranties relating to our breast implants in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico: a standard limited warranty which is offered at no additional charge and an enhanced limited warranty at an additional charge of $100 in the U.S. and ($100 CAD in Canada), and which provide limited financial assistance in the event of a deflation or rupture. Our standard limited warranty is also offered in certain European and other international countries for silicone gel-filled breast implants. We provide an accrual for the estimated cost of breast implant warranties at the time revenue is recognized. The estimated cost of the standard limited warranty is recorded as an expense at the time of sale, whereas the estimated cost of the enhanced limited warranty is deferred and recognized over the term of the enhanced limited warranty. Such accruals are based on estimates, which are based on relevant factors such as unit sales, historical experience, the warranty period, estimated costs, and, to a limited extent, information developed by our insurance company using actuarial techniques. These accruals are analyzed periodically for adequacy. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of our component suppliers, the warranty obligation is affected by reported rates of warranty claims and levels of financial assistance specified in the warranties. Should actual patient claim rates reported differ from our estimates, adjustments to the estimated warranty liability may be required. These adjustments would be included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Product Liability Reserves

We have product liability reserves for product-related claims to the extent those claims may result in litigation expenses, settlements or judgments within our self-insured retention limits. We have also established additional reserves, through our wholly-owned captive insurance company, for estimated liabilities for product-related claims based on actuarially determined estimated liabilities, taking also into account our excess insurance coverages. The actuarial valuations are based on historical information and certain assumptions about future events. Should actual product liability experience differ from the estimates and assumptions used to develop these reserves, subsequent changes in reserves will be recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses, and may affect our operating results in future periods.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain data from the Consolidated Statements of Income expressed as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	**2005**	2004
Net sales	**100.0 %**	100.0 %	**100.0 %**	100.0 %
Cost of sales	**34.0**	35.5	**34.4**	36.2
Gross profit	**66.0**	64.5	**65.6**	63.8
Selling, general and administrative expense	**41.8**	37.6	**38.7**	36.7
Research and development expense	**7.8**	6.7	**7.2**	7.0
Operating income	**16.4**	20.2	**19.7**	20.1
Interest expense	**(1.2)**	(1.1)	**(1.2)**	(1.1)
Interest income	**0.8**	0.6	**0.7**	0.5
Other income (expense), net	**(0.1)**	0.3	**-**	-
Income before income taxes	**15.9**	20.0	**19.2**	19.5
Income taxes	**5.3**	6.5	**6.4**	6.3
Net income	**10.6 %**	13.5 %	**12.8 %**	13.2 %

For the three-month period ended December 31, 2005 compared to the three-month period ended December 31, 2004:

Net Sales

Net sales for the three-month period ended December 31, 2005 remained flat at $120.5 million, compared to $120.6 million for the same period in the prior year. We believe that net sales for the three-month period ended December 31, 2005 were negatively impacted by the uncertainty in the breast aesthetics market resulting from the ongoing FDA review of our silicone gel-filled breast implant PMA and from disruptions related to our October 18, 2005 announcement of our evaluation of strategic alternatives for our urology business. Unfavorable foreign currency exchange variations, principally the weaker Euro, over the same quarter in the prior year had an unfavorable year-to-year impact on sales of $3.0 million. Foreign exchange rates have recently been volatile, and should the dollar to Euro exchange rate remain at the current level or fall further, we expect that there would continue to be a negative impact on sales in the remainder of the fiscal year when compared to the prior year. Although we continue to expect our fiscal year 2006 sales to increase over fiscal year 2005, due to the uncertainty regarding timing of our ongoing strategic initiatives and ongoing FDA review of our silicone gel PMA, we no longer expect such increase to reach the low double-digit growth previously expected.

	Sales by Principal Product Line		
	Three Months Ended		
	December 31,		
(in thousands)	**2005**	2004	Percent Change
Aesthetic and General Surgery Products	**$ 63,072**	$ 63,181	(0.2)%
Surgical Urology Products	**30,946**	31,881	(2.9)%
Clinical & Consumer Healthcare Products	**26,498**	25,539	3.8 %
	$ 120,516	$ 120,601	(0.1)%

Net sales of aesthetic and general surgery products remained flat at $63.1 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to $63.2 million for the same period in the prior year. We believe domestic sales continue to be negatively impacted by women delaying breast augmentation in anticipation of the potential U.S. approval of our silicone gel-filled breast implant products, following our July 28th announcement that we received an FDA approvable letter. Sales were also negatively impacted by approximately $0.5 million due to unfavorable foreign currency exchange effects. Total net sales of breast implant products increased 1% to $55.0 million for the quarter from $54.2 million for the same period in the prior year. Increased net sales were primarily driven by growth in the reconstruction market both domestically and internationally. We continue to see competitive price pressure in both the domestic and international markets for breast implants. Net sales of body contouring products decreased 19% to $3.8 million for the quarter, from $4.6 million for the same period in the prior year. This decrease was primarily a result of lower body contouring capital equipment purchases during the quarter due to budget constraints at hospitals, surgery center and clinics that generally would be making capital equipment purchases towards the end of the calendar year. Other aesthetic products sales remained flat at $4.3 million for both quarters.

Net sales of surgical urology products decreased 2.9% to $30.9 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, from $31.9 million for the same period in the prior year which we believe to primarily be a result of temporal disruptions related to the October 18th announcement of our intent to evaluate strategic alternatives for our urology business. Net sales of penile implants increased 10% to $7.2 million, from $6.5 million in the same period in the prior year, due to increased market acceptance of our Titan® penile implant device as a result of continued emphasis on educational seminars, our second quarter launch of our direct-to-consumer "La Bombita" marketing campaign, and the recent release of Genesis,™our coated malleable penile implant. Brachytherapy products net sales increased by 2% to $4.0 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, from $3.9 million for the same period in the prior year, primarily as a result of higher unit sales and slightly higher average selling prices. Net sales of women's health products increased 5% to $5.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2005, compared to $5.6 million for the same period in prior year. This growth was due to an increase in sales of our Aris™ product and an increase in licensing revenues from our trans-obturator method patent. Partially offsetting these increases was a decline in sales of ObTape® and tissue based sling products, as surgeons transitioned to other newer competitive offerings, including our Aris™ product. Net sales of our disposable urinary care products decreased 12% to $13.9 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to $15.9 million for the same period in the prior year, primarily as a result of unfavorable exchange rate variations during the quarter and to a lesser extent, decreasing sales of low margin non-core OEM products to a contracted international customer. The unfavorable impact of foreign exchange rate variations for the surgical urology product segment, which primarily impacts our disposable urinary care products, was $1.4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005.

Net sales of clinical and consumer healthcare products increased 3.8% to $26.5 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, from $25.5 million for the same period in the prior year. Net sales growth was generally aided by an overall increase in unit sales in our domestic markets. This volume growth was partially offset by an unfavorable foreign currency exchange effect of $1.1 million for the quarter as nearly half of these product sales are invoiced in currencies other than the dollar, and a decrease in sales as a result of the October 18th announcement of our intent to evaluate strategic alternatives for our urology business.

