WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP INC
Form 424B1
March 01, 2002

FILED PURSUANT TO RULE 424(b)(1)
REGISTRATION NO. 333-81618

PROSPECTUS

6,000,000 SHARES

[LOGO]
COMMON STOCK

Wright Medical Group, Inc. is offering 3,000,000 shares of common stock. Selling stockholders are offering an additional 3,000,000 shares. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of shares being sold by the selling stockholders.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "WMGI." The last reported sale price for the common stock on February 28, 2002 was $15.42 per share.

INVESTING IN OUR COMMON STOCK INVOLVES RISKS. PLEASE READ "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 6.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

	Public Offering Price	Underwriting Discount	Proceeds to Wright Medical Group, Inc.
Per Share	$ 15.40	$ .81	$ 14.59
Total	$ 92,400,000	$4,851,000	$43,774,500

Wright Medical Group, Inc. and one of our stockholders have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase from each of them up to 450,000 additional shares of common stock to cover over-allotments, if any. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholder.

JPMorgan

Credit Suisse First Boston

U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray

Lehman Brothers

Thomas Weisel Partners LLC

MARCH 1, 2002

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell, nor is it seeking an offer to buy, the securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information in this prospectus is complete and accurate as of the date on the front cover, but the information may have changed since that date.

Prospectus Summary

THIS SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS INFORMATION CONTAINED ELSEWHERE IN THIS PROSPECTUS. THIS SUMMARY DOES NOT CONTAIN ALL OF THE INFORMATION YOU SHOULD CONSIDER BEFORE BUYING SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK. YOU SHOULD READ THIS ENTIRE PROSPECTUS CAREFULLY.

Wright Medical Group, Inc.

Overview of Our Company

We are a global orthopaedic device company specializing in the design, manufacture and marketing of reconstructive joint devices and bio-orthopaedic materials. Reconstructive joint devices are used to replace knee, hip and other

joints that have deteriorated through disease or injury. Bio-orthopaedic materials are used to replace damaged or diseased bone and to stimulate natural bone growth. Within these markets, we focus on the higher-growth sectors of advanced knee implants, bone-conserving hip implants, revision replacement implants and extremity implants, as well as on the integration of our bio-orthopaedic products into reconstructive joint procedures and other orthopaedic applications. In 2001, we had net sales of $172.9 million and a net loss of $1.5 million. Our Adjusted EBITDA, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash charges, was $26.9 million for 2001.

We have been in business for over fifty years and have built a well-known, respected brand name and strong relationships with orthopaedic surgeons. In December 1999, Warburg, Pincus Equity Partners, L.P. and a group of investors acquired control of our company and led a recapitalization financing that both reduced our debt and provided us with investment capital. Shortly thereafter, a new management team was put in place and we acquired Cremascoli Ortho Group, based in Toulon, France. This acquisition extended our product offerings, enhanced our product development capabilities and expanded our European presence. We believe that by combining Cremascoli's strength in hip reconstruction with our historical expertise in knee reconstruction and bio-orthopaedic materials, we now offer orthopaedic surgeons a broad range of reconstructive joint devices and bio-orthopaedic materials in over 40 countries.

Orthopaedic Industry

The worldwide orthopaedic industry was estimated to be approximately $11.0 billion in 2000, and we believe it will grow at approximately 6-8% annually over the next three to four years. The knee and hip reconstruction markets are two of the largest sectors of the orthopaedic market, together accounting for over $4.0 billion of implant and related product sales in 2000. Some of the key growth drivers of these markets include:

- an elderly population growing at a higher growth rate than that of the general population in industrialized countries;

- an aging "baby boomer" population with high expectations of maintaining their active lifestyles;

- improving technologies in orthopaedic implants and surgical techniques, which have made reconstruction procedures a viable option for younger patients; and

- increasing acceptance of bio-orthopaedic materials for use in reconstructive joint procedures and other orthopaedic applications.

The orthopaedic industry is currently dominated by six multinational companies, each with approximately $1.0 billion in annual sales. The size of these companies often leads them to concentrate their marketing and research and development efforts on products that they believe will have a relatively high minimum threshold level of sales. As a result, there is an opportunity for a mid-sized orthopaedic company, such as us, to focus on smaller, higher-growth sectors of the orthopaedic market. We believe that our global distribution system, which consists of a sales force of approximately 450 people, offers significant opportunities to access markets that may not be addressed by the larger multinationals.

Our Products

The ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Knee System is our principal knee reconstruction product line and is intended to represent the next generation in total knee reconstruction. It offers patients a greater range of motion than

traditional knee systems. We believe that our knee reconstruction products are differentiated by their unique design, brand recognition and innovative instrumentation. Our knee reconstruction product line had net sales of $68.2 million in 2001, representing approximately 40% of our total net sales.

The PERFECTA-Registered Trademark- Hip System is our principal hip reconstruction product line and has enjoyed over ten years of proven clinical success. One of our most recent product offerings in our hip reconstruction product line is the CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- Hip System, which we believe provides a better solution to many patients by conserving existing bone for future surgical procedures, if necessary. We believe that our hip reconstruction product line is differentiated by a range of offerings that accommodates a continuum of patient care from early intervention bone-conserving procedures to difficult revision replacement implants. Our hip reconstruction product line had net sales of $48.6 million in 2001, representing approximately 28% of our total net sales.

We offer extremity reconstruction products for the hand, wrist, elbow, shoulder, foot and ankle. We believe that we are one of the recognized leaders in finger and toe implants. Our small joint orthopaedic implants have many years of successful clinical history, including our Swanson Hinge Finger, which has been used by surgeons for over 30 years. Our extremity product line had net sales of $21.0 million in 2001, representing approximately 12% of our total net sales.

OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- bone graft substitute and ALLOMATRIX-TM- injectable putty are our main bio-orthopaedic product offerings. We are the first company to receive U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, market clearance for use of resorbable synthetic bone graft substitutes in the spine with our OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- pellets. We are rapidly expanding our product lines in the emerging markets of biological musculoskeletal repair, including synthetic and human tissue-based bone grafting materials. Bio-orthopaedic materials is our fastest growing product line with net sales of $26.8 million in 2001, representing approximately 16% of our total net sales.

Our Strategy

Our management team has increased our focus and spending on research and development, significantly raised the efficiency of our manufacturing processes and improved our sales force productivity. These efforts, along with our December 1999 acquisition of Cremascoli, reversed a three year trend ending in 2000 of flat or declining sales in our principal product lines and improved operating margins. We believe that there is still significant opportunity to improve our financial performance and continue our growth by:

- targeting high-growth, high-margin market sectors that may be underserved by larger orthopaedic companies;

- offering a comprehensive set of implants and related products in the markets we serve to span the lives of patients;

- focusing our research and development efforts to accelerate delivery of new products and technologies; and

- leveraging our global infrastructure for increased growth and profitability.

Financial Overview

Our net sales for 2001 were $172.9 million, an increase of 10% over net sales of $157.6 million in 2000. We reported net losses of $1.5 million in 2001 and

$39.5 million in 2000. The net loss in 2000 includes one-time costs associated with our recapitalization and acquisition of Cremascoli. Our Adjusted EBITDA, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and other non-cash charges, was $26.9 million in 2001, as compared to $25.2 million in 2000, excluding non-recurring transaction and reorganization costs. Approximately 38% of our 2001 net sales were generated internationally.

Corporate Information

We founded our business in 1950. Our principal executive offices are located at 5677 Airline Road, Arlington, Tennessee 38002, and our telephone number is (901) 867-9971. Our website is located at www.wmt.com. Our website is not intended to be part of this prospectus.

This prospectus contains references to our trademarks ADVANCE-Registered Trademark-, ADVANTIM-Registered Trademark-, ALLOMATRIX-TM-, ANCA FIT-TM-, AXIOM-Registered Trademark-, CONSERVE-Registered Trademark-, EVOLVE-Registered Trademark-, EVOLUTION-Registered Trademark-, GUARDIAN-Registered Trademark-, LINEAGE-TM-, LOCON-T-TM-, MIIG-TM-, OLYMPIA-TM-, ORTHOSPHERE-Registered Trademark-, OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark-, PER-Q-GRAFT-TM-, PERFECTA-Registered Trademark-, PROFEMUR-TM-, REPIPHYSIS-TM- and S.O.S-Registered Trademark-, among others. All other trademarks or trade names referred to in this prospectus are the property of their respective owners.

The Offering

Common stock offered:	
BY WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.....	3,000,000 shares
BY THE SELLING STOCKHOLDERS.....	3,000,000 shares
OFFERING PRICE.....	$15.40 per share
COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING AFTER THE OFFERING.....	31,546,127 shares
USE OF PROCEEDS.....	We intend to use the proceeds from the offering for general corporate purposes, including to fund our working capital, future product development and acquisition of technologies, products and companies. See "Use of Proceeds."
NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET SYMBOL.....	"WMGI"

Except as otherwise noted, the outstanding share information in this prospectus excludes:

- 3,127,155 shares of our common stock that we may issue upon the exercise of outstanding options as of December 31, 2001 at a weighted average exercise price of $5.09 per share;

- 1,403,695 shares of our common stock available for future issuance under our 1999 Equity Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2001;

- shares of common stock issued upon exercise of stock options subsequent to

December 31, 2001; and

- 709,094 shares of common stock that we may issue upon the exercise of outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2001 at an exercise price of $4.35 per share.

Except as otherwise noted, all information in this prospectus:

- assumes no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option.

Summary Financial Data

The following table provides summary consolidated financial data of Wright Medical Technology, Inc., our predecessor company, and WMG for the periods indicated. You should read the summary consolidated financial data set forth below in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and with our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The historical and pro forma results presented here are not necessarily indicative of future results.

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	CONSOLIDATED WRIGHT M	
IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YEAR
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Net sales	$101,194	$ 7,976	$ 15
Cost of sales(1)	44,862	4,997	8
Gross profit	56,332	2,979	7
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	47,547	4,837	8
Research and development	5,857	508	
Amortization of intangible assets	2,334	466	
Stock-based expense	523	--	
Transaction and reorganization	6,525	3,385	
Acquired in-process research and development costs	--	11,731	
Total operating expenses	62,786	20,927	10
Income (loss) from operations	(6,454)	(17,948)	(2
Interest expense, net	13,196	1,909	1
Other expense, net	616	67	
Loss before income taxes and extraordinary item	(20,266)	(19,924)	(3
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	190	(25)	
Loss before extraordinary item	(20,456)	(19,899)	(3
Extraordinary loss on early retirement of debt, net of taxes	--	--	

Net loss	$(20,456)	$ (19,899)	$ (3
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted(2):			
Loss before extraordinary item		$(27,918.17)	$(3,4
Extraordinary charge		--	
		$(27,918.17)	$(3,4
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding		1	
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per common share (unaudited)(3):			
Loss before extraordinary item			$
Extraordinary charge			
			$
Pro forma weighted-average number of common shares outstanding used in pro forma per share calculation, basic and diluted (unaudited)(3)			1

In the as adjusted column of the consolidated balance sheet data below, we have adjusted the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2001 to give effect to our receipt of the estimated net proceeds of $43.0 million from the sale of 3,000,000 shares of common stock we are offering for sale under this prospectus at the public offering price of $15.40 per share and the application of these proceeds as set forth under the caption "Use of Proceeds."

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001	
IN THOUSANDS	ACTUAL	AS ADJUSTED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DATA:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,770	$ 45,795
Working capital	47,546	90,571
Total assets	193,719	236,744
Long-term liabilities	30,967	30,967
Stockholders' equity	$117,300	$160,325

	Predecessor Company	Consolidated Wright Me	
IN THOUSANDS	Period from January 1 to December 7, 1999	Period from December 8 to December 31, 1999	Year
OTHER DATA:			
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 8,914	$(22,701)	$ 18,

Cash flows used in investing activities.....	(2,179)	(22,410)	(14,
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities.....	(6,105)	51,844	6,
Adjusted EBITDA(4).....	$ 2,023	$ (3,327)	$ 25,

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(1) In connection with our recapitalization and our acquisition of Cremascoli, we recorded inventory step-ups pursuant to Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion 16. This accounting treatment required a $31.1 million step-up of inventories above manufacturing costs. The step-up was charged to cost of sales over the following twelve months, reflecting the estimated period over which the inventory was sold. Cost of sales was charged $2.0 million in the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999 and $29.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2000.

(2) Net loss applicable to common stockholders includes preferred stock dividends of $230,000 for the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999, preferred stock dividends of $4.4 million and $13.1 million of deemed dividends on the series C preferred stock for the year ended December 31, 2000, and preferred stock dividends of $2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2001.

(3) In calculating the pro forma net loss per share, we have given effect to the conversion of all of our outstanding preferred stock, plus accrued dividends into common stock as if the conversion occurred at the beginning of the respective period.

(4) Adjusted EBITDA consists of net loss excluding net interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, stock based expenses and non-cash charges related to acquired inventory, the in-process research and development write-off and the extraordinary loss on early retirement of debt. Adjusted EBITDA is provided because it is a measure of financial performance commonly used as an indicator of a company's historical ability to service debt. We have presented Adjusted EBITDA to enhance your understanding of our operating results. You should not construe it as an alternative to operating income as an indicator of operating performance. It should also not be construed as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity determined in accordance with GAAP. We may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently from other companies. For further information, see our consolidated financial statements and related notes elsewhere in this prospectus.

Risk Factors

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING RISK FACTORS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS BEFORE PURCHASING OUR COMMON STOCK. INVESTING IN OUR COMMON STOCK INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND YOU MAY LOSE PART OR ALL OF YOUR INVESTMENT IN THESE SHARES. PLEASE READ "SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS."

Risks Related To Our Business

OUR FUTURE PROFITABILITY DEPENDS ON THE SUCCESS OF OUR PRINCIPAL PRODUCT LINES

Sales of our knee and hip implant products accounted for approximately 68% of our 2001 net sales. We expect our sales to continue to be based largely on sales of these principal product lines and specifically our ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- knee system and PERFECTA-Registered Trademark- total hip system. Introduction of competitive products by third parties, adverse rulings by regulatory authorities, product liability lawsuits or other adverse

publicity for these principal product lines may significantly and adversely affect our sales of these products and, as a result, would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

IF WE FAIL TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN THE FUTURE AGAINST OUR EXISTING OR POTENTIAL COMPETITORS, OUR SALES AND OPERATING RESULTS MAY BE NEGATIVELY AFFECTED AND WE MAY NOT ACHIEVE FUTURE GROWTH

The markets for our products are highly competitive and dominated by a small number of large companies. We may not be able to meet the prices offered by our competitors, or offer products similar to or more desirable than those offered by our competitors. Many of our competitors in the orthopaedic implant market have:

- greater financial and other resources;

- more widely accepted products;

- greater technical capabilities;

- superior ability to maintain new product flow;

- patent portfolios that may present an obstacle to our conduct of business;

- stronger name recognition; and

- larger distribution networks.

IF WE ARE UNABLE TO CONTINUE TO DEVELOP AND MARKET NEW PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES, WE MAY EXPERIENCE A DECREASE IN DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS OR OUR PRODUCTS COULD BECOME OBSOLETE, AND OUR BUSINESS WOULD SUFFER

We are continually engaged in product development and improvement programs. We may be unable to compete effectively with our competitors unless we can keep up with existing or new products and technologies in the orthopaedic implant market. Our competitors' new products and technologies may beat our products to market, may be more effective or less expensive than our products or render our products obsolete. See "Business-Competition" for more information about our competitors.

IF SURGEONS DO NOT RECOMMEND AND ENDORSE OUR PRODUCTS, OUR SALES MAY DECLINE OR WE MAY BE UNABLE TO INCREASE OUR SALES AND PROFITS

In order for us to sell our products, surgeons must recommend and endorse them. We may not obtain the necessary recommendations or endorsements from surgeons. Acceptance of our products depends on educating the medical community as to the distinctive characteristics, perceived benefits, clinical efficacy and cost-effectiveness of our products compared to products of our competitors, and on training surgeons in the proper application of our products.

OUR BUSINESS PLAN RELIES ON CERTAIN ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE MARKET FOR OUR PRODUCTS, WHICH, IF INCORRECT, MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR PROFITABILITY

We believe that the aging of the general population and increasingly active lifestyles will continue and that these trends will increase the need for our orthopaedic implant products. The projected demand for our products could materially differ from actual

demand if our assumptions regarding these trends and acceptance of our products by the medical community prove to be incorrect or do not materialize or if

non-surgical treatments gain more widespread acceptance as a viable alternative to orthopaedic implants.

WE ARE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION THAT COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS

The production and marketing of our products and our ongoing research and development, preclinical testing and clinical trial activities are subject to extensive regulation and review by numerous governmental authorities both in the U.S. and abroad. In the U.S., most of the medical devices we develop must undergo rigorous preclinical and clinical testing and an extensive regulatory approval process administered by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA. In particular, in order for us to market our products for clinical use in the U.S., we must obtain clearance from the FDA through a Section 510(k) Premarket Notification, or 510(k), or a more extensive submission known as a Premarket Approval application, or PMA. Products distributed outside of the U.S. are subject to foreign government regulations, which vary by country. In the European Community, in order for a medical device to be commercially distributed, it must bear a CE conformity marking, indicating that it conforms to the essential requirements of the applicable European medical devices directive. U.S. and foreign regulations govern the testing, marketing and registration of new medical devices, in addition to regulating manufacturing practices, reporting, labeling and record keeping procedures. The regulatory process requires significant time, effort and expenditures to bring our products to market, and we cannot assure you that any of our products will be approved. Our failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in these government authorities:

- imposing fines and penalties on us;

- preventing us from manufacturing or selling our products;

- bringing civil or criminal charges against us;

- delaying the introduction of our new products into the market;

- recalling or seizing our products; or

- withdrawing or denying approvals or clearances for our products.

Even if regulatory approval or clearance of a product is granted, this could result in limitations on uses for which the product may be labeled and promoted. Further, for a marketed product, its manufacturer and manufacturing facilities are subject to periodic review and inspection. Later discovery of problems with a product, manufacturer or facility may result in restrictions on the product, manufacturer or facility, including withdrawal of the product from the market or other enforcement actions.

We are currently conducting clinical studies of some of our products under an FDA Investigational Device Exemption, or IDE. Clinical studies must be conducted in compliance with FDA regulations, or the FDA may take enforcement action. The data collected from these clinical investigations will ultimately be used to support market clearance for these products. There is no assurance that the FDA will accept the data from these clinical studies or that it will ultimately allow market clearance for these products.

MODIFICATIONS TO OUR MARKETED DEVICES MAY REQUIRE FDA REGULATORY CLEARANCES OR APPROVALS OR REQUIRE US TO CEASE MARKETING OR RECALL THE MODIFIED DEVICES UNTIL SUCH CLEARANCES OR APPROVALS ARE OBTAINED

When required, the products we market in the U.S. have obtained premarket notification under Section 510(k) or were exempt from the 510(k) clearance

process. We have modified some of our products and product labeling since obtaining 510(k) clearance but we do not believe these modifications require us to submit new 510(k) notifications. However, if the FDA disagrees with us and requires us to submit a new 510(k) notification for modifications to our existing products, we may be the subject of enforcement actions by the FDA and be required to stop marketing the products while the FDA reviews the 510(k) notification. If the FDA requires us to go through a lengthier, more rigorous examination than we had expected, our product introductions or modifications could be delayed or canceled, which could cause our sales to decline. In addition, the FDA may determine that future products will require the more costly, lengthy and uncertain Premarket Approval, or PMA, process. Products that are approved through a PMA generally need FDA approval before they can be modified. See "Business-Government Regulation."

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OUR BIO-ORTHOPAEDICS BUSINESS IS SUBJECT TO EMERGING GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS THAT CAN SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT OUR BUSINESS

The FDA regulates allograft-based products, processing and materials. The FDA has been working to establish a more comprehensive regulatory framework for allograft-based products, which are principally derived from cadaveric tissue. The framework developed by the FDA establishes criteria for determining whether a particular human tissue-based product will be classified as human tissue, a medical device or biologic drug requiring premarket clearance or approval. All tissue-based products are subject to extensive FDA regulation, including requirements designed to ensure that diseases are not transmitted to tissue recipients. The FDA has also proposed extensive additional regulations that would govern the processing and distribution of all allograft products. Consent to use the donor's tissue must also be obtained. If a tissue-based product is considered tissue, it does not require FDA clearance before being marketed. If it is considered a device or biologic drug, then FDA clearance may be required.

Additionally, our bio-orthopaedics business involves the procurement and transplantation of allograft tissue, which is subject to federal regulation under the National Organ Transplant Act, or NOTA. NOTA is a criminal statute that prohibits the sale of human organs for valuable consideration within the meaning of the act, including bone and other tissue. NOTA permits the payment of reasonable expenses associated with the transportation, processing, preservation, quality control and storage of human tissue. We currently charge our customers for these expenses. In the future, if NOTA is amended or reinterpreted we may not be able to charge these expenses to our customers and, as a result, our business could be adversely affected.

THE FDA HAS CHALLENGED THE REGULATORY STATUS OF OUR ALLOMATRIX-TM- PRODUCTS

On April 11, 2001, the FDA sent us a "warning letter" stating that the FDA believes ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty is a medical device that is subject to the premarket notification requirement. We believe that ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty and some of our other allograft-based products are human tissue and therefore are not subject to FDA approval as medical devices. We asked the FDA to designate ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty as a product regulated solely as a tissue. The FDA has orally advised us that after reviewing our designation request, it has decided to regulate ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty as a medical device. Upon official notification of this decision, we will submit a 510(k) premarket notification for the product. We have continued to market ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty after receiving the warning letter, and we intend to continue marketing and selling ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty. The FDA has not raised any objection to our continued marketing and sale of ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty pending submission of the premarket notification. There can be no assurance that the 510(k) premarket notification that we intend to submit will be cleared by the FDA in a timely manner or at

all. Also, the FDA may take enforcement action against us, including requiring us to modify or cease distribution of ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, detaining or seizing our inventory of ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, requiring us to recall ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, enjoining future violations and seeking criminal and civil penalties against us and our officers and directors, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In 2001, our ALLOMATRIX-TM- products represented approximately 11% of our total net sales.

OUR BUSINESS COULD SUFFER IF THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY DOES NOT CONTINUE TO ACCEPT ALLOGRAFT TECHNOLOGY

New allograft products, technologies and enhancements may never achieve broad market acceptance due to numerous factors, including:

- lack of clinical acceptance of allograft products and related technologies;

- the introduction of competitive tissue repair treatment options that render allograft products and technologies too expensive and obsolete;

- lack of available third-party reimbursement;

- the inability to train surgeons in the use of allograft products and technologies;

- the risk of disease transmission; and

- ethical concerns about the commercial aspects of harvesting cadaveric tissue.

Market acceptance will also depend on the ability to demonstrate that existing and new allografts and technologies are attractive alternatives to existing tissue repair treatment options. To demonstrate this, we rely upon surgeon evaluations of the clinical safety,

efficacy, ease of use, reliability and cost effectiveness of our tissue repair options and technologies. Recommendations and endorsements by influential surgeons are important to the commercial success of allograft products and technologies. In addition, several countries, notably Japan, prohibit the use of allografts. If allograft products and technologies are not broadly accepted in the marketplace, we may not achieve a competitive position in the market.

WE DEPEND HEAVILY UPON A LIMITED NUMBER OF SOURCES OF DEMINERALIZED BONE MATRIX AND ANY FAILURE TO OBTAIN DBM FROM THESE SOURCES IN A TIMELY MANNER WILL INTERFERE WITH OUR ABILITY TO PROCESS AND DISTRIBUTE ALLOGRAFT PRODUCTS

Two not-for-profit tissue banks supplied us with 100% of the demineralized bone matrix, or DBM, a key component in the allograft products we currently produce, market and distribute, that we obtained in the United States in 2001. We cannot be sure that our supply of DBM will continue to be available at current levels or will be sufficient to meet our needs, or that our suppliers of DBM will be free from FDA regulatory action impacting their sale of DBM. Since there is a small number of suppliers, if we cannot continue to obtain DBM from these sources in volume sufficient to meet our needs, we may not be able to locate replacement sources of DBM on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. This could have the effect of interrupting our business, which could adversely affect our sales.

IF ADEQUATE LEVELS OF REIMBURSEMENT FROM THIRD-PARTY PAYORS FOR OUR PRODUCTS ARE NOT OBTAINED, SURGEONS AND PATIENTS MAY BE RELUCTANT TO USE OUR PRODUCTS AND OUR SALES MAY DECLINE

In the U.S., health care providers that purchase our products generally rely on third-party payors, principally federal Medicare, state Medicaid and private health insurance plans, to pay for all or a portion of the cost of joint reconstructive procedures and products utilized in those procedures. We may be unable to sell our products on a profitable basis if third-party payors deny coverage or reduce their current levels of reimbursement. Our sales depend largely on government health care programs and private health insurers reimbursing patients' medical expenses. Surgeons, hospitals and other health care providers may not purchase our products if they do not receive satisfactory reimbursement from these third-party payors for the cost of the procedures using our products. Payors continue to review their coverage policies carefully for existing and new therapies and can, without notice, deny coverage for treatments that include the use of our products.

In addition, some health care providers in the U.S. have adopted or are considering a managed care system in which the providers contract to provide comprehensive heath care for a fixed cost per person. Health care providers may attempt to control costs by authorizing fewer elective surgical procedures, including joint reconstructive surgeries, or by requiring the use of the least expensive implant available.

If adequate levels of reimbursement from third-party payors outside of the United States are not obtained, international sales of our products may decline. Outside of the United States, reimbursement systems vary significantly by country. Many foreign markets have government-managed health care systems that govern reimbursement for new devices and procedures. Canada and some European countries, in particular France, have tightened reimbursement rates. See "Business-Third-Party Reimbursement" for more information regarding reimbursement in the U.S. and abroad.

WE DERIVE A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF OUR SALES FROM OPERATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INSTABILITY

We derive a significant portion of our sales from operations in international markets. We operate directly in a total of seven major international markets, namely Japan, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Canada. We operate through independent distributors in approximately 30 other international markets. Some of these markets are, to some degree, subject to political, social and/or economic instability. Approximately 38% of our net sales in 2001 were derived from our international operations. Our international sales operations expose us and our representatives, agents and distributors to risks inherent in operating in foreign jurisdictions. These risks include:

- the imposition of additional foreign governmental controls or regulations on orthopaedic implants and bio-orthopaedic products;

- new export license requirements particularly related to our bio-orthopaedic products;

- economic instability, including currency risk between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies, in our target markets;

- a shortage of high-quality international salespeople and distributors;

- changes in third-party reimbursement policy that may require some of the patients who receive our implant products to directly absorb medical costs;

- changes in tariffs and other trade restrictions, particularly related to the exportation of our bio-orthopaedic products;

- work stoppages or strikes in the health care industry, which have affected our operations in France, Canada, Korea and Finland in the last twelve months;

- a shortage of nurses in some of our target markets, particularly affecting our operations in France; and

- exposure to different legal and political standards due to our operating in over 40 countries.

Accordingly, any material decrease in our foreign sales would negatively impact our profitability. Our international sales are predominately generated in Europe. In Europe, health care regulation and reimbursement for medical devices vary significantly from country to country. This changing environment could adversely affect our ability to sell our products in some European countries.

FLUCTUATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES COULD RESULT IN DECLINES IN OUR REPORTED SALES AND EARNINGS

Since our international sales are denominated in local currencies and not in U.S. dollars, our reported sales and earnings are subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Our international net sales were adversely affected by the impact of currency fluctuations of $1.5 million in 2001. At present, we do not engage in hedging transactions to protect against uncertainty in future exchange rates between particular foreign currencies and U.S. dollars.

IF WE LOSE ONE OF OUR KEY SUPPLIERS, WE MAY BE UNABLE TO MEET CUSTOMER ORDERS FOR OUR PRODUCTS IN A TIMELY MANNER OR WITHIN OUR BUDGET

We rely on a limited number of suppliers for the components used in our products. We rely on one supplier for the silicone elastomer used in our extremity products. We are aware of only two suppliers of silicone elastomer to the medical device industry for permanent implant usage. In addition, some of our new products under development use materials that are available only from limited sources.

Suppliers of raw materials and components may decide for reasons beyond our control to cease supplying raw materials and components to us. FDA regulations may require additional testing of any raw materials or components from new suppliers prior to our use of these materials or components and in the case of a device with a Premarket Approval, we may be required to obtain prior FDA permission, either of which could delay or prevent our access or use of such raw materials or components.

If we are unable to obtain materials we need from our key suppliers and we cannot obtain these materials from other sources, we may be unable to manufacture our products for a period of time or within our manufacturing budget, which could negatively impact our profitability.

IF OUR PATENTS AND OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS DO NOT ADEQUATELY PROTECT OUR PRODUCTS, WE MAY LOSE MARKET SHARE TO OUR COMPETITORS AND BE UNABLE TO OPERATE OUR BUSINESS PROFITABLY

We rely on patents, trade secrets, copyrights, know-how, trademarks, license agreements and contractual provisions to establish our intellectual property rights and protect our products. These legal means, however, afford only limited protection and may not adequately protect our rights. In addition, we cannot assure you that any of our pending patent applications will issue. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or the PTO, may deny or require significant narrowing of claims in our pending patent applications, and patents issuing from the pending patent applications, if any, may not provide us with significant commercial protection. We could incur substantial costs in proceedings before

the PTO. These proceedings could result in adverse decisions as to the priority of our inventions and the narrowing or invalidation of claims in issued patents. In addition, the laws of some of the countries in which our products are or may be sold may not protect our products and intellectual property to the same extent as U.S. laws, or at all. We may be unable to protect our rights in trade secrets and unpatented proprietary technology in these countries.

In addition, we hold licenses from third parties that are necessary to utilize certain technologies used in the design and manufacturing of some of our products. The loss of such licenses would prevent us from manufacturing, marketing and selling these products, which could harm our business.

We seek to protect our trade secrets, know-how and other unpatented proprietary technology, in part, with confidentiality agreements with our employees, independent distributors and consultants. We cannot assure you, however, that:

- these agreements will not be breached;

- we will have adequate remedies for any breach; or

- trade secrets, know-how and other unpatented proprietary technology will not otherwise become known to or independently developed by our competitors.

IF WE LOSE ANY EXISTING OR FUTURE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWSUITS, A COURT COULD REQUIRE US TO PAY SIGNIFICANT DAMAGES OR PREVENT US FROM SELLING OUR PRODUCTS

The medical device industry is litigious with respect to patents and other intellectual property rights. Companies in the medical device industry have used intellectual property litigation to gain a competitive advantage. We are currently involved in an intellectual property lawsuit with Howmedica Osteonics Corp., a subsidiary of Stryker Corporation, where it is alleged that our ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Knee product line infringes one of Howmedica's patents. If Howmedica Osteonics Corp. were to succeed in obtaining the relief it claims, the Court could award damages to Howmedica Osteonics Corp., and could impose an injunction against further sales of this product. If a final judgment is rendered against us, we may be forced to raise or borrow funds, as a supplement to any available insurance claim proceeds, to pay the damages award. In a separate matter, a judgment was rendered against us for approximately $14 million in connection with litigation against a former employee, relating to the former employee's alleged misappropriation of trade secrets. The Tennessee Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's findings, in part, including the $14 million judgment against us. The Court of Appeals modified the trial court's judgment rendered against us to $500,000 in damages. In February 2002, the former employee sought permission to appeal the Court of Appeals' findings to the Tennessee Supreme Court. If the Tennessee Supreme Court reverses the Court of Appeals' findings, we may be forced to raise or borrow the money to pay any damages award. See "Business--Legal Proceedings" for more specific information regarding these lawsuits.