Gross Profit

Gross profit increased to 66.0% of net sales for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to 64.5% for the same period in the prior year, primarily due to improved manufacturing efficiencies and to a lesser degree a shift in sales mix towards our higher margin products. Gross profit for aesthetic and general surgery products remained flat with the prior year at 76.0% of net sales, or $47.9 million, for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to 76.1% of net sales, or $48.1 million, for the same period in the prior year. Gross profit for surgical urology products improved to 59.3% of net sales, or $18.4 million, for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, up from 55.4% of net sales, or $17.6 million, for the same period in the prior year. This improvement was primarily due to improved manufacturing efficiencies, licensing revenue from our trans-obturator method patent, and a shift to higher margin products. Gross profit for healthcare products increased to 49.9% of net sales, or $13.2 million, for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to 47.0% of net sales, or $12.0 million, for the same period in the prior year. This increase was primarily due to improved manufacturing efficiencies.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses were $50.4 million, or 41.8% of net sales, for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to $45.4 million, or 37.6% of net sales, in the same period in the prior year. The increased dollar amount for the period was due to charges related to our strategic initiatives including $3.3 million of legal and professional fees related to our proposal to acquire Medicis and $1.7 million of legal fees and employee retention expenses related to our announced strategy related to our urology business, and an increase of approximately $0.8 million in compensation expense related to the issuance of restricted stock grants. These increases were partially offset by a lower level of performance related compensation expense of approximately $2.1 million as compared to the same period in the prior year.

Research and Development

Research and development expense was $9.5 million, or 7.8% of net sales, for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to $8.1 million or 6.7% of net sales, in the same period in the prior year. Increased research and development spending for the quarter ended December 31, 2005 was primarily related to supporting our silicone gel-filled breast implant regulatory submissions in the United States and Canada, our botulinum toxin project, U.S. clinical studies for our hyaluronic acid-based dermal filler product, Puragen Plus™, and a charge for the abandonment of an advance payment for services for a manufacturing process under development.

Interest and Other Income and Expense

Interest expense was $1.4 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, compared to $1.3 million in the same period in the prior year. These costs include interest on our $150 million convertible subordinated notes at 2¾% issued in December 2003, commitment fees on our credit facilities and amortization of debt issuance costs. The slight increase in interest expense was attributable to higher commitment fees and was partially offset by lower borrowings at our international facilities. Interest income increased to $1.0 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, from $0.7 million for the same period in the prior year, as a result of generally higher rates of interest and higher levels of cash and cash equivalents balances available for investment.

Income Taxes

The effective rate of corporate income taxes for the three months ended December 31, 2005 was 33.4% as compared to 32.3% for the same period in the prior year. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we decided to repatriate up to $25.0 million in foreign profits during the balance of fiscal year 2006. The increase in the effective tax rate for the quarter reflects the impact of such repatriation. We expect to provide for a slightly higher tax rate for the remainder of the fiscal year as a result of the intended repatriation.

Net Income and Earnings Per Share

Net income for the quarter ended December 31, 2005 decreased 22% to $12.7 million, from $16.3 million in the same period in the prior year. Diluted earnings per share decreased 24% to $0.26 for the quarter, compared to $0.34 for the same period in the prior year. Our weighted average shares outstanding for the quarter ended December 31, 2005 increased to 51.8 million from 50.0 million in the same period in prior year, primarily due to the dilutive impact of our warrants as a result of our higher average share price during the quarter, and additional shares outstanding as a result of restricted stock grants and stock option exercises.

For the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005 compared to the nine-month period ended December 31, 2004:

Net Sales

Net sales increased 5.2%, or $18.3 million, to $370.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2005, compared to $351.8 million for the same period in the prior year. Foreign exchange rate movements, primarily the weakening of the Euro, had an unfavorable year-to-year impact on international net sales of $0.6 million for the nine-month period. In addition, we believe domestic sales of our breast aesthetics products were negatively impacted by women delaying breast augmentation in anticipation of a potential U.S. approval of our silicone gel-filled breast implant products and urology and healthcare sales were negatively impacted from temporal disruptions related to the October 18, 2005 announcement of our intent to evaluate strategic alternatives for our urology business.

Sales by Principal Product Line

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		
(in thousands)	**2005**	2004	Percent Change
Aesthetic & General Surgery Products	**$ 195,870**	$ 183,047	7.0%
Surgical Urology Products	**95,025**	94,167	0.9%
Clinical & Consumer Healthcare Products	**79,219**	74,598	6.2%
	$ 370,114	$ 351,812	5.2%

Net sales of aesthetic and general surgery products increased 7.0%, or $12.8 million, to $195.9 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, compared to $183.0 million for the same period in the prior year. Approximately $0.5 million of the increase is attributable to the favorable impact of foreign exchange rates, and the balance is primarily due to growth in the breast reconstruction market both domestically and internationally. Net sales of breast implants increased $11.8 million, or 7%, to $170.3 million for the nine-months ended December 31, 2005, compared to $158.5 million for the same period in the prior year. Body contouring product net sales decreased 3% to $12.9 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, from $13.3 million for the comparable period in the prior year. Other product net sales increased by 13% to $12.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2005, compared to $11.2 million the same period in the prior year, primarily as a result of increased revenue from international sales of our aesthetic facial product, which was launched in a variety of international markets in May 2005.

Net sales of surgical urology products increased 0.9%, or $0.9 million, to $95.0 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, compared to $94.2 million for the same period in the prior year. Net sales of penile implants increased 8% to $20.6 million, from $19.0 million in the same period in the prior year due to increased market acceptance of our Titan® penile device, which carries a higher average selling price than its predecessor product, the Alpha I, continued emphasis on educational seminars, our second quarter launch of our direct-to-consumer "La Bombita" marketing campaign and, to a lesser extent, the recent release of Genesis™, our coated malleable penile implant. Brachytherapy product net sales increased 5% to $12.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2005, compared to $11.6 million for the same period in the prior year as a result of higher unit sales and slightly higher average selling prices. Net sales of our women's health products remained flat at $17.2 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004. Sales of ObTape® and tissue based sling products decreased as surgeons transitioned to other newer competitive offerings, including our Aris™ product. These decreases were offset by increased sales of our Aris™ product and licensing revenues from our trans-obturator method patent. Net sales of our disposable urinary care products decreased 3% to $45.1 million from $46.4 million in the prior year. This decrease was primarily attributable to decreasing sales of low margin non-core OEM products to a contracted international customer and, to a lesser extent, unfavorable exchange rate movements related to sales at our international branches. Foreign exchange rate fluctuations unfavorably impacted surgical urology product sales by $0.6 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005.