In the future, we may become a party to other lawsuits involving patents or other intellectual property. A legal proceeding, regardless of the outcome, could drain our financial resources and divert the time and effort of our management. If we lose one of these proceedings, a court, or a similar foreign governing body, could require us to pay significant damages to third parties, require us to seek licenses from third parties and pay ongoing royalties, require us to redesign our products or prevent us from manufacturing, using or selling our products. In addition to being costly, protracted litigation to defend or prosecute our intellectual property rights could result in our customers or potential customers deferring or limiting their purchase or use of the affected products until resolution of the litigation.

IF PRODUCT LIABILITY LAWSUITS ARE BROUGHT AGAINST US, OUR BUSINESS MAY BE HARMED

The manufacture and sale of medical devices exposes us to significant risk of product liability claims. In the past, we have had a number of product liability claims relating to our products. In the future, we may be subject to additional product liability claims, some of which may have a negative impact on our business. Our existing product liability insurance coverage may be inadequate to protect us from any liabilities we might incur. 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. In addition, as a result of a product liability claim, we may have to recall some of our products, which could result in significant costs to us.

WE MAY BE LIABLE FOR CONTAMINATION OR OTHER HARM CAUSED BY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THAT WE USE

Our research and development and manufacturing processes involve the use of hazardous materials. We are subject to federal, state and local regulation governing the use, manufacture, handling, storage and disposal of hazardous materials. We cannot completely eliminate the risk of contamination or injury resulting from hazardous materials and we may incur liability as a result of any contamination or injury. In addition, under some environmental laws and regulations, we could also be held responsible for all of the costs relating to any contamination at our past or present facilities and at third-party waste disposal sites. Although we have incurred immaterial costs to date relating to environmental consulting and monitoring fees, we may incur more significant expenses in the future relating to compliance with environmental laws. Such future expenses or liability could have a significant negative impact on our financial condition. See "Business--Environmental."

EFFORTS TO ACQUIRE OTHER COMPANIES OR PRODUCT LINES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

We may pursue acquisitions of other companies or product lines. Our ability to grow through acquisitions depends upon our ability to identify, negotiate, complete and integrate suitable acquisitions and to obtain any necessary financing. Even if we complete acquisitions, we may also experience:

- difficulties in integrating any acquired companies, personnel and products into our existing business;

- delays in realizing the benefits of the acquired company or products;

- diversion of our management's time and attention from other business concerns;

- limited or no direct prior experience in new markets or countries we may enter;

- higher costs of integration than we anticipated; or

- difficulties in retaining key employees of the acquired business who are necessary to manage these acquisitions.

In addition, an acquisition could materially impair our operating results by causing us to incur debt or requiring us to amortize acquisition expenses and acquired assets.

OUR QUARTERLY OPERATING RESULTS ARE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL FLUCTUATIONS AND YOU SHOULD NOT RELY ON THEM AS AN INDICATION OF OUR FUTURE RESULTS

Our quarterly operating results may vary significantly due to a combination of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- demand for products, which historically has been highest in the first and fourth quarters;

- our ability to meet the demand for our products;

- increased competition;

- the number, timing and significance of new products and product introductions and enhancements by us and our competitors;

- our ability to develop, introduce and market new and enhanced versions of our products on a timely basis;

- changes in pricing policies by us and our competitors;

- changes in the treatment practices of our surgeon customers;

- the timing of significant orders and shipments;

- availability of raw materials;

- work stoppages or strikes in the health care industry; and

- general economic factors.

Our acquisition of Cremascoli may make it more difficult for us to evaluate and predict our future operating performance. Our historical results of operations as a combined entity are limited and only give effect to the operations of Cremascoli since we acquired it in December 1999. Consequently, our historical results of operations may not give you an accurate indication of how we, together with Cremascoli, will perform in the future.

We believe that quarterly sales and operating results may vary significantly in the future and that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance. We cannot assure you that our sales will increase or be sustained in future periods or that we will be profitable in any future period. Any shortfalls in sales or earnings from levels expected by securities or industry analysts could have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock in any given period.

WE RELY ON OUR INDEPENDENT SALES DISTRIBUTORS AND SALES ASSOCIATES TO MARKET AND SELL OUR PRODUCTS

Our success depends largely upon marketing arrangements with independent sales distributors and sales associates, in particular their sales and service expertise and relationships with the customers in the marketplace. Independent distributors and sales associates may terminate their relationship with us, or devote insufficient sales efforts to our products. We do not control our independent distributors and they may not be successful in implementing our marketing plans. Our failure to attract and retain skilled independent sales distributors and sales associates could have an adverse effect on our operations. Our Australian distributor informed us that it intends to terminate our agreement when it expires in February 2002. We have appointed a new distributor to distribute our products in Australia beginning March 1, 2002. We may experience reduced sales in Australia as a result of the transition from one

distributor to another.

IF A NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTER STRIKES OUR MANUFACTURING FACILITIES, WE WILL BE UNABLE TO MANUFACTURE OUR PRODUCTS FOR A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF TIME AND OUR SALES WILL DECLINE

We have relied to date principally on our manufacturing facilities in Arlington, Tennessee and Toulon, France. These facilities and the manufacturing equipment we use to produce our products would be difficult to replace and could require substantial lead-time to repair or replace. Our facilities may be affected by natural or man-made disasters. In the event one of our facilities was affected by a disaster, we would be forced to rely on third-party manufacturers or shift production to our other manufacturing facility. Although we believe we possess adequate insurance for damage to our property and the disruption of our business from casualties, such insurance may not be sufficient to cover all of our potential losses and may not continue to be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

WE HAVE A HISTORY OF NET LOSSES AND MAY NOT BE PROFITABLE IN THE FUTURE

We have had a history of net losses and there can be no assurances that we will not continue to report net losses for the foreseeable future, which could cause our stock price to decline and adversely affect our ability to finance our business in the future. We reported net losses of $40.4 million in 1999, $39.5 million in 2000 and $1.5 million in 2001. Our net loss in 2000 was primarily attributable to interest costs on borrowed money and non-cash expenses associated with the inventory step-ups charged to cost of sales, the amortization of acquired intangibles and stock-based compensation. Our net loss in 2001 was primarily attributable to interest costs on borrowed money and the non-cash extraordinary charge related to the write-off of unamortized loan costs associated with our past credit facilities. For additional information, you should read the discussion under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations--Liquidity and Capital Resources" included elsewhere in this prospectus.

OUR ABILITY TO USE OUR NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYFORWARDS COULD BE LIMITED

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards is limited. At December 31, 2001, we had net operating loss carryforwards totaling approximately $74.7 million domestically, and $17.6 million internationally, available to reduce our future federal income tax liabilities. Our ability to use these net operating loss carryforwards to reduce our future federal income tax liabilities is subject to annual limitations. In addition, any net operating loss carryforwards generated after our December 1999 recapitalization could also be limited if we were to experience another greater-than 50% change in ownership over any three-year period, all as defined and governed by section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of determining if a 50% change in ownership occurs within any three-year period, any public stock offerings during that period (including this offering) are taken into account in accordance with applicable regulations. The limitation of our net operating loss carryforwards accumulated through December 1999 and any future limitation of net operating loss carryforwards generated since then could result in a material adverse effect on our ability to realize these tax benefits and adversely affect our liquidity.

IF WE CANNOT RETAIN OUR KEY PERSONNEL, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MANAGE AND OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO MEET OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Our continued success depends, in part, upon key managerial, scientific, sales and technical personnel, as well as our ability to continue to attract and retain additional highly qualified personnel. We compete for such personnel with other companies, academic institutions, government entities and other

organizations. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in retaining our current personnel or in hiring or retaining qualified personnel in the future.

Many of our existing management personnel have been employed by WMG for two years or less, including our President and Chief Executive Officer, who joined us in January 2000, and our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, who joined us in December 2000. Our future success depends to a significant extent on the ability of our executive officers and other members of our management team to operate effectively, both individually and as a group. We cannot be certain that we will be able to satisfactorily allocate responsibilities and that the new members of our executive team will succeed in their roles. Loss of key personnel or the inability to hire or retain qualified personnel in the future could have a material adverse effect on our ability to operate successfully.

Risks Related to this Offering

IF A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK IS SOLD INTO THE MARKET FOLLOWING THE OFFERING, THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK COULD SIGNIFICANTLY DECLINE, EVEN IF OUR BUSINESS IS DOING WELL

Many of our stockholders will have an opportunity to sell their stock following the offering. Also, many of our employees, directors, officers, sales representatives and distributors may exercise their stock options in order to sell the stock underlying their options in the market under a registration statement we have filed with the SEC. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market after the offering could depress the market price of our common stock and impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. Officers, directors and our principal stockholders owning an aggregate of approximately 18,809,049 shares of our common stock have agreed that they will not, without the prior written consent of the underwriters, directly or indirectly sell any of these restricted shares, or any of the 894,378 shares of our common stock that we may issue upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants held by such officers, directors and principal stockholders, for 90 days after the date of this prospectus. For a more detailed description, see "Shares Eligible for Future Sale" and "Underwriting."

OUR CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION, OUR BYLAWS AND DELAWARE LAW CONTAIN PROVISIONS THAT COULD DISCOURAGE, DELAY OR PREVENT A TAKEOVER OF WMG

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law may discourage, delay or prevent a merger with, or acquisition of, WMG that you may consider favorable. See "Management--Board Composition" and "Management--Executive Compensation," "Description of Capital Stock--Undesignated Preferred Stock," "Description of Capital Stock--Charter and By-Laws Anti-Takeover Provisions" and "Description of Capital Stock--Anti-Takeover Provisions of Delaware Law" for more information on the specific provisions of our certificate of incorporation, our bylaws and Delaware law that could discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of WMG.

OUR STOCK PRICE MAY BE VOLATILE AND YOUR INVESTMENT IN OUR COMMON STOCK COULD SUFFER A DECLINE IN VALUE

While there is currently a public market for our common stock, trading may not continue. You may be unable to resell the common stock you buy at or above the public offering price. We will establish the public offering price through our negotiations with the representatives of the underwriters. You should not view the price they and we establish as any indication of prices that will prevail in

the trading market. With the current uncertainty about health care policy, reimbursement and coverage in the United States, there has been significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of securities of medical device and other health care companies unrelated to the performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations may negatively affect the market price of our common stock. Some specific factors that may have a significant effect on our common stock market price include:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;

- our announcements or our competitors' announcements of technological innovations or new products;

- clinical trial results;

- changes in our growth rates or our competitors' growth rates;

- developments regarding our patents or proprietary rights, or those of our competitors;

- FDA and international actions with respect to the government regulation of medical devices and third-party reimbursement matters;

- public concern as to the safety of our products;

- changes in health care policy in the United States and internationally;

- conditions in the financial markets in general or changes in general economic conditions;

- our inability to raise additional capital;

- conditions of other medical device companies or the medical device industry generally; and

- changes in stock market analyst recommendations regarding our common stock, other comparable companies or the medical device industry generally.

OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND SIGNIFICANT STOCKHOLDERS MAY BE ABLE TO INFLUENCE MATTERS REQUIRING STOCKHOLDER APPROVAL

Our executive officers and directors (including stockholders with which directors are affiliated) after the offering will beneficially own approximately 53% of our outstanding common stock. Immediately after the offering, Warburg Pincus and its affiliates will own approximately 41% of our voting common stock. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains restrictions that prohibit Warburg Pincus from owning more than 49% of our voting securities. We anticipate that following the closing of the offering, Warburg Pincus will convert all of its shares of non-voting common stock into shares of voting common stock such that Warburg Pincus will own approximately 46% of our outstanding shares of voting common stock. Additionally, following the closing of this offering and the conversion by Warburg Pincus, there will be no shares of our non-voting common stock outstanding. See "Principal and Selling Stockholders." This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change in control of our company, could deprive our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their common stock as part of a sale or merger of WMG and may negatively affect the market price of our common stock. Upon the completion of the offering, Warburg Pincus will continue to have the right under our stockholders agreement to designate two persons to our board of directors. As a result of this share ownership and

minority representation on our board of directors, our current stockholders, in particular Warburg Pincus, will be able to influence all affairs and actions of our company, including matters requiring stockholder approval such as the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. The interests of our executive officers, directors and principal stockholders may differ from the interests of the other stockholders.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements, principally in the sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Business". Generally, you can identify these statements because they use words like "anticipates," "believes," "expects," "future," "intends," "plans," and similar terms. These statements are only our current expectations. Although we do not make forward-looking statements unless we believe we have a reasonable basis for doing so, we cannot guarantee their accuracy, and actual results may differ materially from those we anticipated due to a number of uncertainties, many of which are unforeseen, including, among others, the risks we face as described on the previous pages and elsewhere in this prospectus. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations to our investors. There may be events in the future, however, that we are unable to predict accurately or over which we have no control. The risk factors listed on the previous pages, as well as any cautionary language in this prospectus, provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements. Before you invest in our common stock, you should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in the previous risk factors and elsewhere in this prospectus could negatively impact our business, operating results, financial condition and stock price.

Use of Proceeds

We estimate that the net proceeds from the sale of the 3,000,000 shares of common stock that we are offering under this prospectus at the public offering price of $15.40 per share will be approximately $43.0 million after deducting the underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling stockholders.

We plan to use the net proceeds of the offering for general corporate purposes, including to fund working capital, expansion of our current product offerings through research and development and acquisitions of technologies, products and companies. We have no present understandings, commitments or agreements with respect to any acquisitions. We anticipate our spending on research and development to remain consistent as a percentage of net sales with our past levels of spending.

Pending the uses described above, we intend to invest the net proceeds of the offering in short-term, investment-grade, interest-bearing securities. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations--Liquidity and Capital Resources" for additional information regarding our sources and uses of capital.

Price Range of Common Stock

Our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq National Market System on July 13,

2001 under the symbol "WMGI". Before that date, no public market for our common stock existed. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq National Market.

	HIGH	LOW
FISCAL YEAR 2001		
Third Quarter (since July 13, 2001).....	$18.50	$14.65
Fourth Quarter.....	$18.05	$14.00
FISCAL YEAR 2002		
First Quarter (through February 28, 2002).....	$18.25	$15.42

On February 28, 2002, the last reported sales price of our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market was $15.42 per share. As of February 27, 2002, there were 61 stockholders of record and an estimated 3,400 beneficial stockholders.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain all future earnings for the operation and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate declaring or paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Any payment of cash dividends on our common stock will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon our results of operations, earnings, capital requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant by our board. In addition, our current credit facility prohibits us from paying any cash dividends without our lenders' consent.

Capitalization

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of December 31, 2001.

In the as adjusted column, we have made adjustments to give effect to our receipt of the estimated net proceeds of $43.0 million from the sale of 3,000,000 shares of common stock we are offering for sale under this prospectus at the public offering price of $15.40 per share, and the application of these proceeds as set forth under the caption "Use of Proceeds."

You should read this table in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and their notes contained elsewhere in this prospectus. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Use of Proceeds," "Description of Capital Stock" and the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information.

The outstanding share information in the table below is based on the number of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2001. The table below excludes:

- 3,127,155 shares of our common stock that we may issue upon the exercise of outstanding options at a weighted average exercise price of $5.09 per share;

- 1,403,695 shares of our common stock available for future issuances under our

1999 Equity Incentive Plan; and

- 709,094 shares of common stock that we may issue upon the exercise of outstanding warrants at an exercise price of $4.35 per share.

IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA	As of December 31, 2001 (unaudited)	
	Actual	As Adjusted
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,770	$ 45,795
Notes payable and capitalized lease obligations, including current portion	$ 23,634	$ 23,634
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding actual; no shares issued and outstanding as adjusted	--	--
Common stock, voting, $.01 par value, 70,000,000 shares authorized; 23,257,532 shares issued and outstanding actual; 26,257,532 shares issued and outstanding as adjusted	233	263
Common stock, non-voting, $.01 par value, 30,000,000 shares authorized, 5,288,595 shares issued and outstanding actual and as adjusted	53	53
Additional paid-in capital	207,197	250,192
Deferred compensation	(4,798)	(4,798)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,238)	(3,238)
Accumulated deficit	(82,147)	(82,147)
Total stockholders' equity	117,300	160,325
Total capitalization	$140,934	$183,959

Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth certain selected consolidated financial data of Wright Medical Group, Inc. and Wright Medical Technology, Inc., our predecessor company, for the periods indicated. We derived our selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2001, 2000, 1999 and 1997 and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1997, the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999 and the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 from our consolidated financial statements audited by Arthur Andersen LLP. We derived our selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 1998 and for the year then ended from our consolidated financial statements audited by a different firm. The audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, for the period January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999, and for the period December 8, 1999 through December 31, 1999 are included elsewhere in this prospectus. The audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 and for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 are not included in this prospectus. Historical and pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA	Predecessor Company			Consolida
	Year Ended December 31,		Period from January 1 to December 7,	Period Decem
	1997	1998	1999	Decembe
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:				
Net sales	$122,397	$106,972	$101,194	$ 7,
Cost of sales(1)	46,687	46,981	44,862	4,
Gross profit	75,710	59,991	56,332	2,
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	67,753	55,974	47,547	4,
Research and development	11,609	7,855	5,857	
Amortization of intangible assets	3,364	2,748	2,334	
Stock-based expense	--	176	523	
Transaction and reorganization	--	--	6,525	3,
Acquired in-process research and development costs	--	--	--	11,
Losses of equity method investment	1,217	1,979	--	
Total operating expenses	83,943	68,732	62,786	20,
Income (loss) from operations	(8,233)	(8,741)	(6,454)	(17,
Interest expense, net	13,062	14,284	13,196	1,
Other expense, net	1,277	1,044	616	
Loss before income taxes and extraordinary item	(22,572)	(24,069)	(20,266)	(19,
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	--	102	190	
Loss before extraordinary item	(22,572)	(24,171)	(20,456)	(19,
Extraordinary loss on early retirement of debt, net of taxes	--	--	--	
Net loss	$(22,572)	$(24,171)	$(20,456)	$ (19,
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted(2):				
Loss before extraordinary item				$(27,918
Extraordinary charge				
				$(27,918
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding				
Pro forma basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share (unaudited)(3):				
Income (loss) before extraordinary item				
Extraordinary charge				
Pro forma weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted				

(unaudited)(3).....

IN THOUSANDS	Predecessor Company As of December 31, 1997	1998	Consolid 1999
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DATA:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	$ 466	$ 579	$ 6,733
Working capital.....	40,366	27,409	83,840
Total assets.....	153,083	129,897	238,312
Long-term liabilities.....	108,361	113,432	137,368
Redeemable preferred stock.....	99,953	106,470	70,867
Stockholders' equity (deficit).....	$(97,010)	$(132,045)	$(22,834)

IN THOUSANDS	Predecessor Company 1997	1998	Period from January 1 to December 7, 1999	Consolid Perio Dece Decemb
OTHER DATA:				
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities.....	$(1,539)	$ 4,402	$ 8,914	$ (22,
Cash flows used in investing activities.....	(5,528)	(3,179)	(2,179)	(22,
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities.....	6,623	(1,110)	(6,105)	51,
Adjusted EBITDA(4).....	6,780	2,352	2,023	(3,
Depreciation.....	12,926	9,213	6,236	
Amortization of intangible assets.....	3,364	2,748	2,334	
Capital expenditures.....	$ 6,015	$ 3,147	$ 2,179	$

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(1) In connection with our recapitalization and our acquisition of Cremascoli, we recorded inventory step-ups pursuant to APB No. 16. This accounting treatment required a $31.1 million step-up of inventories above manufacturing costs. The step-up was charged to cost of sales over the following twelve months, reflecting the estimated period over which the inventory was sold. Cost of sales was charged $2.0 million in the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999, and $29.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2000.

(2) Net loss applicable to common stockholders includes preferred stock dividends of $230,000 for the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999, preferred stock dividends of $4.4 million and $13.1 million of deemed dividends on the series C preferred stock for the year ended December 31, 2000, and preferred stock dividends of $2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2001.

(3) In calculating the pro forma net loss per share, we have given effect to the conversion of all of our outstanding preferred stock, plus accrued dividends into common stock as if the conversion occurred at the beginning of the respective period.

(4) Adjusted EBITDA consists of net loss excluding net interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, stock based expenses, and non-cash charges related to acquired inventory, the in-process research and development write-off and the extraordinary loss on early retirement of debt. Adjusted EBITDA is provided because it is a measure of financial performance commonly used as an indicator of a company's historical ability to service debt. We have presented Adjusted EBITDA to enhance your understanding of our operating results. You should not construe it as an alternative to operating income as an indicator of operating performance. It should also not be construed as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of liquidity determined in accordance with GAAP. We may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently from other companies. For further information, see our consolidated financial statements and related notes elsewhere in this prospectus.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE "SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA" AND OUR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED NOTES APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS PROSPECTUS. THIS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS BASED ON OUR CURRENT EXPECTATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS. THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS INVOLVE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. OUR ACTUAL RESULTS COULD DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE INDICATED IN THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AS A RESULT OF CERTAIN FACTORS, AS MORE FULLY DISCUSSED BELOW, UNDER THE HEADING "RISK FACTORS" AND ELSEWHERE IN THIS PROSPECTUS.

Overview

We are a global orthopaedic device company specializing in the design, manufacture and marketing of reconstructive joint devices and bio-orthopaedic materials. Reconstructive joint devices are used to replace knee, hip and other joints that have deteriorated through disease or injury. Bio-orthopaedic materials are used to replace damaged or diseased bone and to stimulate bone growth. We have been in business for over fifty years and have built a well-known and respected brand name and strong relationships with orthopaedic surgeons.

Our corporate headquarters and U.S. operations are located in Arlington, Tennessee, where we conduct our domestic manufacturing, warehousing, research and administrative activities. Outside the U.S., we operate manufacturing and administrative facilities in Toulon, France, research, distribution and administrative facilities in Milan, Italy and sales and distribution offices in Canada, Japan and across Europe. Our global distribution system consists of a sales force of approximately 450 persons that market our products to orthopaedic surgeons and hospitals. We have approximately 200 exclusive independent

distributors and sales associates in the U.S. and approximately 250 distributors and sales associates internationally. In addition, we sell our products to stocking distributors in certain international markets, who resell the products to third-party customers.

In December 1999, an investment group led by Warburg Pincus acquired majority ownership of our predecessor company, Wright Medical Technology, Inc., in a transaction that recapitalized our business. Our recapitalization was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and generated intangible assets totaling $34.6 million, of which $10.0 million was allocated to goodwill. In addition, we recorded a $24.0 million inventory step-up in accordance with APB 16. The step-up was subsequently charged to cost of sales over the twelve-month period during which these inventories were estimated to be sold, totaling $2.0 million during the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999 and $22.0 million during 2000. Also in connection with our recapitalization in 1999, we recorded a one-time write-off of purchased in-process research and development costs totaling $11.7 million.

In December 1999, immediately following our recapitalization, we acquired Cremascoli Ortho Group, an orthopaedic device company based in Toulon, France. As a result of this acquisition, we enhanced our product development capabilities, expanded our presence in Europe and extended our product offerings.

The acquisition, which was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, generated intangible assets totaling $26.0 million, of which $9.3 million was allocated to goodwill. In addition, we recorded an inventory step-up totaling $7.1 million. The step-up was subsequently charged to cost of sales over the nine-month period from January 1, 2000 to September 30, 2000, during which these inventories were estimated to be sold. No in-process research and development was identified related to this acquisition.

Net sales in our international markets totaled $29.6 million, or approximately 27% of our total net sales in 1999, $62.6 million, or approximately 40% of our total net sales in 2000, and $64.9 million, or approximately 38% of our total net sales in 2001. No single foreign country accounted for more than 10% of our total net sales during 1999, 2000 or 2001; however, Italy and France together represented approximately 17% of our total net sales in 2000 and 16% in 2001.

On July 18, 2001, we completed our initial public offering, and issued 7,500,000 shares of voting common stock at $12.50 per share, which produced net proceeds of $84.8 million after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. We have used the net proceeds of our initial public offering to repay debt. Simultaneous with the closing of the offering, all of our outstanding mandatorily redeemable, convertible preferred stock, plus accrued dividends, was converted into 19,602,799 shares of common stock. Also in connection with the offering, Warburg Pincus converted approximately $13.1 million of our senior subordinated notes into 1,125,000 shares of non-voting common stock.

In August 2001, we began selling our products in Japan through our newly formed wholly-owned Japanese subsidiary. We previously marketed our products in Japan through an independent sales distributor, and have since transitioned to a direct sales initiative. We view this direct sales initiative as a positive event in the long-term growth of our international business.

During the mid- and late-1990s, we experienced operating difficulties resulting from several successive years of flat or declining net sales, an expense infrastructure that reduced our profit generating capability and debt service and repayment requirements that became difficult to meet. Following our December 1999 recapitalization, a new management team was put in place. This new

management team implemented a turnaround strategy that increased our focus and spending on research and development, significantly raised the efficiency of our manufacturing processes and improved our sales force productivity. Since then, we have experienced growth in net sales across our primary product lines, improved our operating efficiencies and renewed our ability to meet our debt service and repayment obligations.

Net Sales and Expense Components

NET SALES

We derive our net sales primarily from the sale of reconstructive joint devices and bio-orthopaedic materials. Our reconstructive joint device net sales are derived from three primary product lines: knees, hips and extremities. Other product sales consists of various orthopaedic products not considered to be part of our knee, hip, extremity or bio-orthopaedic product lines that we manufactured directly or distributed for others. A substantial majority of our other product sales consists of products added as a result of our acquisition of Cremascoli. We anticipate that other product sales will decline in the future, both in amount and as a percentage of total net sales, as we continue to focus our resources on our reconstructive joint device and bio-orthopaedic product lines.

Our total net sales were $109.2 million in 1999, $157.6 million in 2000, and $172.9 million in 2001. The following table sets forth our net sales by product line for 1999, 2000, and 2001, expressed as a dollar amount and as a percentage of total net sales:

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	CONSOLIDATED WRIGHT MEDI	
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	2000
IN THOUSANDS:			
Knee products	$52,753	$3,448	$63,143
Hip products	23,596	1,912	47,978
Extremity products	13,774	836	17,285
Bio-orthopaedic materials	7,367	896	20,992
Other	3,704	884	8,154
Total net sales	$101,194	$7,976	$157,552
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NET SALES:			
Knee products	52.1%	43.2%	40.1%
Hip products	23.3%	24.0%	30.4%
Extremity products	13.6%	10.5%	11.0%
Bio-orthopaedic materials	7.3%	11.2%	13.3%
Other	3.7%	11.1%	5.2%
Total net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

EXPENSES

COST OF SALES. Cost of sales consists primarily of direct labor, allocated manufacturing overhead, raw materials and components, royalty expenses associated with licensing technologies used in our products or processes and certain other period expenses. Cost of sales and corresponding gross profit percentages can be expected to fluctuate in future periods depending upon changes in our product sales mix and prices, distribution channels and geographies, manufacturing yields, period expenses and levels of production volume.

Our cost of sales for the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999 and the year ended December 31, 2000 are not comparable to those of other periods because (a) under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, we were required to step-up our inventories in connection with our recapitalization and the acquisition of Cremascoli, in the amount of $31.1 million and (b) we changed our method of accounting for surgical instruments effective December 8, 1999, which discontinued the practice of charging related expenses to cost of sales. The following table sets forth our cost of sales expressed as a percentage of sales for 1999, 2000, and 2001, adjusted to exclude the cost of sales associated with our inventory step-ups and the costs associated with surgical instruments historically carried in inventories:

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	CONSOLIDATED W
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999
Cost of sales	44.3%	62.7%
Effect of acquisition costs assigned to inventory	--	(25.1)%
Surgical instrument expenses included in cost of sales prior to change in method of accounting	(2.9)%	--
Adjusted cost of sales	41.4%	37.6%

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. Selling, general and administrative expense consists primarily of salaries, sales commissions, royalty expenses associated with our key surgeons, marketing costs, facility costs, other general business and administrative expenses and beginning on December 8, 1999 depreciation expense associated with surgical instruments that we loan to surgeons to use when implanting our products. These surgical instruments are depreciated over their useful life of 1 to 6 years. We expect that our selling, general and administrative expenses will increase in absolute dollars in future periods to the extent that any further growth in net sales drives commissions and royalties, and as we continue to add infrastructure to support our expected business growth and public company requirements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Research and development expense includes costs associated with the design, development, testing, deployment, enhancement and regulatory approval of our products. We anticipate that our research and development expenditures will increase in absolute dollars in future periods as we continue to increase our investment in product development initiatives; however, we expect these expenses to be relatively consistent as a historical

percentage of net sales.

AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLES. Amortization of intangible assets is primarily related to our recapitalization and our acquisition of Cremascoli. Intangible assets consist of goodwill and purchased intangibles principally related to completed technology, workforce, distribution channels and trademarks. Purchased intangibles are amortized over periods ranging from three months to 15 years. Until January 1, 2002, goodwill was amortized on a straight-line basis over 20 years. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, 142, "GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS," after January 1, 2002 we will no longer amortize goodwill but will evaluate it for impairment upon adoption and at least annually thereafter.

At December 31, 2000 and 2001, we had net intangible assets totaling $54.7 million and $48.8 million, respectively. We expect to amortize approximately $3.2 million in 2002, $3.1 million in 2003, and $3.1 million in 2004. This amortization gives effect to the aforementioned cessation of goodwill amortization.

STOCK-BASED EXPENSE. Our stock-based expense includes the non-cash compensation recorded in connection with the issuance of stock options to employees when the exercise price of the option is less than the deemed fair value of the stock at the date of grant, the sale of preferred stock to employees at less than the deemed fair value, and the issuance of stock and stock options to distributors. Compensation expense related to stock options is deferred and amortized straight-line over the vesting period of the option, which is generally four years.

We incurred approximately $7.9 million and $4.0 million of stock-based compensation for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively, related to stock grants, stock option grants and the sale of preferred stock to employees. We recognized $5.0 million and $2.0 million of this compensation during 2000 and 2001, respectively. The remainder of the compensation was deferred and we expect to recognize $1.7 million in 2002, $1.7 million in 2003, $1.5 million in 2004 and $230,000 in 2005 as non-cash stock-based expense.