Net sales of clinical and consumer healthcare products increased by 6.2%, or $4.6 million, to $79.2 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, compared to $74.6 million for the same period in the prior year. Net sales of our catheter products increased $2.1 million, or 5%, to $42.4 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, from $40.3 million for the same period of the prior year. Net sales of other disposable homecare and ostomy products increased 7% to $36.8 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, from $34.3 million in the comparable period of the prior year. This increase resulted from an increase in unit sales and a shift to our premium product categories, which have higher pricing, partially offset by an unfavorable impact of foreign exchange rate variations of $0.5 million for this segment.

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Gross Profit

Gross profit for the nine-months ended December 31, 2005, improved to 65.6% of net sales from 63.8% for the same period in the prior year, primarily due to lower manufacturing costs and a shift in product mix towards our higher margin products. Gross profit for aesthetic and general surgery products improved to 76.4% of net sales, or $149.7 million, for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, up from $137.4 million, or 75.1% of net sales, in the comparable nine-month period in the prior year. This increase in gross profit as a percentage of net sales is primarily attributable to favorable pricing on raw materials and manufacturing efficiencies at our Texas and Netherlands facilities and a shift to sales of higher margin breast implant products. Gross profit for surgical urology products for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005 improved to 57.0% of net sales, or $54.1 million, compared to 54.4% of net sales, or $51.2 million, for the same period in the prior year. This improvement in the gross profit percentage was primarily due to improved manufacturing efficiencies and licensing revenue from our trans-obturator method patent. Gross profit for clinical and consumer healthcare products for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005 increased to 49.2% of net sales, or $39.0 million, compared to 47.9% of net sales, or $35.8 million in the prior year. This increase was due to a shift to higher margin products within the segment.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 38.7% of net sales, or $143.4 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, compared to 36.7% or $129.2 million for the same period of the prior year. This increase was due to charges related to our strategic initiatives including $3.3 million of legal and professional fees related to our proposal to acquire Medicis and $1.7 million of legal fees and employee retention expenses related to pursue our announced strategy related to our urology business, an increase of approximately $1.0 million in costs associated with our facial aesthetics marketing efforts in support of our hyaluronic acid-based dermal filler product, Puragen™, an increase of approximately $1.0 million in our direct-to-consumer advertising programs, an increase of approximately $0.8 million in compensation expense related to the issuance of restricted stock grants, increased patient and physician education programs of approximately $0.7 million, and additional costs associated with our expanded breast implant warranty program of approximately $0.7 million, which was launched during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. To a lesser extent, increased personnel costs in support of sales and marketing contributed to the year over year increase. The increase in general and administrative expense was partially offset by lower levels of performance related compensation of approximately $1.7 million for the same period in the prior year and lower general and administrative costs at our manufacturing facilities.

Research and Development

Research and development expense for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005 was $26.6 million, or 7.2% of net sales, compared to $24.6 million, or 7.0% of net sales, for the comparable period in the prior year. The increase in research and development spending primarily supports key strategic product development programs, including our silicone gel-filled breast implant regulatory submissions in the United States and Canada, our botulinum toxin project, U.S. clinical studies for our hyaluronic acid-based dermal filler product, Puragen™, and the continued development of automated manufacturing technologies.

Interest and Other Income and Expense

Interest expense for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005 increased to $4.3 million, from $4.0 million in the comparable period in the prior year. These costs included interest on our $150 million convertible subordinated notes at 2¾% issued in December 2003, interest expense on balances outstanding under our foreign lines of credit, commitment fees on our credit facilities and amortization of debt issuance costs. The increase in interest expense was primarily attributable to higher commitment fees and was partially offset by lower borrowings on our international facilities. Interest income increased $0.9 million to $2.6 million for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, from $1.6 million for the same period in the prior year, as a result of generally higher rates of interest and higher balances of cash and cash equivalents available for investment.

Income Taxes

The effective rate of corporate income taxes for the nine-months ended December 31, 2005 was 33.3%, compared to 32.0% for the comparable period in the prior year. In the second fiscal quarter of 2006, we decided to repatriate up to $25.0 million in foreign profits, and estimate the tax liability on the repatriation will be approximately $1.5 million. The increase in the effective tax rate reflects the impact of such intended repatriation. We expect to provide for a slightly higher tax rate for the remainder of the fiscal year as a result of the intended repatriation.

Net Income and Earnings Per Share

Net income for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005 increased 1.8% to $47.3 million, from $46.5 million in the comparable period in the prior year. Diluted earnings per share remained flat at $0.98 for the nine-month periods ending December 31, 2005 and 2004.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We believe that existing funds, cash generated from operations, and existing sources of and access to financing are adequate to satisfy our working capital, capital expenditure, and debt service requirements for the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2005, we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term marketable securities of $197.0 million, an increase of $84.1 million or 74%, compared to $112.9 million as of March 31, 2005. The principal components of the increase in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities were cash generated from operating activities of $83.6 million and proceeds of $39.7 million from the exercise of employee stock options, offset by $24.1 million in dividends paid, $10.5 million used for net capital expenditures, and $3.2 million for repayment of debt on our foreign lines of credit.

We invest excess cash in marketable securities that are highly liquid, of high-quality investment grade, and which have varying maturities. Our short-term marketable securities consist primarily of state and municipal government and government agency obligations, Federal Home Loan Bank and Mortgage Association bonds, and investment grade corporate obligations, including commercial paper.

	As of	
(in thousands)	**December 31, 2005**	March 31, 2005
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 89,525**	$ 76,666
Marketable debt securities	**107,452**	36,228
Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable debt securities	**$ 196,977**	$ 112,894
Percentage of total assets	**36%**	24%

Cash Flow Changes

The following table summarizes our cash flow activity:

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2005	2004
Net cash provided by operating activities	**$ 83,561**	$ 68,263
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	**(81,160)**	(33,930)
Net cash provided (used) in financing activities	**12,482**	(92,573)
Effect of currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	**(2,024)**	681
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 12,859**	$ (57,559)

Operating

Cash provided by operating activities of $83.6 million and $68.3 million for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, was greater than net income for the same nine-month periods in both 2005 and 2004, due to the net impact of non-cash adjustments to income. Non-cash adjustments include tax benefits from the exercise of employee stock options, depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes and loss on the disposal of assets. For the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, operating cash flows were negatively impacted in the amount of $2.6 million and $1.6 million, respectively, by changes in working capital balances.

Our working capital was $282.2 million at December 31, 2005, and $197.0 million at March 31, 2005. Cash provided by operating activities and from the exercise of employee stock options have been our primary recurring source of funds.

Investing

Cash used in investing activities was primarily attributable to purchases and sales of marketable debt and equity securities, as well as capital expenditures on property and equipment and intangibles. For the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005, total cash used in investing activities was $81.2 million. Our net purchases of marketable securities totaled $70.7 million and our capital expenditures totaled $10.5 million. We anticipate our capital expenditures to total approximately $15.0 million in fiscal 2006, as we will continue to invest in facility improvements, software to support our manufacturing processes, and production equipment. For the nine-month period ended December 31 , 2004, total cash used in investing activities was $33.9 million. This amount in 2004 was comprised of investments of $25.6 million in marketable securities and $8.3 million in capital expenditures.

Financing

Net cash from financing activities is primarily related to: dividends, employee stock option exercises, debt financing activities and our share repurchases.

We have a share repurchase program primarily to offset the dilutive effect of our employee stock option program, to provide liquidity to the market, and to reduce the overall number of shares outstanding. All shares repurchased under the program are retired and are no longer deemed to be outstanding. There were no share repurchases during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2005. At December 31, 2005, 1.3 million shares remained authorized for repurchase. The timing of our repurchases is subject to market conditions, cash availability, and blackout periods during which we are restricted from repurchasing shares. There is no guarantee that shares authorized for repurchase by the Board will ultimately be repurchased. Our Credit Agreement limits the amount that can be used to repurchase shares to net income from the previous four quarters less dividends, although this limitation does not apply to any repurchase of the 1.3 million shares currently authorized for repurchase.

In September 2005, the Board of Directors increased the quarterly dividend rate from $0.17 per share to $0.18 per share. At the rate of $0.18 per share, the aggregate dividend for the quarter was approximately $7.9 million. Future payment of dividends will be subject to, among other things, Board approval, cash availability, debt restrictions and alternative cash needs.

We receive cash from the exercise of employee stock options. Employee stock option exercises provided $39.7 million and $9.0 million of cash in the nine-month periods ending December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options vary from period to period based upon, among other factors, fluctuations in the market value of our common stock relative to the exercise price of such options.

Financing Arrangements

Senior Credit Facility

On May 26, 2005, we entered into a three-year Credit Agreement ("Credit Agreement") that provides us with a $200 million senior revolving credit facility. At our election and subject to lender approval, the amount available for borrowings under the Credit Agreement may be increased by an additional $50 million. Funds are available under the Credit Agreement to finance permitted acquisitions, share repurchases up to certain dollar limitations, and for other general corporate purposes. The Company has three standby letters of credit totaling $2 million outstanding which are secured by the Credit Agreement. Accordingly, although there were no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement at December 31, 2005, only $198 million was available for borrowings.

Interest on borrowings under the Credit Agreement is at a variable rate that is calculated, at our option, at the prime rate, or LIBOR, plus an additional percentage that varies between 1% and 1.65%, depending on our senior leverage ratio at the time of the borrowing. We paid certain fees to the lenders to initiate the Credit Agreement and will pay an unused commitment fee based on our senior leverage ratio and unborrowed lender commitments.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries or secured by their capital stock. In addition, if the ratio of total funded debt to adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (or "adjusted EBITDA"), exceeds 2.50 to 1.00, then we are obligated to grant to the lenders a first priority perfected security interest in essentially all of our domestic assets.

The Credit Agreement imposes financial and operational restrictions regarding certain liquidity and earnings ratios, as well as certain investments, types of indebtedness or liens, and acquisitions, repurchases of shares of common stock, and payment of dividends or disposition of assets above specified thresholds.

Other Financing

On October 4, 2005, Mentor Medical Systems B.V., ("Mentor BV"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mentor Corporation entered into a Loan and Overdraft Facility (the "Facility") with Cooperative RaboBank Leiden, Leiderdorp en Oestgstgeest U.A. ("RaboBank"). The Facility provides Mentor BV with an initial €15 million loan and overdraft facility, which decreases by €375,000 quarterly starting in September 2006. Under the Facility, Mentor BV may borrow up to €12.5 million in fixed amount advances, with terms of three to six months, and a further sublimit of up to €5 million of loans in fixed amount advances with a term of up to 5 years. Up to €10 million of the Facility may be drawn in the form of dollars. Funds under the Facility are available to Mentor BV to finance certain dividend payments to Mentor Corporation and for other normal business purposes. Interest on borrowings under the Facility is at a rate equal to 0.55% over the RaboBank base lending rate, Euribor, or LIBOR depending upon the currency and term of each borrowing. Interest rates on borrowings other than overdrafts, are fixed for the term of the advance. Borrowings by Mentor BV under the Facility are guaranteed by Mentor's wholly-owned subsidiary, Mentor Medical Systems C.V., through a Joint and Several Debtorship agreement. In addition, borrowings under the Facility are secured by a mortgage on certain real estate owned by Mentor BV. As of December 31, 2005, there were no borrowings outstanding and $17.8 million was available under the Facility.

In addition to our Rabobank Facility, we previously established several lines of credit with local foreign lenders to facilitate operating cash flow needs at our foreign subsidiaries. These unsecured lines are at market rates of interest, are guaranteed by the Company, and total $3.6 million. There were no borrowings under these lines of credit as of December 31, 2005.

The total amount of borrowings available to us under all lines of credit was $219.4 million at December 31, 2005.

Convertible Subordinated Notes

On December 22, 2003, we completed an offering of $150 million of convertible subordinated notes due January 1, 2024, pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. The notes bear interest at 2¾% per annum and are convertible into shares of our common stock at a conversion price of $29.1859 per share and are subordinated to all existing and future senior debt. Concurrent with the issuance of the convertible subordinated notes, we entered into a convertible bond hedge and warrants transactions with respect to our common stock, the exposure for which is held by Credit Suisse First Boston LLC for a net cash payment of $18.5 million. Both the bond hedge and the warrants transactions may be settled at our option either in cash or net shares and expire January 1, 2009. The convertible bond hedge and warrants transactions combined are intended to reduce the potential dilution from conversion of the notes by effectively increasing the conversion price per share, from our perspective, to approximately $39.2887.

One of the conditions required for conversion of the notes was satisfied during the quarter ended December 31, 2005, and accordingly, the holders of notes have the option to convert the notes into common shares at the aforementioned adjusted conversion price per share.

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that are currently material or reasonable likely to be material to our financial position of results of operations.

We believe that funds generated from operations, our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities and funds available under our line of credit agreements will be adequate to meet our working capital needs and capital expenditure investment requirements and commitments for the foreseeable future. However, it is possible that we may need to raise additional funds to finance certain requirements or to consummate acquisitions of other businesses, products or technologies through the sale of equity or debt securities to the public or to selected investors, or by borrowing money from financial institutions. In addition, even if we do not need additional funds, we may still elect to sell additional equity or debt securities or borrow for other reasons. There are no assurances that we will be able to obtain additional funds on terms that would be favorable to us, or at all. If funds are raised by issuing additional equity securities or convertible debt securities, the ownership percentage of existing shareholders would be reduced. In addition, equity or debt securities issued by us may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our common stock.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment". SFAS No. 123(R) will require us to account for our stock options using a fair-value-based method as described in such statement and recognize the resulting compensation expense in our financial statements. The majority of this compensation expense will be captured in selling, general and administrative expenses. SFAS 123(R) will also require the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. We currently accounts for our employee stock options using the intrinsic value method under APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations, which generally results in no employee stock option expense. We plan to adopt SFAS No. 123(R) on April 1, 2006, as required.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no material changes in our exposure to market risk as reported in Item 7A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC'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 timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

We carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2005, the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2005.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended December 31, 2005 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On March 4, 2004, John H. Alico, et. al., d/b/a PTF Royalty Partnership ("PTF") filed a lawsuit against us in the Business Litigation Session of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, Suffolk County in which PTF alleges, among other things, breach of a merger agreement that involved our acquisition of Mentor O&O, Inc. ("O&O"), an unrelated entity at that time, which was dated as of March 14, 1990 ("Merger Agreement") (prior to the merger, O&O had no affiliation with us). PTF alleges that we breached the terms of the Merger Agreement by failing to exert commercially reasonable and diligent efforts to obtain approval by the FDA for a product used for the treatment of urinary incontinence and by failing to accurately account for and pay royalties due thereunder. PTF seeks damages in excess of $18 million, which is the maximum amount of royalties PTF could have received under the Merger Agreement. After almost ten years, in or about January 2001, we elected to discontinue pursuing FDA approval for the product, given the FDA's repeated and ongoing concerns regarding the product's use for urinary incontinence. We complied with all of our obligations under the Merger Agreement, which specifically provided that we were under no obligation to engage in efforts or expenditures in respect of the product which we in good faith deemed to be inadvisable based on various factors. Accordingly, we intend to vigorously defend the lawsuit. Dr. Richard Young, a member of our Board of Directors since March 1990, was a partner of PTF and was a named plaintiff in the above action. Dr. Young was a shareholder and principal of O&O prior to the merger and was instrumental in facilitating the transition after the merger. Pursuant to Dr. Young's request, the PTF Partnership Agreement was amended to permit withdrawal of partners from the PTF Royalty Partnership upon notice. On June 3, 2005, Dr. Young submitted his notice of withdrawal to the Partnership, and a joint stipulation removing Dr. Young from the caption of the complaint and as a named party to the litigation was entered by the court in June 2005.

In addition, in the ordinary course of our business we experience other varied types of claims that sometimes result in litigation or other legal proceedings. Although there can be no certainty, we do not anticipate that any of these proceedings will have a material adverse effect on us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Forward-Looking Information Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Action of 1995

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements. The Act was designed to encourage companies to provide prospective information about them without fear of litigation. The prospective information must be identified as forward-looking and must be accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the statements. The statements about our business, plans, strategies, intentions, expectations and prospects contained throughout this document are based on current expectations. These statements are forward-looking and actual results may differ materially from those predicted as of the date of this report in the forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. In addition, past financial performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance and investors should not use historical performance to anticipate results or future period trends. We undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

Our business faces many risks. The risks described below may not be the only risks we face. Additional risks that we do not yet know of or that we currently think are immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer and the trading price of our common stock or our convertible notes could decline. You should consider the following risks before deciding to invest in our common stock or convertible notes.

Significant product liability claims or product recalls may force us to pay substantial damage awards and other expenses that could exceed our accruals and insurance coverages.

The manufacture and sale of medical devices exposes us to significant risk of product liability claims. In the past, and currently, we have had a number of product liability claims relating to our products, and we may be subject to additional product liability claims in the future, some of which may have a negative impact on our business. If a product liability claim or series of claims is brought against us for uninsured liabilities or in excess of our insurance coverage, our business could suffer. Some manufacturers that suffered such claims in the past have been forced to cease operations or even to declare bankruptcy.

Additionally, we offer product replacement and certain financial assistance for surgical procedures that fall within our limited warranty and coverage period of implantation on our breast implant products, and we accrue for those limited warranties. Such accruals are based on estimates, taking into consideration relevant factors such as historical experience, warranty period, estimated costs, existence and levels of insurance and insurance retentions, identified product quality issues, if any, and, to a limited extent, information developed by the insurance company using actuarial techniques. We assess the adequacy of these accruals periodically and adjust the amounts as necessary based on actual experience and changes in future expectations. We also recently expanded our limited warranty programs to provide certain financial assistance for surgical procedures within ten years of implantation (increased from five years) and expanded the program coverage to include breast implant sales in European and certain other countries, in addition to the United States. Changes to actual warranty claims incurred could have a material impact on the actuarial analysis, which in turn could materially impact our reported expenses and results of operations.

In addition to product liability or warranty claims, we could experience a material design or manufacturing failure, a quality system failure, other safety issues, or heightened regulatory scrutiny that would warrant a recall with products we manufacture or are manufactured by another company and we distribute. A recall of some of our products could result in exposure to additional product liability claims, significant expense to perform the recall and lost sales.

We are subject to substantial government regulation, which could have a material adverse affect on our business.

The production and marketing of our products and our ongoing research and development activities, including pre-clinical testing and clinical trial activities, are subject to extensive regulation and review by numerous governmental authorities both in the U.S. and abroad. Most of the medical devices we develop must undergo rigorous pre-clinical and clinical testing and an extensive regulatory approval process before they can be marketed. Certain of our products are required to undergo review by a panel of outside experts selected by the FDA, which makes a recommendation to the FDA as to whether the product(s) should or should not be approved. This process makes it potentially longer, more difficult and/or more costly to bring our products to market, and we cannot guarantee that any of our unapproved products will be approved or how long it may take for any one particular product to be approved. The pre-marketing approval process can be particularly expensive, uncertain and lengthy, and a number of devices for which FDA approval has been sought by other companies have never been approved for marketing. In addition to testing and approval procedures, extensive regulations also govern manufacturing, packaging, labeling, storage, distribution, record-keeping, and advertising and marketing procedures. If we do not comply with applicable regulatory requirements, such violations could result in non-approval, suspensions of clinical trials, suspension or withdrawal of regulatory approvals, product recalls, civil penalties and criminal fines, product seizures, operating restrictions, injunctions, and criminal prosecution.

Delays in, withdrawal, or rejection of the FDA or other government entity approval(s) of our products, including a delay in or rejection of the approval of our silicone gel-filled breast implant PMA, may also adversely affect our business. Such delays, withdrawals, or rejections may be encountered due to, among other reasons, government or regulatory delays, lack of demonstrated safety or efficacy during clinical trials, safety issues, manufacturing issues, slower than expected rate of patient recruitment for clinical trials, inability to follow patients after treatment in clinical trials, inconsistencies between early clinical trial results and results obtained in later clinical trials, varying interpretations of data generated by clinical trials, or changes in regulatory policy or requirements in the U.S. and abroad. In the U.S., there has been a continuing trend toward more stringent FDA requirements in the areas of product approval and enforcement, causing medical device manufacturers to experience longer research and development timelines, longer approval cycles, greater risk and uncertainty, and higher expenses. Internationally, there is a risk that we may not be successful in meeting the quality standards or other certification requirements. Even if regulatory approval of a product is granted, such approval may entail limitations on uses for which the product may be labeled and promoted, stringent post-marketing requirements, or may prevent us from broadening the uses of our current products for different applications. In addition, to the extent permissible by law, we may not receive FDA approval to export our products in the future, and countries to which products are to be exported may not approve them for import. We may also be required to withdraw or recall our products after we receive approvals and begin commercial sales if we, the FDA or a foreign government agency determines that there is a higher than average incidence of post-treatment complications with our products as a result of subsequent clinical experience and/or data. From time to time, we are subject to inquiry by government agencies in this regard.