TRANSACTION AND REORGANIZATION. Transaction and reorganization expense includes one-time costs incurred by our predecessor company in connection with our recapitalization, and costs incurred by us following our recapitalization and acquisition of Cremascoli related primarily to employee recruitment and termination expenses, and subsequent terminations or realignments of arrangements with various international distributors. During the fourth quarter of 1999 we incurred expenses totaling $9.9 million related to these events.

ACQUIRED IN-PROCESS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Upon consummation of the recapitalization, we charged to income approximately $11.7 million, representing the estimated fair value of purchased in-process research and development, or IPRD, that had not yet reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use. The value was determined by estimating the costs to develop the purchased IPRD into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from such projects, and discounting the net cash flows back to their present values. A discount rate and likelihood of success factor were applied to each project to take into account the uncertainty surrounding the successful development and commercialization of the purchased IPRD.

The resulting net cash flows from such projects were based on our management's best estimates of revenue, cost of sales, research and development costs, selling, general and administrative costs, and income taxes from such projects, and the net cash flows reflect the assumptions that would be used by market participants.

A summary of the projects is as follows:

DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS PROJECT	YEAR WHEN MATERIAL NET CASH IN-FLOWS EXPECTED TO BEGIN	ESTIMATED LIKELIHOOD OF SUCCESS
GUARDIAN-Registered Trademark- (S.O.S. -Registered Trademark- Project)	2000	85%
OSTEOSET(TM) Derivatives	2000	60
New Shoulder (OLYMPIA(TM))	2002	95
Fat Pad Augmentation Material	2003	50
Structural Resorbable Bone Graft Substitute	2005	50
Other Orthopaedic Projects	--	--
Total		

GUARDIAN-REGISTERED TRADEMARK- (S.O.S.-REGISTERED TRADEMARK- PROJECT)

The objective of the Segmented Orthopaedic System, or S.O.S.-Registered Trademark-, was to develop an adjustable prosthesis to be used in limb salvage for adolescents.

We expected development efforts to be completed by July 2000 with an estimated completion cost of $217,000 and projected first year revenues of $1.9 million. We deemed the technical and commercialization risks to be low because this product is considered a line extension and some of the products do not require FDA approval because they are minor modifications to existing products.

Development efforts were completed in May 2000 at a total cost of $63,000 and first year revenues were $346,000. The reduction in first year revenues was primarily due to the delay in commercialization of the S.O.S.-Registered Trademark- Adjustable product line. The delay in completion of this portion of the S.O.S.-Registered Trademark- development project was due to negotiation efforts with a third-party developer, which have now been completed. Commercialization of this product was completed in January 2002, and first year revenues are expected to be $930,000 with no additional development costs expected to be incurred.

OSTEOSET-REGISTERED TRADEMARK- DERIVATIVES

The objective of these products was to develop bone substitute products to be used to repair bone defects.

At the date of our recapitalization, we expected development efforts to be completed by April 2001 with estimated completion costs of $3.6 million and first year revenues projected at $1.0 million. Although this product must pass regulatory qualifications, we deemed the technical and commercialization risks to be moderate.

We are currently pursuing an evaluation and a pre-clinical study. We expect development efforts to be completed by July 2002 with first year revenues of $1.0 million. Full commercialization of this product could be delayed pending the FDA's final conclusion on whether to categorize this product as a tissue or

a device for regulatory clearance purposes.

NEW SHOULDER (OLYMPIA(TM))

The objective of this project was to develop a product for replacement of arthritic shoulders and for repairing shoulder fractures.

At the date of the recapitalization, $314,000 had been spent on this project with additional expenditures of $70,000 anticipated through completion. We initially expected development efforts to be completed by the end of 2000 with projected first year revenues of $800,000. We deemed the technical and commercialization risks to be low because similar competitive products are already in the market.

Following a successful evaluation period, development was completed in December 2001 with first year revenue expectations of $1.5 million in 2002. Revenue expectations have been increased from original estimates primarily due to customer responses received from our clinical evaluations and field sales force enthusiasm for the product.

FAT PAD AUGMENTATION MATERIAL

The objective of this product was to develop a product for the treatment and prevention of certain diabetic foot ulcers.

At the date of our recapitalization, we anticipated a completion date of January 2003 with estimated completion costs of $170,000 and first year revenues of $1.5 million in 2005. We deemed the technical and commercialization risks to be high because this product required certain testing to meet regulatory approval.

Due to the costly and lengthy process of identifying an appropriate material and receiving regulatory approval, we terminated this project in May 2001.

STRUCTURAL RESORBABLE BONE GRAFT SUBSTITUTE

We intended this product to be a bone putty product that would provide structural support to correct bone defects.

At the date of our recapitalization, we expected development efforts to be completed by the end of 2004 with projected first year revenues of $274,000 in 2005 and estimated completion costs of $5.9 million. We deemed the technical and commercialization risks to be moderate. While this product has to pass certain regulatory qualifications, we believe the worldwide market for such a new and innovative product is very large.

We are continuing development efforts on this product. We expect development efforts to be completed in 2002 with first year revenues of $500,000 expected in 2003.

There were eleven additional projects included in the valuation of purchased IPRD. In total, these projects represented 19% of the valuation, although none individually represented more than 6% of the total valuation. These projects related to a variety of orthopaedic medical device products.

We plan to use our existing cash and operating cash flows to develop the purchased IPRD related to our recapitalization into commercially viable products. This development consists primarily of the completion of all planning, designing, clinical evaluation testing activities and regulatory approvals, where applicable, that are necessary to establish that a product can be

successfully developed. Bringing the purchased IPRD to market also includes testing the product for compatibility and interoperability with commercially viable products.

If these projects are not successfully developed, our revenue may be adversely affected in future periods. Additionally, the value of other intangible assets acquired may become impaired. We are continuously monitoring our development projects. We believe that the assumptions used in the valuation of purchased IPRD represent a reasonably reliable estimate of the future benefits attributable to the purchased IPRD. We cannot be certain that actual results will not deviate from our assumptions in future periods.

INTEREST EXPENSE, NET. Net interest expense prior to December 8, 1999 was primarily related to debt obligations existing prior to our recapitalization. Thereafter, interest expense consists primarily of interest associated with borrowings outstanding under our senior credit facilities and our subordinated notes, offset partially by interest income on invested cash balances. Interest expense includes $30,000 in the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999, $457,000 in 2000, and $522,000 in 2001, of non-cash expense associated with the amortization of deferred financing costs resulting from the origination of our senior credit facilities. During the third quarter of 2001, we repaid amounts outstanding under our Euro-denominated senior credit facility, and renegotiated the terms of our dollar-denominated senior credit facility.

We used the net proceeds from our initial public offering completed on July 18, 2001, to repay our senior subordinated notes and reduce our outstanding bank borrowings. As a result, we expect that net interest expense will decrease in periods following our initial public offering as compared to prior periods.

OTHER (INCOME) / EXPENSE, NET. Other (income)/expense consists primarily of net gains and losses resulting from foreign currency fluctuations. We expect other expense and income to fluctuate in future periods depending upon our relative exposures to foreign currency risk and ultimate fluctuations in exchange rates.

PROVISION / (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES. Our payment of income taxes has generally been limited to earnings generated by certain of our foreign operations, principally in Europe. At December 31, 2001, we have net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $74.7 million domestically, which expire in 2009 through 2021, and $17.6 million internationally, which expire in 2002 through 2010. Generally, we are limited in the amount of net operating loss carryforwards which can be utilized in any given year. Additionally, we have domestic general business credit carryforwards of approximately $1.2 million, which expire in 2007 through 2016.

We have provided a valuation allowance against all of our net deferred tax assets for United States federal income tax purposes and a portion of our deferred tax assets for foreign income tax purposes because, given our history of operating losses, our ability to recover these assets is uncertain. We will continue to reassess the realization of our deferred tax assets and adjust the related valuation allowance as necessary.

EXTRAORDINARY LOSS ON EARLY RETIREMENT OF DEBT. In connection with our initial public offering we repaid amounts outstanding under our Euro-denominated senior credit facility, and renegotiated the terms of our dollar-denominated senior credit facility. Accordingly, we incurred an extraordinary non-cash charge totaling approximately $1.6 million during the third quarter of 2001 principally related to expensing unamortized loan costs relating to that debt. We expect the amortization of deferred financing costs to approximate $255,000 annually over the remaining term of our new senior credit facility.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain financial data expressed as a dollar amount (in thousands) and as a percentage of net sales:

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY		CONSOLIDATED WR			
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	% OF NET SALES	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	% OF NET SALES	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000	% OF NET SALES
Net sales	$ 101,194	100.0%	$ 7,976	100.0%	$ 157,552	100.0%
Cost of sales	44,862	44.3	4,997	62.7	80,370	51.0
Gross profit	56,332	55.7	2,979	37.3	77,182	49.0
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative	47,547	47.0	4,837	60.6	82,813	52.6
Research and development	5,857	5.8	508	6.4	8,390	5.3
Amortization of intangible assets	2,334	2.3	466	5.8	5,586	3.5
Stock-based expense	523	.5	--	--	5,029	3.2
Transaction and reorganization	6,525	6.5	3,385	42.4	--	--
Acquired in-process research and development costs	--	--	11,731	147.1	--	--
Total operating expenses	62,786	62.1	20,927	262.3	101,818	64.6
Income (loss) from operations	(6,454)	(6.4)	(17,948)	(225.0)	(24,636)	(15.6)
Interest expense, net	13,196	13.0	1,909	23.9	12,446	7.9
Other expense, net	616	.6	67	.9	870	.6
Income (loss) before income tax and extraordinary item	(20,266)	(20.0)	(19,924)	(249.8)	(37,952)	(24.1)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	190	.2	(25)	(.3)	1,541	1.0
Income (loss) before						

extraordinary item...	$ (20,456)	(20.2)%	$ (19,899)	(249.5)%	$ (39,493)	(25.1)

COMPARISON OF THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

NET SALES. Net sales totaled $172.9 million for 2001, compared to $157.6 million for 2000, representing an increase of $15.3 million, or 10%. The increase resulted primarily from unit sales growth in our knee, hip, extremity and bio-orthopaedic product lines. Unfavorable foreign exchange rates negatively impacted net sales by approximately 1% during 2001 as compared to 2000.

Knee sales increased $5.1 million, or 8%, in 2001 compared to 2000 due to the continued growth of our ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- knee system which was partially offset by decreased sales of certain of our more mature knee products. Extremity sales increased $3.7 million, or 21%, in 2001 compared to 2000 due to the introduction of our new LOCON-T-TM-, EVOLVE-Registered Trademark- and NEWDEAL-Registered Trademark- products and continued sales growth for our core extremity products. Bio-orthopaedic product sales increased $5.8 million, or 28%, and hip sales increased $611,000, or 1%, for 2001 when compared to 2000. The substantial majority of the increase in bio-orthopaedic product sales was due to the continued success of our ALLOMATRIX-TM- line of bone graft substitute products and the OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- Bone Void Filler Kits. Continued growth of our CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- and PROFEMUR-TM- hip systems coupled with the second quarter

2001 introduction of our LINEAGE-Registered Trademark- hip system was offset by reduced levels of block-purchase sales, or large volume contractual agreements, for other hip products in certain international markets during 2001 as compared to 2000.

Domestic net sales totaled $108.0 million in 2001, representing 62% of our total net sales compared to $95.0 million in 2000, or 60% of total net sales. International sales totaled $64.9 million in 2001, net of a negative currency impact of approximately $1.5 million, and $62.6 million in 2000.

COST OF SALES. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased from 51% in 2000 to 30% in 2001. Cost of sales was negatively impacted during the 2000 period by $29.1 million of expense associated with the inventory step-ups related to our recapitalization and the Cremascoli acquisition. Excluding this non-cash expense, cost of sales as a percentage of sales decreased from 33% during 2000 to 30% in 2001. This decrease was primarily due to improved margins resulting from efficiency gains and from moderate shifts in sales composition to the United States market and to higher margin product lines, such as bio-orthopaedics.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. Selling, general and administrative expense, exclusive of stock-based expense, increased $11.1 million, or 13%, from $82.8 million in 2000, to $93.9 million in 2001. The increase was primarily attributable to increased commissions and royalties resulting from domestic sales growth, infrastructure additions to support our Japanese direct sales initiative, costs associated with senior management additions, and expenses related to enhancing our information systems and administrative capabilities. Including stock-based expense, selling, general and administrative expense increased $8.1 million, or 9%, from $87.7 million in 2000 to $95.8 million in 2001.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Research and development expenses, exclusive of stock-based expense, increased $1.7 million, or 20%, from $8.4 million in 2000

to $10.1 million in 2001. The majority of this increase was due to additional personnel costs and professional fees associated with increased product development efforts in the 2001 period. As a percentage of historical net sales, research and development expenses remained relatively constant, within the 5% to 6% range for both years. Including stock-based expense, research and development expense increased $1.7 million, or 20%, from $8.5 million in 2000 to $10.2 million in 2001.

AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS. Non-cash charges associated with the amortization of intangible assets decreased $237,000, or 4%, from $5.6 million in 2000 to $5.3 million in 2001. Amortization for both the 2000 and 2001 periods was primarily attributable to intangible assets resulting from our recapitalization and subsequent acquisition of Cremascoli in December 1999. The decrease resulted from the acquisition of shorter-lived intangible assets acquired in 1999 which were fully amortized prior to the beginning of 2001.

STOCK-BASED EXPENSE. Stock-based expense totaled $2.0 million in 2001, consisting of non-cash charges of $1.6 million in connection with the amortization of deferred compensation associated with employee stock option grants issued below fair market value, $315,000 resulting from the sale of our equity securities to employees below fair market value and approximately $100,000 of other stock-based expenses. Stock-based expense totaled $5.0 million in 2000, consisting of non-cash charges of $3.8 million resulting from the sale of equity securities below fair market value, $907,000 for compensation associated with equity incentives granted to certain consultants, and $298,000 in amortization of deferred compensation associated with employee stock option grants deemed to be issued below fair market value.

INTEREST EXPENSE, NET. Interest expense, net totaled $7.8 million and $12.4 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively. The significant decrease in net interest expense is the result of our use of the proceeds from our initial public offering to repay our senior subordinated notes and to reduce our outstanding bank borrowings. Additionally, we were able to negotiate more favorable terms with regard to the interest rate charged on borrowings under our new senior credit facility. For additional information, you should read the discussion under "--Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

OTHER EXPENSE, NET. Other expense, net totaled $685,000 and $870,000 in 2001 and 2000, respectively, and consisted primarily of net losses resulting from foreign currency fluctuations.

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES. We recorded a tax provision of $1.6 million and $1.5 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively. The tax provision in 2001 resulted from taxes incurred related to earnings generated by some of our international operations and changes to the valuation allowance on foreign deferred tax assets. The tax provision in 2000 primarily resulted from taxes incurred related to earnings generated by some of our international operations, principally in Europe. The differences between our effective tax rate and applicable statutory rates are primarily due to nondeductible goodwill amortization and changes in the valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets.

EXTRAORDINARY LOSS ON EARLY RETIREMENT OF DEBT. As a result of our initial public offering we repaid amounts outstanding under our Euro-denominated senior credit facility, and renegotiated the terms of our dollar-denominated senior credit facility. Accordingly, we

incurred an extraordinary non-cash charge totaling approximately $1.6 million during the third quarter of 2001, principally related to expensing unamortized loan costs relating to that debt.

COMPARISON OF THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999 (INCLUDING THE PERIODS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999 AND FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999)

NET SALES. Net sales totaled $157.6 million for 2000, compared to $109.2 million for 1999, representing an increase of $48.4 million, or 44%. Of this increase, approximately $34.2 million, or 31%, is attributable to the inclusion of a full year of net sales of Cremascoli. The remainder of the increase, totaling $14.2 million, or 13%, resulted primarily from unit sales growth across our knee, hip, extremity and bio-orthopaedic product lines. Unfavorable exchange rates negatively impacted net sales by approximately 4% during 2000.