Our manufacturing facilities also are subject to continual governmental review and inspection. The FDA has stated publicly that compliance with manufacturing regulations will be scrutinized more strictly. A governmental authority may challenge our compliance with applicable federal, state and/or foreign regulations. In addition, any discovery of previously unknown problems with one of our products or facilities may result in restrictions on the product or the facility, including, but not limited to, product recalls, withdrawal of the product from the market or other enforcement actions.

From time to time, legislative or regulatory proposals are introduced that, if implemented, could alter the review and approval process relating to medical devices, or related to the sale of our products. It is possible that the FDA or other governmental authorities will issue additional regulations, which could further reduce or restrict the sales of our presently marketed products or products under development. Any change in legislation or regulations that govern the review and approval process relating to our current and/or future products, or that restrict the manner by which we may sell our products, could make it more difficult and/or costly to obtain approval for new products, and/or to produce, market, and distribute existing products.

If we are unable to continue to develop and commercialize new technologies and products, we may experience a decrease in demand for our products or our products could become obsolete.

The medical device industry is highly competitive and is subject to significant and rapid technological change. We believe that our ability to develop or acquire new technologies is crucial to our success. We are continually engaged in product research and development, product improvement programs, and required clinical studies to develop new technologies and to maintain and improve our competitive position. Any significant delays in the above or termination or failure of our clinical trials would materially and adversely affect our research, development and commercialization timelines. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in enhancing existing products, or in developing or acquiring new products or technologies that will timely achieve regulatory approval or success in the marketplace.

There is also a risk that our products may not gain market acceptance among physicians, patients and the medical community generally. The degree of market acceptance of any medical device or other product that we develop will depend on a number of factors, including demonstrated clinical safety and efficacy, cost-effectiveness, potential advantages over alternative products, user/patient acceptance, and our marketing and distribution capabilities. Physicians will not recommend our products if clinical and/or other data and/or other factors do not demonstrate their safety and efficacy compared to other competing products, or if our products do not best meet the particular needs of the individual patient.

In December 2003, we completed our pre-market approval ("PMA") application to the FDA for our silicone gel-filled implants for breast augmentation, reconstruction and revision. In August 2004, we amended our PMA application based on a revised draft guidance released by the FDA in January 2004. On July 28, 2005, we received an "approvable" letter, with conditions, from the FDA on our PMA application for our silicone gel-filled breast implants. The approvable letter stipulates a number of conditions which we must satisfy in order to receive FDA approval to market and sell silicone gel-filled breast implants in the United States. Despite the approvable letter, the FDA may ultimately decide to not approve our silicone gel-filled breast implants for sale in the United States, and the FDA will most likely recommend additional post-approval conditions or requirements, which could impact our sales and earnings, depending on the scope and complexity of the requirements. Further change in FDA regulatory requirements, including those implemented through new or revised FDA guidance, (such as that announced on January 8, 2004 by the FDA), may delay or may otherwise adversely affect our pending PMA application as well as its review or approval by the FDA. A delay or denial response by the FDA would have a material adverse effect on our commercialization timelines and competitive position, and ultimately our revenue and operating results. If our new products do not achieve significant market acceptance, or if our current products do not continue competing successfully in the changing market, our sales and earnings may not grow as much as expected, or may even decline.

We also have two pending applications for Medical Device Licenses in Canada for our silicone gel-filled breast implants. An expert advisory panel convened by the Canadian government on March 22, 2005 to review our pending application for Medical Device Licenses. A public forum called by Health Canada on these devices was held September 29, 2005. We cannot predict the outcome of these reviews, nor determine when or if Health Canada will approve our product applications. In addition, any approval could be granted with stringent post-marketing requirements that may impact our sales and earnings, depending on the scope and complexity of such requirements.

With respect to our Puragen Plus™ program in the U.S., we recently identified potential issues with some of the data from our clinical study that will require further evaluation and will result in a delay to our PMA submission timeline. We are working diligently to more thoroughly understand these issues and determine our next course of action. Any further delays in our submission of our PMA or a delay or denial response by the FDA would have a material adverse effect on our commercialization timelines and competitive position, and ultimately our future revenue and operating results.

If we are unable to compete effectively with existing or new competitors, we could experience price reductions, reduced demand for our products, reduced margins and loss of market share, and our business, results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Our products compete with similar or other competitive medical products manufactured by major companies, and may also compete with new products currently under development by others. Competition in our industry occurs on a variety of levels, including but not limited to:

- developing and bringing new products to market before others or to provide benefits superior to those of existing products;
- developing new technologies to improve existing products;
- developing new products at a lower cost to provide the same benefits as existing products at the same or lower price;
- creating or entering new markets with existing products;
- increasing or improving service-related programs; and
- advertising in a manner that creates additional awareness and demand.

The competitive environment requires an ongoing, extensive search for technological innovations and the ability to market products effectively. Consequently, we must continue to effectively execute on various competitive levels to properly position our products in the marketplace and maintain our market share, revenue and gross margins.

In particular, we face competition from Inamed, our only current competitor in the U.S. for our breast aesthetics product line. On September 21, 2005, Inamed announced that it also received an "approvable" letter, with conditions, from the FDA for its silicone gel-filled breast implants. If Inamed gains FDA approval to market its silicone gel-filled breast implant products before we do, our competitive position will likely suffer. On December 20, 2005, Inamed announced that it had agreed to be acquired by Allergan. If the Inamed/Allergan merger is completed, we will be competing against a much larger competitor with a substantially larger sales force.

If we suffer negative publicity concerning the safety of our products, our sales may be harmed and we may be forced to withdraw products.

Physicians and potential patients may have a number of concerns about the safety of our products, including our breast and other implants, whether or not such concerns have a basis in generally accepted science or peer-reviewed scientific research. Negative publicity, whether accurate or inaccurate, concerning our products could reduce market or governmental acceptance of our products and could result in decreased product demand or product withdrawal. For example, we may be required to recall or withdraw our products if we, the FDA or a foreign government agency determine that use of our products results in a higher than average rate of post-treatment complications based on clinical experience and/or data. If one foreign government agency were to request or require a withdrawal or recall of one or more of our products, the safety concerns leading to that government agency's request may be investigated by regulatory bodies in other countries, which could result in additional withdrawals or recalls and could result in negative publicity regarding our products. In addition, significant negative publicity could result in an increased number of product liability claims, whether or not these claims are supported by applicable law.

If changes in the economy and consumer spending reduce consumer demand for our products, our sales and profitability could suffer.