Knee sales increased $6.9 million, or 12%, in 2000 compared to 1999, of which $8.1 million was attributable to increased knee sales related to the Cremascoli acquisition, offset by a decrease of $1.2 million in sales of existing knee products. A decrease in sales of certain of our more mature knee systems was offset by a significant increase in our ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- knee system. Hip sales increased $22.5 million, or 88%, in 2000 compared to 1999, of which $19.4 million was attributable to a full year of net sales by Cremascoli. Increased sales of PERFECTA-Registered Trademark- and CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- hip products accounted for the substantial remainder of this growth. Extremity sales increased $2.7 million, or 18%, in 2000 compared to 1999, and bio-orthopaedic products increased $12.7 million, or 154%, in 2000 compared to 1999. The substantial majority of the increase in bio-orthopaedic product sales was due to ALLOMATRIX-TM- injectable putty, which was launched in late 1999.

Domestic net sales totaled $95.0 million in 2000, representing 60% of our total net sales. International sales totaled $62.6 million in 2000, net of a negative currency impact of $6.3 million.

COST OF SALES. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased from 44% in the period from January 1 to December 7, 1999 to 63% during the period December 8 to December 31, 1999 and decreased to 51% in 2000. Cost of sales was negatively impacted beginning in December 1999 due to inventory step-ups totaling $31.1 million related to our recapitalization and subsequent acquisition of Cremascoli. These step-ups were taken as non-cash charges to cost of sales over twelve- and nine-month periods, respectively, beginning in December 1999, representing an estimate of the period over which such inventories were sold. Excluding the charges associated with our inventory revaluations and the costs associated with surgical instruments prior to our change in accounting method, cost of sales as a percentage of sales decreased from 41% in 1999 to 33% in 2000, representing a net improvement in gross margin of 8% of net sales. Improved manufacturing efficiencies, resulting principally from our lean manufacturing initiative, improved gross margin by 1% of net sales, while shifts in our sales composition toward higher-margin product lines, principally bio-orthopaedics, improved gross margin by approximately 6% of net sales. Lean manufacturing initiatives refer to the process of identifying manufacturing operations that add value to the customer and eliminating those that do not. This results in a product that is manufactured with less human effort, equipment, time and space. The substantial remainder of our gross margin improvement was due to slightly more favorable net pricing changes within our product lines.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. Selling, general and administrative expense, excluding stock-based expense, increased $30.4 million, or 58%, from $52.4 million in 1999 to $82.8 million in 2000. Approximately $18.7 million of this increase was attributable to a full year of expense for Cremascoli and $4.6 million of the remaining increase was due to the increased depreciation expense resulting from our change in accounting method in 2000 for surgical instruments that we loan to surgeons. The remaining increase was attributable

primarily to increased commissions and royalties resulting from net sales growth. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased from 48% in 1999 to 53% in 2000. Excluding the instrument depreciation, selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales, increased slightly from 48% in 1999 to 50% in 2000. Including stock-based expense, selling, general and administrative expense increased $34.9 million, or 66%, from $52.8 million in 1999 to $87.7 million in 2000. Of this increase, $4.4 million was due to increased levels of stock-based expense.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Research and development expenses, excluding stock-based expense, increased $2.0 million, or 32%, from $6.4 million in 1999 to $8.4 million in 2000. Approximately $1.1 million of this increase was due to a full year of expense for Cremascoli. The remaining increase of $900,000 was due to additional personnel costs and professional fees associated with product development efforts during 2000. Including stock-based expense, research and development expenses increased $2.1 million, or 32%, from $6.4 million in 1999 to $8.5 million in 2000. Of this increase, $61,000 was due to increased levels of stock-based expense.

AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLES AND ACQUIRED IN-PROCESS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS. Non-cash charges associated with the amortization of intangible assets increased by $2.8 million, or 100%, from $2.8 million in 1999 to $5.6 million in 2000. Amortization during 2000 was attributable exclusively to intangible assets resulting from our recapitalization and subsequent acquisition of Cremascoli. Amounts for 1999 included amortization totaling $2.3 million related to the intangible assets of our predecessor company prior to our recapitalization and $466,000 resulting from our recapitalization and acquisition of Cremascoli. Acquired in-process research and development expense totaled $11.7 million in 1999 and related entirely to our recapitalization.

STOCK-BASED EXPENSE. Stock-based expense totaled $5.0 million in 2000, consisting of non-cash charges of $298,000 in connection with the amortization of deferred compensation associated with employee stock option grants issued below fair market value, $3.8 million resulting from the sale of equity securities below fair market value and $907,000 in connection with the amortization of deferred compensation associated with equity incentives granted to certain consultants. Stock-based expense was not significant in 1999.

TRANSACTION AND REORGANIZATION. Our predecessor company recorded approximately $6.5 million of transaction and reorganization expenses during the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999. These costs consisted primarily of $4.8 million of investment banking, consulting and advisory fees incurred by our predecessor company to identify and pursue financing alternatives leading up to our December 1999 recapitalization by Warburg Pincus and $1.3 million of management compensation costs where no ongoing service obligations existed.

We recorded approximately $3.4 million of transaction and reorganization expenses during the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999. These amounts were largely attributable to $1.9 million of distributor close out costs incurred to eliminate duplicate distributors upon integrating the Wright and Cremascoli distribution channels, and $1.1 million incurred by us for recruitment and employee termination expenses based on an assessment of senior management personnel needs following our recapitalization and the Cremascoli acquisition.

INTEREST EXPENSE, NET. Interest expense, net totaled $12.4 million in 2000 and $15.1 million in 1999. Interest expense, net during 2000 consisted entirely of interest associated with borrowings outstanding under our senior credit facilities, our subordinated notes and a non-cash expense for the amortization of deferred financing costs resulting from the origination of our senior credit

facilities, offset partially by interest income on invested cash balances. Amounts for 1999 primarily relate to debt obligations that existed prior to our recapitalization.

OTHER EXPENSE, NET. Other expense, net totaled $870,000 in 2000 and $683,000 in 1999. For each of these periods, other expense, net consisted primarily of net losses resulting from foreign currency fluctuations.

PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES. We recorded a tax benefit of $25,000 during the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999 and a tax provision of $1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2000. The tax provision in 2000 primarily resulted from taxes incurred internationally, principally related to Cremascoli. The primary differences between our income tax provision (benefit) and that which would have resulted based upon the applicable statutory rates was the impact of the write-off of acquired in process research and development in 1999 and the impact of changes in the valuation allowance in both 1999 and 2000.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

The following table sets forth our results for the year ended December 31, 1999 on a pro forma basis as if both our December 1999 recapitalization and our acquisition of Cremascoli occurred on January 1, 1999. The pro forma financial information does not purport to be indicative of what would have occurred had the recapitalization and acquisition been made as of January 1, 1999 or the results that may occur in the future. Pro forma adjustments include reducing the 1999 cost of sales by

$2.0 million for inventory step-up charges and the elimination of the $11.7 million expense in 1999 related to the one-time write-off of acquired in-process research and development.

IN THOUSANDS	1999
Net sales	$141,523
Cost of sales	55,476
Gross profit	86,047
Operating expenses:	
Selling, general and administrative	73,077
Research and development	7,539
Amortization of intangible assets	5,112
Stock-based expense	523
Transaction and reorganization	9,910
Total operating expenses	96,161
Loss from operations	$(10,114)

Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table presents a summary of our unaudited quarterly operating results for each of the four quarters in 2000 and 2001, respectively. We derived this information from unaudited interim financial statements that, in the

opinion of management, have been prepared on a basis consistent with the financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of such information when read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and related notes. The operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

| | 2000 (UNAUDITED) | | | | | (
IN THOUSANDS	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER	FIRST QUARTER	SEC QUAR
Net sales	$41,899	$39,260	$36,555	$39,838	$45,333	$42,3
Cost of sales	22,231	21,064	20,267	16,808	13,672	12,9
Gross profit	19,668	18,196	16,288	23,030	31,661	29,3
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general and administrative	21,150	20,469	19,444	21,750	23,305	23,2
Research and development	1,789	2,258	2,027	2,316	2,114	2,4
Amortization of intangible assets	1,397	1,397	1,396	1,396	1,297	1,3
Stock-based expense	2	19	2,893	2,115	658	4
Total operating expenses	24,338	24,143	25,760	27,577	27,374	27,5
Income (loss) from operations	$(4,670)	$(5,947)	$(9,472)	$(4,547)	$ 4,287	$ 1,8

Seasonality

Our net sales are subject to seasonality. Primarily because of the European holiday schedule during the summer months, we traditionally experience lower sales volumes in the summer months than throughout the rest of the year.

Related Party Transactions

We compensate each of our non-employee and non-stockholder representative directors $12,000 per year. Non-employee directors are directors who are neither our employees nor representatives of one of our stockholders. We compensate the Chairman of our audit committee an additional $18,000 per year and the Chairman of our board of directors an additional $38,000 per year. In

addition, we reimburse each member of our board of directors for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending our board meetings. We do not compensate employee directors for board meeting attendance or activities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In December 1999, an investment group led by Warburg Pincus acquired our predecessor company in a recapitalization that provided us with proceeds from new equity and subordinated debt issuances totaling $70.0 million and advances

from a new senior credit facility totaling $60.0 million. Together, these funds were used to provide us with working capital for operations, to retire then-outstanding debt obligations and accrued interest totaling $110.0 million, as partial consideration for the acquisition of the former stockholders' equity interests for $9.2 million, to pay transaction and reorganization costs of $9.9 million and to pay acquisition costs of $2.9 million.

We financed our acquisition of Cremascoli by issuing equity and subordinated debt in exchange for cash proceeds totaling $32.0 million and by adding a second senior credit facility to provide additional advances totaling $17.7 million. Subsequently, we issued additional equity and subordinated debt in exchange for cash proceeds totaling $11.5 million during 2000 and $250,000 during 2001.

On July 18, 2001 we completed our initial public offering and issued 7,500,000 shares of voting common stock at $12.50 per share, the net proceeds of which were $84.8 million after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. We have used the net proceeds of our initial public offering to retire our subordinated notes plus accrued interest, totaling $39.4 million, all of our Euro-denominated senior credit facility plus interest, totaling approximately $14.0 million, and approximately $31.4 million of our dollar-denominated senior credit facility. Simultaneous with the closing of the initial public offering, all of our outstanding mandatorily redeemable, convertible preferred stock, plus accrued dividends, was converted into 19,602,799 shares of common stock. Also in connection with the initial public offering, the remaining senior subordinated notes totaling approximately $13.1 million aggregate principal amount, which were held by Warburg Pincus, were converted into 1,125,000 shares of non-voting common stock.

On August 1, 2001, we entered into a new five-year senior credit facility with a syndicate of commercial banks on more favorable terms than our prior senior credit facilities. The new senior credit facility consists of $20 million in term loans and an unused revolving loan facility of up to $60 million. Upon entering into the new senior credit facility, we used $20 million in term loan proceeds from the new facility and existing cash balances to repay all remaining amounts outstanding plus accrued interest, totaling approximately $22.9 million, under our previous dollar-denominated senior credit facility. Thus, following our initial public offering and the use of proceeds and related transactions as described above, we have approximately $20 million of debt outstanding, excluding capitalized lease obligations.

Borrowings under the new senior credit facility are guaranteed by all of our subsidiaries and collateralized by all of the assets of Wright Medical Technology, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary. The new credit facility contains customary covenants including, among other things, restrictions on our ability to pay cash dividends, prepay debt, incur additional debt and sell assets. The new credit facility also requires us to meet certain financial tests, including a consolidated leverage (or debt-to-equity) ratio test and a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio test. At our option, borrowings under the new credit facility bear interest either at a rate equal to a fixed base rate plus a spread of .75% to 1.25% or at a rate equal to an adjusted LIBOR plus a spread of 1.75% to 2.25%, depending on our consolidated leverage ratio.

At December 31, 2001 we had contractual cash obligations as follows:

	PAYMENTS DUE BY PER	
TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS

Long-term debt	$20,000	$ 2,750	$ 8,500
Capital lease obligations	4,212	1,354	2,287
Operating leases	6,726	2,684	3,299
Repurchase obligations	2,588	2,588	--
Other long-term obligations	4,133	1,752	1,906
Total contractual cash obligations	$37,659	$11,128	$15,992

Our repurchase obligations consist of payments we are required to make to repurchase certain of our inventory owned by two stocking distributors whose distribution agreements are expiring and will not be renewed. Revenue related to this inventory has been appropriately deferred in accordance with SAB 101, "REVENUE RECOGNITION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS".

At December 31, 2001, we had cash and equivalents totaling approximately $2.8 million, working capital totaling $47.5 million and availability under committed credit facilities, after considering outstanding letters of credit, totaling $57.4 million. We generated approximately $800,000 of cash in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2001 compared to $18.2 million of cash generated by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2000. However, operating cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2001 were negatively affected by the payment of approximately $7.0 million in accrued interest on the senior subordinated notes paid off as a result of our initial public offering, and $4.0 million used in an intellectual property license settlement as described further in Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements that appear elsewhere in this prospectus. Additionally, in anticipation of new product launches during the first quarter of 2002, we increased our balance of inventory on hand at December 31, 2001, resulting in a negative impact on cash generated from operating activities in 2001 when compared to 2000 of approximately $3.3 million. Cash used in operating activities totaled $13.8 million in 1999, reflecting the negative impact of one-time transaction and reorganization costs totaling $9.9 million related to our recapitalization, our acquisition of Cremascoli and the termination or modification of certain international distribution arrangements.

Capital expenditures totaled approximately $16.8 million in 2001, $14.1 million in 2000, and $2.2 million for the full year in 1999. Historically, our capital expenditures have consisted primarily of purchased manufacturing equipment, research and testing equipment, computer systems, office furniture and equipment, and surgical instruments. We expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately $19.0 million in total for 2002, approximately $3.0 million of which we anticipate will be used for the implementation of a new enterprise computer system and $16.0 million of which we anticipate will be used for routine recurring capital expenditures, including surgical instruments.

In January 2002, the Company received an interim award of $4.2 million in a commercial arbitration proceeding with a former business services provider of the Company's predecessor. In addition to the $4.2 million, the Company has filed a motion with the arbitration panel seeking reimbursement of legal fees, costs and expenses. The Company is awaiting a ruling on its motion and a final award. The Company has to date not recorded any income with respect to this matter in its statement of operations.

We plan to use the net proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes, including to fund working capital, expansion of our current product offerings through research and development, and acquisitions of technologies, products and companies. We have no present understandings, commitments or agreements with

respect to any acquisitions. We anticipate our spending on research and development to remain consistent as a percentage of net sales with our past levels of spending. Pending these uses, we intend to invest the net proceeds of the offering in short-term, investment-grade securities.

Although it is difficult for us to predict future liquidity requirements, we believe that our current cash balances, our existing credit lines and other available sources of liquidity, and expected cash flows from our operating activities, will be sufficient for the foreseeable future to fund our working capital requirements and operations, permit anticipated capital expenditures and make required payments of principal and interest on our debt.

Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements that appear elsewhere in this prospectus. Certain of our accounting policies require the application of significant judgment by management in selecting the appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. These judgments are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, our observance of trends in the industry, information provided by our customers, and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate. Actual results may differ from these judgments under different assumptions or conditions. Our significant accounting policies include:

SALES RETURNS AND ALLOWANCES FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS. We make estimates of potential future product returns related to current period product revenues. In doing so, we analyze historical returns, current economic trends, and changes in customer demand and acceptance of our products when evaluating the adequacy of our sales return reserve. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of our revenue for any period if we made different judgments or utilized different estimates. Similarly, we estimate the uncollectibility of our accounts receivables. We specifically analyze our accounts receivable, historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, and current economic trends, when evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for

doubtful accounts. Our accounts receivable balance was $32.5 million and $27.4 million, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

EXCESS AND OBSOLETE INVENTORIES. We value our inventory at the lower of the actual cost to purchase and/or manufacture the inventory or its net realizable value. We regularly review inventory quantities on hand and record a provision for excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on our estimated forecast of product demand and production requirements for the next twenty-four months. A significant increase in the demand for our products could result in a decrease in the amount of excess inventory on hand while a significant decrease in demand could result in an increase in the amount of excess inventory quantities on hand. Additionally, our industry is characterized by regular new product development that could result in an increase in the amount of obsolete inventory quantities on hand due to cannibalization of existing products. Also, our estimates of future product demand may prove to be inaccurate, in which case we may have understated or overstated the provision required for excess and obsolete inventory. In the future, if our inventory is determined to be overvalued, we would be required to recognize additional cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. Likewise, if our inventory is determined to be undervalued, we may have over-reported our costs of goods sold in previous periods and would be required to recognize additional gross profit at the time of sale. Therefore, although we make every effort to ensure the accuracy of our

forecasts of future product demand, any significant unanticipated changes in demand or technological developments could have a significant impact on the value of our inventory and our reported operating results. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, our inventory balance was $41.9 million and $37.9 million, respectively.

PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS. From time to time, claims arise involving the use of our products. We make provisions for claims specifically identified for which we believe the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is probable and estimable. We have recorded at least the minimum estimated liability related to those claims where there is a range of loss. Because of the uncertainties related to the likelihood and amount of loss on any other remaining pending claims, we are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the liability that could result from an unfavorable outcome of those claims. As additional information becomes available, we assess the potential liability related to our pending claims and revise our estimates. Future revisions in our estimates of the potential liability could materially impact our results of operation and financial position. We maintain insurance coverage that limits the severity of any single claim as well as total amounts incurred per policy year, and we believe our insurance coverage is adequate. We make every effort to use the best information available to us in determining the level of product liability reserves and we believe our reserves are adequate.

ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements we are required to determine our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing recognition of items for income tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must reflect this increase as an expense within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

Management's judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We have recorded a valuation allowance of $41.8 million and $40.4 million as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize, before expiration, some of our deferred tax assets, primarily consisting of the carry forward of certain net operating losses and general business tax credits. The valuation allowance is based on our estimates of taxable income by jurisdiction in which we operate and the period over which our deferred tax assets will be recoverable. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods we may need to increase or decrease our valuation allowance which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations. $24.8 million of our valuation allowance was recorded during our recapitalization. To the extent that this portion of the valuation allowance is decreased, it will not result in a benefit to the tax provision, but will first reduce goodwill and then other intangible assets. As of December 31, 2001, we had a net deferred tax liability of $1.0 million. As of December 31, 2000, we had a net deferred tax asset of $320,000.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

INTEREST RATE RISK

Our exposure to interest rate risk arises principally from the variable rates

associated with our credit facilities. On December 31, 2001, we had borrowings of $20.0 million under our credit facility, which are subject to a variable rate, with a current rate of 4.03%. The carrying value of these borrowings approximates fair value due to the variable rate. An adverse change of 1.0% in the interest rate of all such borrowings outstanding would cause us to incur an increase in interest expense of approximately $200,000 on an annual basis. We currently do not hedge our exposure to interest rate fluctuations, but may do so in the future.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RATE FLUCTUATIONS

Fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies could adversely affect our financial results. Approximately 28% of our total net sales were denominated in foreign currencies during the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, and we expect that foreign currencies will continue to represent a similarly significant percentage of our net sales in the future. Costs related to these sales are largely denominated in the same respective currencies, thereby limiting our transaction risk exposures. However, for sales not denominated in U.S. dollars, if there is an increase in the rate at which a foreign currency is exchanged for U.S. dollars, it will require more of the foreign currency to equal a specified amount of U.S. dollars than before the rate increase. In such cases, and if we price our products in the foreign currency, we will receive less in U.S. dollars than we did before the rate increase went into effect. If we price our products in U.S. dollars and competitors price their products in local currency, an increase in the relative strength of the U.S. dollar could result in our prices not being competitive in a market where business is transacted in the local currency.

A substantial majority of our sales denominated in foreign currencies are derived from European Union countries and are denominated in the Euro. Additionally, we have significant intercompany receivables from our foreign subsidiaries which are denominated in foreign currencies, principally the Euro and the yen. Our principal exchange rate risk therefore exists between the U.S. dollar and the Euro and the U.S. dollar and the yen. Except for limited rate stabilization activities between the British pound and the Euro, we do not currently hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. We may, however, hedge such exposures in the future.

INFLATION

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our results of operations in recent years and periods. There can be no assurance, however, that our business will not be adversely affected by inflation in the future.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

On June 30, 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued two new pronouncements: Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, 141, "BUSINESS COMBINATIONS", and SFAS 142, "GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS". The two statements modify the method of accounting for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and address the accounting for intangible assets. SFAS 141 is effective immediately and SFAS 142 became effective for us on January 1, 2002. Upon adoption of SFAS 142, we will no longer amortize goodwill, but will evaluate it for impairment at least annually. Additionally, in accordance with SFAS 142, we have reviewed the classification of our intangible assets and have determined that the net book value of our workforce intangible asset at December 31, 2001, net of associated deferred tax liabilities, of $2.0 million, should be reclassified into goodwill effective January 1, 2002. Because goodwill will not be amortized in 2002, we expect our amortization of intangible assets to be approximately $2.0 million less in 2002 than it would have been had SFAS 142 not been issued. During January 2002 we engaged an independent third party to determine the fair value of our reporting units as

defined by SFAS 142. Because this third party appraisal is not yet final, we are unable to determine the impact of adopting SFAS 142, if any. However, we do not believe that we will incur a goodwill impairment charge associated with the adoption of this accounting principle.

In July and August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 143, "ACCOUNTING FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS", and SFAS 144, "ACCOUNTING FOR THE IMPAIRMENT OR DISPOSAL OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS." SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. SFAS 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of. We implemented SFAS 144 on January 1, 2002, with no material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

We are required to implement SFAS 143 as of January 1, 2003. We believe the adoption of SFAS 143 will not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

On January 1, 2001, we adopted SFAS 133, "ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES" as amended by SFAS 138, which establishes accounting and reporting standards that require all derivative instruments to be recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability and measured at fair value. The statement requires that changes in the derivative's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. We have implemented a risk management policy to assist in managing our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. During 2001 and 2000, our principal derivative instruments represented certain foreign currency contracts denominated in British pounds sterling to manage currency fluctuations on intercompany sales between certain Cremascoli subsidiaries. As these contracts are not specifically designated as hedges, the change in value is recognized in our consolidated statement of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, we recorded $146,000 and $154,000, respectively, in gains on these foreign currency contracts. These contracts did not exist prior to 2000 and, thus, had no impact on our or our predecessor company's operations. At December 31, 2001, foreign currency futures contracts with an aggregate notional amount of L900,000, or approximately $1.3 million, had a nominal fair market value. At December 31, 2000, foreign currency futures contracts with an aggregate notional amount of L5.0 million, or approximately $7.4 million, had a fair market value of $267,000 at the adoption date.

Factors Affecting Future Operating Results

In addition to the factors described above in this discussion and analysis, our future financial results could vary from period to period due to a variety of causes, including expenditures and timing relating to acquisition and integration of businesses or products, the introduction of new products by us or our competitors, changes in the treatment practices of our surgeon customers, changes in the costs of manufacturing our products, supply interruptions, the availability and cost of raw materials, our mix of products sold, changes in our marketing and sales expenditures, changes affecting our methods of distributing products, market acceptance of our products, competitive pricing pressures, changes in regulations affecting our business, general economic and industry conditions that affect customer demand, our level of research and development activities, changes in our administrative infrastructure, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in assets and liabilities subject to interest rate variability and changes in related interest rates, and the effect of domestic and international income taxes and the utilization of related net operating loss carryforwards.

Business

Overview

We are a global orthopaedic device company specializing in the design, manufacture and marketing of reconstructive joint devices and bio-orthopaedic materials. Reconstructive joint devices are used to replace knee, hip and other joints that have deteriorated through disease or injury. Bio-orthopaedic materials are used to replace damaged or diseased bone and to stimulate natural bone growth. Within these markets, we focus on the higher-growth sectors of advanced knee implants, bone-conserving hip implants, revision replacement implants and extremity implants, as well as on the integration of our bio-orthopaedic products into reconstructive joint procedures and other orthopaedic applications. In 2001, we had net sales of $172.9 million and a net loss of $1.5 million.

History

We have been in business for over fifty years and have built a well-known, respected brand name and strong relationships with orthopaedic surgeons. In December 1999, Warburg, Pincus Equity Partners, L.P. and a group of investors acquired control of our company and led a recapitalization financing that both reduced our debt and provided us with investment capital. Shortly thereafter, a new management team was put in place and we acquired Cremascoli Ortho Group, based in Toulon, France. This acquisition extended our product offerings, enhanced our product development capabilities and expanded our European presence. We believe that by combining Cremascoli's strength in hip reconstruction with Wright's historical expertise in knee reconstruction and bio-orthopaedic materials, we now offer orthopaedic surgeons a broad range of reconstructive joint devices and bio-orthopaedic materials in over 40 countries.

In January 2000, our management team implemented several initiatives, which:

- increased our focus and spending on research and development;

- significantly raised the efficiency of our manufacturing process; and

- improved sales force productivity, leading to an increase in average sales revenue per sales representative in the U.S. of over 29%.

In July 2001, we completed our initial public offering of 7,500,000 shares of our common stock at a public offering price of $12.50 per share, which generated net proceeds of $84.8 million, after deducting the underwriting discounts and offering expenses. The proceeds of the offering were used to repay our then outstanding subordinated notes and accrued interest and outstanding indebtedness under our former senior credit facilities.

Orthopaedic Industry

The worldwide orthopaedic industry was estimated to be approximately $11.0 billion in 2000 and we believe it will grow at 6-8% annually over the next three to four years. Orthopaedic devices are commonly divided into several primary sectors corresponding to the major subspecialties within the orthopaedic field: reconstruction, trauma, arthroscopy, spine and bio-orthopaedic materials.

The orthopaedic industry is currently dominated by six multinational companies, each with approximately $1.0 billion or more in annual sales. The size of these companies leads them to concentrate their marketing and research and development efforts on products that they believe will have a relatively high minimum threshold level of sales. As a result, there is an opportunity for a mid-sized

orthopaedic company, such as Wright, to focus on smaller higher-growth sectors of the orthopaedic market, while still offering a comprehensive product line to address the needs of its customers.

RECONSTRUCTIVE JOINT DEVICE MARKET

Most reconstructive devices are used to replace or repair joints that have deteriorated as a result of disease or injury. Despite the availability of non-surgical treatment alternatives such as oral medications, injections and joint fluid supplementation of the knee, severe cases of disease or injury often require reconstructive joint surgery. Reconstructive joint surgery involves the modification of the bone area surrounding the affected joint and the insertion of one or more manufactured components, and may also involve the

use of bone cement. The reconstructive joint market is estimated at $4.8 billion worldwide, with hip reconstruction and knee reconstruction representing two of the largest sectors. Some of the key growth drivers of these markets include:

- AN ELDERLY POPULATION GROWING AT A HIGHER GROWTH RATE THAN THAT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES. In 2000, the 65 and over population in the United States numbered approximately 34 million or 12.4% of the total population, while growing at a higher growth rate than the overall U.S. population. In the United States, 70% of hip fractures occur in patients 65 and over.

- AN AGING "BABY BOOMER" POPULATION WITH HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF MAINTAINING THEIR ACTIVE LIFESTYLES. Baby boomers, on average, exercise more frequently and live more active lifestyles than the average American. As baby boomers age, their more active lifestyle, combined with their strong desire to maintain the quality of life to which they are accustomed, make baby boomers increasingly likely to suffer injuries and undergo joint reconstruction procedures.

- IMPROVING TECHNOLOGIES IN ORTHOPAEDIC IMPLANTS AND SURGICAL TECHNIQUES, WHICH HAVE MADE RECONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES A VIABLE OPTION FOR YOUNGER PATIENTS. Historically, joint reconstruction was reserved for older patients who tend to be less active and who typically place less stress on their implants. However, with advancing technologies that prolong the life of the implant and conserve patients' existing bone, surgeons are able to accommodate younger and more active patients.

- INCREASING UTILIZATION OF PREMIUM-PRICED REVISION REPLACEMENT IMPLANTS. The lifespan of many reconstructive joint implants is typically 15 to 20 years, after which time revision replacement devices must be implanted. These revision replacement devices represent a growing proportion of reconstruction procedures, as the first large group of patients received reconstructive joint devices in the 1980's and these patients are outliving their initial implants. Replacing an implant is typically more difficult than performing an initial implant and as a result, revision replacement implants tend to be higher priced.

The reconstructive joint market is generally divided into the areas of knees, hips and extremities.

[GRAPHIC] [GRAPHIC]

KNEE RECONSTRUCTION. The knee joint involves the surfaces of three distinct bones: the lower end of the femur, the upper end of the tibia or shin bone, and the patella or kneecap. Cartilage on any of these surfaces can be damaged due to disease or injury, leading to pain and inflammation requiring knee reconstruction. Knee reconstruction was the largest sector of the reconstructive joint market in 2000, accounting for sales of approximately $2.2 billion worldwide.

A typical knee replacement uses a metal femoral component, a polyethylene or polyethylene and metal tibial component, and a polyethylene patella component. The femoral component is attached to the femur and is typically constructed of cobalt chrome. The femoral components come in different types of stem textures and are commonly referred to as "cemented" or "cementless" implants. A cementless, or press fit, implant has a textured and/or porous surface and allows surrounding bone tissue to grow into the implant for fixation, whereas cemented implants use bone cement for fixation. Cementless implants have a potential for longer life and are generally used on younger, more active patients, but may take a longer time to fixate and tend to cost more than cemented implants. The attachment of the tibial component requires reshaping the top of the tibia to create a flat surface. A metal

tray, with a "V" shaped peg on the bottom, is inserted into the tibia, and a polyethylene implant, with a contoured top, is locked onto the metal tray. The metal femoral component moves against the polyethylene surface. A patella component may be used to replace a knee cap.

Major trends in knee reconstruction include the use of alternative, better performing surface materials to extend the implant's life and increase conservation of the patient's bone to minimize surgical trauma and accelerate recovery. Another significant trend in the knee industry is the use of more technologically advanced knees, called advanced kinematic knees, which more closely resemble natural joint movement. Additionally, we believe the minimally invasive unicompartmental knee procedure, which replaces only one femoral condyle, is becoming more widely accepted.

[GRAPHIC] [GRAPHIC]

HIP RECONSTRUCTION. The hip joint is a ball-and-socket joint which enables the wide range of motion that the hip joint performs in daily life. The hip joint is most commonly replaced due to degeneration of the cartilage between the head of the femur (the ball) and the acetabulum or hollow portion of the pelvis (the socket), which causes pain, stiffness and a reduction in hip mobility. Hip reconstruction was an approximately $2.1 billion market worldwide in 2000.