Certain elective procedures, such as breast augmentation, body contouring, and in some cases surgical treatment for male impotence are not covered by insurance. Adverse changes in the economy or other conditions or events may cause consumers to reassess their spending choices and reduce the demand for these surgeries and could have an adverse effect on consumer spending. This shift could have an adverse effect on our sales and profitability.

If we are unable to implement new information technology systems, our ability to manufacture and sell products, maintain regulatory compliance and manage and report our business activities may be impaired, delayed or diminished, which would cause substantial business interruption and loss of sales, customers and profits.

In fiscal 2004, we implemented an enterprise resource planning system at our major locations which is our primary business management system. We intend to continue to implement the system for substantially all of our businesses worldwide. Many other companies have had severe problems with computer system implementations of this nature and scope. We are using a controlled project plan and we believe we have assigned adequate staffing and other resources to the projects to ensure its successful implementation; however there is no assurance that the design will meet our current and future business needs or that it will operate as designed. We are heavily dependent on such computer systems, and any failure or delay in the system implementation would cause a substantial interruption to our business, additional expense, and loss of sales, customers, and profits.

If we are unable to acquire companies, businesses or technologies as part of our growth strategy or to successfully integrate past acquisitions, our growth, sales and profitability could suffer.

A significant portion of our recent growth has been the result of acquisitions of other companies, businesses and technologies. We intend to continue to acquire other businesses and technologies to facilitate our future business strategies. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify appropriate acquisition candidates, consummate transactions or obtain agreements with terms favorable to us. Further, once a business is acquired, any inability to integrate the business, failure to retain and develop its workforce, or establish and maintain appropriate communications, performance expectations, regulatory compliance procedures, accounting controls, and reporting procedures could adversely affect our future sales and earnings.

Any adverse change to our business as a result of our announced strategy to focus on our aesthetics business and to evaluate our strategic alternatives for our urology business could cause our sales and profitability to suffer.

We announced our strategy to focus on our aesthetics business, and that as a result, we are considering strategic alternatives for our urology business, including a divestiture of the business. There can be no assurances that our strategic objectives will ultimately be achieved, or that the process of evaluating and executing on our strategic objectives will not disrupt the business. There can be no assurance that any divestiture of the business would be completed on terms acceptable to us, if at all, and in a timely manner. We continue to be committed to our urology business, but the divestiture process and any subsequent plans could generate potential disruptions to the business, such as negative reactions from our customers, suppliers or employees, which could materially adversely affect our operating results and financial position. Further, there can be no assurance that the evaluation of any of these strategic objectives will enable us to focus on our aesthetics business, or that any such strategic focus would enable us to maintain or improve our operating results or financial position in future periods. For example, we have determined not to pursue our previously announced proposal to acquire Medicis but we incurred substantial expenses before reaching that conclusion. Finally, any transaction related to our strategic objectives could divert management's attention from effectively managing our existing and ongoing business.

State legislatures and taxing authorities may create new laws or change their interpretation of existing state and local tax laws that may affect future product demand or create unforeseen tax liabilities.

If any state legislature or other government authority creates new laws to assess sales taxes on medical procedures determined by them to be cosmetic, our physician and patient customers may have to pay more for our products and future demand may decrease. In addition, if taxing authorities determine that our products are cosmetic and thus taxable based on their interpretations of existing tax laws or that our products are otherwise taxable, they may disallow currently available exemptions related to medical products and procedures. Such taxing authorities may then determine that we owe additional taxes related to product sales from prior periods. These determinations would have a negative effect on our results of operations.

If our intellectual property rights do not adequately protect our products or technologies, others could compete against us more directly, which would hurt our profitability.

Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents or rights to patents, protect trade secrets, operate without infringing upon the proprietary rights of others, and prevent others from infringing on our patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights. We will be able to protect our intellectual property from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that it is covered by valid and enforceable patents, trademarks or licenses. Patent protection generally involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability of patent rights cannot be predicted with certainty; thus, any patents that we own or license from others may not provide us with adequate protection against competitors. Moreover, the laws of certain foreign countries do not recognize intellectual property rights or protect them to the same extent as do the laws of the United States.

In addition to patents and trademarks, we rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how. We seek protection of these rights, in part, through confidentiality and proprietary information agreements. These agreements may not provide sufficient protection or adequate remedies for violation of our rights in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of confidential and proprietary information. Failure to protect our proprietary rights could seriously impair our competitive position.

If third parties claim we are infringing their intellectual property rights, we could suffer significant litigation or licensing expenses or be prevented from marketing our products.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of others. However, regardless of our intent, our technologies may infringe upon the patents or violate other proprietary rights of third parties. In the event of such infringement or violation, we may face expensive litigation and may be prevented from selling existing products and pursuing product development or commercialization.

We depend on single and sole source suppliers for certain raw materials and licensed or manufactured products and the loss of any supplier could adversely affect our ability to manufacture or sell many of our products.

We currently rely on single or sole source suppliers for raw materials used in many of our products, including silicone. In the event that they cannot meet our requirements, we cannot guarantee that we would be able to obtain a sufficient amount of quality raw materials in a timely manner. We also depend on third party manufacturers for components and licensed products, including our women's health products and our palladium brachytherapy seed product. If there is a disruption in the supply of these products, our sales and profitability would be adversely affected.

Our international business exposes us to a number of risks.

More than one-third of our sales are derived from international operations. Accordingly, any material decrease in foreign sales would have a material adverse effect on our overall sales and profitability. Most of our international sales are denominated in Euros, British Pounds, Canadian Dollars or U.S. Dollars. Depreciation or devaluation of the local currencies of countries where we sell our products may result in our products becoming more expensive in local currency terms, thus reducing demand, which could have an adverse effect on our operating results. Our operations and financial results may be adversely affected by other international factors, including:

- foreign government regulation of medical products;
- product liability, intellectual property and other claims;
- new export license requirements;
- political or economic instability in our target markets;
- trade restrictions;
- changes in tax laws and tariffs;
- managing foreign distributors and manufacturers;
- managing foreign branch offices and staffing;
- competition; and
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Health care reimbursement or reform legislation could materially affect our business.

If any national health care reform or other legislation or regulations are passed that imposes limits on the amount of reimbursement for certain types of medical procedures or products, or on the number or type of medical procedures that may be performed, or that has the effect of restricting a physician's ability to select specific products for use in patient procedures, such changes could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products. Our revenues depend largely on U.S. and foreign government health care programs and private health insurers reimbursing patients' medical expenses. Physicians, hospitals, and other health care providers may not purchase our products if they do not receive satisfactory reimbursement from these third-party payers for the cost of procedures using our products. In the U.S., there have been, and we expect that there will continue to be, a number of federal and state legislative and regulatory proposals to implement greater governmental control over the healthcare industry and its related costs. These proposals create uncertainty as to the future of our industry and may have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise capital or to form collaborations. In a number of foreign markets, the pricing and profitability of healthcare products are subject to governmental influence or control. In addition, legislation or regulations that impose restrictions on the price that may be charged for healthcare products or medical devices may adversely affect our sales and profitability.

If our use of hazardous materials results in contamination or injury, we could suffer significant financial loss.

We are subject to federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations. Our manufacturing and research and development activities involve the controlled use of potentially hazardous materials, chemicals and biological materials, which require compliance with various laws and regulations regarding the use, storage, and disposal of such materials. We believe that our operations comply in all material respects with applicable environmental laws and regulations in each country where we have a business presence. Although we continue to make expenditures for environmental protection, we do not anticipate any additional significant expenditures, in complying with such laws and regulations, that would have a material impact on our earnings or competitive position. We are not aware of any pending litigation or significant financial obligations arising from current or past environmental practices that are likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position. We cannot assure, however, that environmental claims relating to our operations, or properties owned or operated by us will not develop in the future, nor can we predict whether any such claims, if they were to develop, would require significant expenditures on our part. We cannot eliminate the risk of accidental contamination or injury from these materials. In the event of an accident or environmental discharge, we may

be held liable for any resulting damages, which may exceed our financial resources and any applicable insurance coverage. In addition, we are unable to predict what legislation or regulations may be adopted or enacted in the future with respect to environmental protection and waste disposal.

We are subject to regulation by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and other state and local environmental agencies in each of our domestic manufacturing facilities. For example, in Texas, we are subject to regulation by the local Air Pollution Control District as a result of some of the chemicals used in our manufacturing processes. In our Oklahoma facility, we are also subject to regulation by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) due to the manufacture and distribution of brachytherapy seeds using radioactive iodine I-125 and palladium Pd-103. In our Wisconsin facility, we are also subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control; due to the nature of the biological agent used to manufacture our botulinum toxin product, *Clostridium botulinum* type A, which is still in the development phase. Failure to comply with the regulations and requirements of these various agencies could affect our ability to manufacture products and may have a significant negative impact on sales and results of operations.

Future changes in financial accounting standards may cause adverse unexpected revenue or expense fluctuations and affect our reported results of operations.

A change in accounting standards could have a significant effect on our reported results and may even affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. New pronouncements and varying interpretations of existing pronouncements have occurred and may occur in the future. Changes to existing rules or current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results and require restatement of previously issued results for retroactive application of the new accounting standard. This was evidenced by the adoption of EITF 04-8 which was adopted in the quarter ended December 2004, resulting in the restatement of diluted earnings per share and weighted average shares outstanding, for fiscal year 2004 and the interim periods ending June 30, and September 30, 2004.

In addition, effective April 1, 2006, we will be required to implement FAS 123R, which will have an immediate, negative impact on our operating expenses, net income and earnings per share as reported under GAAP.

Hedging transactions and other transactions may affect the value of the notes.

In connection with the original issuance of our 2¾% convertible subordinated notes in December 2003, we entered into convertible note hedge and warrant transactions with respect to our common stock, with Credit Suisse First Boston International, an affiliate of Credit Suisse First Boston LLC, the initial purchaser of the notes, to reduce the potential dilution from conversion of the notes up to a price of our common stock of approximately $39.29 per share. In connection with these hedging arrangements, Credit Suisse First Boston International, and/or its affiliates, has taken and, we expect, will continue to take positions in our common stock in secondary market transactions and/or will enter into various derivative transactions. Such hedging arrangements could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In addition, the existence of the notes may encourage short selling in our common stock by market participants because the conversion of the notes could depress the price of our common stock.

Litigation may harm our business or otherwise distract our management.

Substantial, complex or extended litigation could cause us to incur large expenditures and distract our management, and could result in significant monetary or equitable judgments against us. For example, lawsuits by employees, patients, customers, licensors, licensees, suppliers, business partners, distributors, shareholders, or competitors could be very costly and could substantially disrupt our business. Disputes from time to time with such companies or individuals are not uncommon, and we cannot assure that we will always be able to resolve such disputes out of court or on terms favorable to us.

Our publicly-filed SEC reports are reviewed by the SEC from time to time and any significant changes required as a result of any such review may result in material liability to us and have a material adverse impact on the trading price of our common stock.

The reports of publicly-traded companies are subject to review by the SEC from time to time for the purpose of assisting companies in complying with applicable disclosure requirements and to enhance the overall effectiveness of companies public filings, and comprehensive reviews by the SEC of such reports are now required at least every three years under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. SEC reviews often occur at the time companies file registration statements such as the registration statement we filed in connection with our convertible note offering, but reviews may also be initiated at any time by the SEC. While we believe that our previously filed SEC reports comply, and we intend that all future reports will comply in all material respects with the published rules and regulations of the SEC, we could be required to modify or reformulate information contained in prior filings as a result of an SEC review. Any modification or reformulation of information contained in such reports could be significant and result in material liability to us and have a material adverse impact on the trading price of our securities, including our common stock or our convertible notes.

Our operating results may fluctuate substantially, and could precipitate unexpected movement in the price of our common stock and convertible notes.

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "MNT." On December 31, 2005, the closing price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange was $46.08 per share. On December 22, 2003, we completed an offering of $150 million of convertible subordinated notes ("notes") due January 1, 2024 pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. The notes bear interest at 2¾% per annum, are convertible into shares of our common stock at an adjusted conversion price of $29.1859 per share and are subordinated to all existing and future senior debt. The market prices of our stock and convertible securities are subject to significant fluctuations in response to the factors set forth above and other factors, many of which are beyond our control including such factors as changes in pricing policies by our competitors and the timing of significant orders and shipments.

Such factors, as well as other economic conditions, may adversely affect the market price of our securities, including our common stock and convertible notes. There could be periods in which we experience shortfalls in revenue and/or earnings from levels expected by securities analysts and investors, which could have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the trading price of our securities, including our common stock and our convertible notes.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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

None

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

3.1 Composite Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company dated December 12, 2002 - Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2003.

3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Mentor Corporation dated September 14, 2005 - Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005.

4.1 Indenture 2 3/4 % Convertible Subordinated Notes Due 2024, dated December 22, 2003 - Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2003.

10.1* Mentor Corporation 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan - (as amended November 2005)

10.2* Mentor Corporation Employee Stock Purchase Plan - Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005.

10.3* Form of Mentor Corporation 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Award Agreement for Awards Issued to Company Directors and Officers on October 5, 2005 - Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005.

10.4 English translation of Rabo-Bank Loan and Overdraft Facility dated September 30, 2005 - Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 11, 2005.

10.5 Mentor Corporation 2005 Long-Term Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Award Agreement - Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005.

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 CEO Certification Pursuant To 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 CFO Certification Pursuant To 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant To Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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.

MENTOR CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date:	February 8, 2006	By: /s/JOSHUA H. LEVINE Joshua H. Levine Chief Executive Officer
Date:	February 8, 2006	By: /s/LOREN L .MCFARLAND Loren L. McFarland Chief Financial Officer