Traditional total hip replacement, or dual surface replacement, surgery involves a metal ball replacement for the head of the femur and a metal socket with a polyethylene (high-grade plastic) insert. The metal socket is secured into the acetabulum and the metal ball portion is affixed to the end of the femur using a metal stem that is inserted into the femoral canal. These metal stems come in different textures, and similar to our knee products, may be cemented or cementless and have similar advantages and disadvantages as the femoral components used in knee procedures. Some patients only require the replacement of the head of the femur, a procedure known as a single surface replacement.

Similar to the knee market, major trends in hip replacement procedures and implants are to extend implant life and to minimize surgical trauma and recovery

time for patients. New products have been developed that incorporate bearing surfaces other than the traditional polyethylene surface, which may create debris due to wear that can lead to potential loosening of the implant. These alternative bearing surfaces include metal-on-metal and ceramic-on-ceramic combinations, which may exhibit better wear characteristics and lead to longer implant life. In addition, in order to minimize surgical trauma and recovery time for patients, implants that preserve more natural bone have been developed. These implants, known as bone-conserving implants, leave more of the hip bone intact which is beneficial given the likelihood of future revision replacement procedures as the average patient's lifetime increases. In addition, bone-conserving procedures often allow patients to delay their first total hip procedure and may significantly increase the time from the first procedure to the time when a revision replacement implant is required.

Patients with a severely diseased or injured joint may need a reconstructive joint device that restores much more function and stability than an implant used in initial or even revision replacement procedures. This type of procedure is known as limb preservation.

[GRAPHIC] [GRAPHIC]

EXTREMITY RECONSTRUCTION. Extremity reconstruction involves the implant of a device to replace or reconstruct injured or diseased joints. Reconstruction of the extremities consists of implants for joints such as the finger, toe, wrist, foot, ankle and shoulder. The extremity reconstruction market was approximately $250 million worldwide in 2000.

Major trends in extremity reconstruction include separately designed implant stems for press-fit and cemented applications and a variety of geometries to more closely accommodate each patient's unique anatomy. In addition, patients and physicians are increasingly recognizing extremity reconstruction as a viable treatment alternative to traditional treatment options.

BIO-ORTHOPAEDIC MARKET

The bio-orthopaedic materials market is one of the fastest growing sectors of the orthopaedic market. These materials use both biological tissue-based and synthetic materials to regenerate damaged or diseased bone. The bio-orthopaedic materials sector includes products such as tissue-based bone grafts and bone graft substitutes. These products stimulate the body's natural regenerative capabilities to minimize or delay the need for invasive implant surgery. These materials are used in spinal fusions, trauma fractures, joint replacements and cranio-maxillofacial procedures. Currently, there are three main types of bio-orthopaedic products: osteoconductive, osteoinductive and combined osteoconductive/osteoinductive. These types refer to the way in which the materials affect bone growth. Osteoconductive materials serve as a scaffold that supports the formation of bone but do not trigger new bone growth, whereas osteoinductive materials induce bone growth.

Current bone graft options available to surgeons and patients are autografts, allografts and synthetic graft substitutes.

- AUTOGRAFT. Autograft is bone tissue harvested from the patient's own body. Autograft was used in approximately one-half of bone replacement procedures performed in the United States in 2000. The advantages of autograft use

include the elimination of the risk of infection and the acceptance of the graft by the patient's body because it is the patient's own tissue. In addition, autograft bone can have both osteoconductive and osteoinductive properties. The disadvantages to autograft use include the pain associated with extracting the tissue, the time-consuming nature of the harvesting procedure, the additional recovery time required, the limited amount of autograft available and the cost associated with the additional procedure and recovery time. In addition, some portion of patients experience complications with the harvesting procedure.

- ALLOGRAFT. Allograft is donated bone tissue derived principally from cadaveric tissue, and was used in approximately 40% of bone replacement procedures performed in the United States in 2000. The advantages of allograft use include the elimination of an additional invasive procedure required to harvest autograft bone and avoidance of any associated complications. Allograft can also have osteoconductive and osteoinductive properties. The disadvantages of allograft use include the risk of disease transmission and potential regulatory and ethical concerns about the commercial aspects of harvesting cadaveric tissue. In addition, allograft supply is currently limited.

- SYNTHETIC BONE GRAFT SUBSTITUTES. Synthetic bone graft substitutes have been developed to replace or supplement autograft and allograft, and are currently used in a small percentage of bone replacement procedures. The advantages of synthetics include that they cause no secondary pain, they do not give rise to the issues surrounding allograft tissue, and their supply is not limited. While synthetic materials have osteoconductive properties, the primary limitations of most synthetic grafts are the material's lack of osteoinductive properties and their limitations for use in weight-bearing applications unless combined with other weight-bearing implants.

We believe there is an increasing acceptance of bone graft substitute materials for use in spinal fusions, trauma fractures, joint replacements, cranio-maxillofacial procedures and other orthopaedic applications.

Our Business Strategy

Our goal is to enhance our market position and to grow our business by pursuing a strategy with the following key elements:

- TARGETING HIGHER-GROWTH, HIGHER-MARGIN MARKET SECTORS THAT MAY BE UNDERSERVED BY LARGER ORTHOPAEDIC DEVICE COMPANIES. An important part of our strategy is to concentrate our sales and marketing efforts on serving higher-growth, higher-margin market sectors, such as bone-conserving and revision replacement hip implants, advanced kinematic knees, extremities and bio-orthopaedic materials. We believe that the larger orthopaedic companies may not effectively service the sectors that we target, which provides us with a significant market opportunity.

- OFFERING A COMPREHENSIVE SET OF IMPLANTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS IN THE MARKETS WE SERVE TO SPAN THE LIVES OF PATIENTS. We believe that our broad range of product offerings is an important competitive advantage because it allows us to offer surgeons a comprehensive set of surgical solutions with which they can provide a continuum of patient care. We believe there is an increasing number of patients who receive orthopaedic implants and expect to continue to live the active lifestyle they had prior to their procedures. We offer implant products for conservative restoration procedures for first-time implant patients. These early intervention procedures are designed to preserve as much of the patient's existing bone as possible to enhance the feasibility of future implant procedures. Additionally, we are a leading provider of revision

replacement implants that are used to replace failed or worn out implants, and are designed to be complementary with our bone-conserving and initial implants.

- LEVERAGING OUR GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INCREASED GROWTH AND PROFITABILITY. We are organizing our worldwide operations to respond to the needs of local markets, improve efficiencies, sell our full line of products and develop marketing and reimbursement strategies on a country-by-country basis. We believe our existing global sales and manufacturing infrastructure can support increased product offerings and sales. To that end, we may pursue acquisitions that further enhance our product portfolio and leverage our global distribution infrastructure.

- FOCUSING OUR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TO ACCELERATE DELIVERY OF NEW PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES. We plan to continue our commitment to product development with an emphasis on product innovations within the markets in which we compete by integrating novel technologies with traditional orthopaedic products in a variety of clinical settings. For example, we believe the bio-orthopaedic materials market represents not only an attractive growth opportunity for our company, but also a technology platform with which we can enhance our position in the reconstructive joint device market.

Our Products

We offer products in four primary market sectors: knees reconstruction, hip reconstruction and extremity reconstruction, and bio-orthopaedic materials.

KNEE RECONSTRUCTION

Our knee reconstruction product portfolio strategically positions us in the areas of total knee reconstruction, revision replacement implants and limb preservation procedures. These products provide the surgeon with a continuum of treatment options for improving patient care. Our products are differentiated by innovative design features that reproduce movement and stability more closely resembling a healthy knee, and by a broad array of surgical instrumentation to accommodate surgeon preference. Knee products generated $68.2 million of net sales in 2001, representing 40% of our total net sales.

The ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Knee System is our most recent knee product line offering. One of the most innovative products in the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Knee System product line is the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Medial Pivot Knee. The understanding of knee motions and functions has advanced significantly over the past several years, and we believe the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Medial Pivot Knee is the first knee to be mass marketed that takes full advantage of the strides made in understanding the knee joint. The ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Medial Pivot Knee is designed to approximate the motion of a healthy knee by using an unique spherical medial feature. Overall, we believe the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Medial Pivot Knee more closely approximates natural knee motion, improves clinical wear and provides a better range of motion. Our ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Knee System is CE marked for sale in Europe. We recently introduced the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- product line into some of our international markets and it has received some initial success. We believe that international markets present a significant opportunity for our ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Knee System.

The ADVANTIM-Registered Trademark- Knee System, one of our early flagship products, was developed to meet the needs of patients with special stability requirements and has over 19 years of successful clinical history. The ADVANTIM-Registered Trademark- Knee System continues to be popular with surgeons

because of its specialized instrumentation and successful clinical history.

HIP RECONSTRUCTION

We offer a comprehensive line of products for hip joint reconstruction. Our product portfolio, which was strengthened by the Cremascoli acquisition, provides offerings in the areas of bone-conserving implants, total hip reconstruction, revision replacement implants and limb preservation. Additionally, our hip products offer a combination of innovative modular designs, a complete portfolio of surface bearing materials, including polyethylene, ceramic and metal components, and innovative technology in single surface replacement implants. We are therefore able to offer surgeons and their patients a continuum of treatment options. Hip products generated approximately $48.6 million of net sales in 2001, representing approximately 28% of our total net sales.

The CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- Hip System provides a conservative restoration, or bone conserving, alternative to conventional total hip reconstruction, and we believe it is becoming the treatment of choice for avascular necrosis, or AVN, of the femoral head. AVN is a disease which causes bone to die and deteriorate. It is estimated that approximately 10% of total hip replacement procedures performed annually are initially diagnosed as related to AVN. People who suffer from AVN are usually younger than the typical hip replacement patient and need a solution that is less invasive than conventional total hip replacement. With the CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- resurfacing system, only the surface of the femoral head is replaced and the rest of the hip remains untouched. This early intervention alternative allows the patient to live with less pain and avoid extensive bone loss at a young age. The CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- Hip System's conservative restoration provides a better solution for the patient by leaving maximum bone for future surgical procedures, if needed.

The LINEAGE-TM- Acetabular System, our newest hip product, which was introduced during the third quarter of 2001, is one of the first hip systems to reach the market that provides the surgeon with the option to interchangeably use either polyethylene, ceramic or metal acetabular bearing surfaces for use with a common metal acetabular shell, thus offering maximum flexibility to the surgeon while minimizing inventory levels. The standard for replacement of the acetabulum, or socket, in the hip joint is a two-piece system consisting of a metal shell with a polyethylene liner. The polyethylene component serves as a bearing surface for the head of the femoral component, or ball. Alternative bearing materials, such as metal in the domestic market and metal and ceramic in the international market, have recently been introduced in their respective markets. We anticipate offering the ceramic option in the United States in the near future.

The PERFECTA-Registered Trademark- Hip System is the basic platform for our more traditional hip stem product line. This system provides a full range of fixation options including press fit and cemented versions, and offers a wide selection of geometries in order to meet the needs of the patient's anatomical requirements as well as the surgeon's preferences. This product allows surgeons the flexibility to match the implant to each patient's unique requirements. The PERFECTA-Registered Trademark- Hip System has over ten years of proven clinical success worldwide, and we continue to build upon the existing platform, as illustrated by the introduction of the PERFECTA-Registered Trademark- Slim Neck during the third quarter of 2001. This product has a slimmer neck that provides for greater range of motion after being implanted.

Through our acquisition of Cremascoli, we acquired several hip implant products designed for the European market, including the ANCA FIT-TM- Hip System and PROFEMUR-TM- R Hip System. The ANCA FIT-TM- Hip System, a traditional hip replacement system, has received clinical acceptance in Europe for seven years. The PROFEMUR-TM- R hip stem is a revision replacement implant with a patented

modular femoral neck component, which allows the surgeon to make final adjustments to the implant as the last step in the procedure in order to accommodate each patient's unique anatomy.

EXTREMITY RECONSTRUCTION

We offer extremity products for the hand, wrist, elbow, shoulder, foot and ankle in a number of markets worldwide. Our small joint orthopaedic implants have many years of successful clinical history. We believe we are one of the recognized leaders in finger and toe implants. Our Swanson Hinge Finger has been used by surgeons for over 30 years. Extremity products generated $21.0 million in net sales in 2001, representing approximately 12.1% of our total net sales.

The ORTHOSPHERE-Registered Trademark- implant for the repair of the basal thumb joint is constructed from ceramic biomaterials, which reduce wear and increase biocompatibility compared to polyethylene implants. This product provides an alternative to harvesting the patient's own soft tissues as a spacer for the repaired joint, thereby reducing the length of the surgical procedure and morbidity. As a result, we believe this represents a significant improvement over conventional techniques.

The LOCON-T-TM- Distal Radius Plating System, which was introduced during the first quarter of 2001, provides surgeons with an anatomically designed, stainless steel plating system used in the repair of radial fractures. In designing the LOCON-T-TM- Distal Radius Plating System, we utilized thin, high-strength stainless steel with low profile screws in order to avoid tendon irritation and/or rupture, which are complications known to result from this type of surgical repair. We believe this product offers distinct advantages over other currently marketed systems.

In May 2000, we introduced the EVOLVE-Registered Trademark- Modular Radial Head elbow device. The EVOLVE-Registered Trademark- Modular Radial Head offers two primary benefits over its predecessors: the surgeon may choose implant heads and stems that accommodate the patient's anatomy, and it is easier to insert compared to the single piece implants when assembled in the patient.

Our NEWDEAL-TM- foot and ankle implants provide a system of components for performing various repair procedures in the foot and ankle. These products include various screws and staples that meet a wide array of surgical challenges in the foot. These products are the result of our exclusive U.S. distribution agreement, entered into in the first half of 2000, with Newdeal, S.A., a French company that has developed an extensive line of products for foot and ankle procedures. These new instruments and implants have allowed us to continue to expand our dominant position in the extremity market.

BIO-ORTHOPAEDIC MATERIALS

We offer an expanding number of bio-orthopaedic products that stimulate the natural regenerative capabilities of the human body. These products focus on biological musculoskeletal repair, including synthetic and human tissue-based bone grafting materials. We were one of the first companies to receive FDA market clearance for the use of resorbable synthetic bone graft substitutes for the spine, currently the largest application for this product. Bio-orthopaedic products generated approximately $26.8 million, representing about 16% of our total net sales in 2001.

In 1996, we introduced OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- bone graft substitute, a synthetic bone graft substitute made of surgical grade calcium sulfate. OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- bone graft substitute provides an attractive alternative to autograft because it facilitates bone regeneration without

requiring a painful, secondary bone harvesting procedure. Additionally, being purely synthetic, OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- pellets are cleared for use in infected sites, an advantage over tissue based material. The human body resorbs the OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- material at a rate close to the rate that new bone grows. We also offer surgeons the option of custom-molding their own beads in the operating room using our OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- Resorbable Bead Kit, which is available in mixable powder form. Our surgical grade calcium sulfate is manufactured internally using a patented and proprietary process that consistently produces a high quality product.

In late 1999, we introduced ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty. This product combines a high content of demineralized bone matrix, or DBM, a type of allograft, with our proprietary surgical grade calcium sulfate carrier. The combination provides an injectable putty with the bone growth inducing properties of DBM and exceptional handling qualities. This product has been well received by surgeons. Another combination we offer is ALLOMATRIX-TM- C bone graft putty, which includes the addition of bone chips. The addition of the bone chips increases the stiffness of the material, improves handling characteristics and provides more structural support. In the third quarter of 2001, we introduced ALLOMATRIX-TM- Custom bone graft putty, which allows the surgeon to customize the amount of bone to add to the putty based on its surgical application.

Our bio-orthopaedic offerings in international markets include OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- T medicated pellets and OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- pellets containing DBM. OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- T medicated pellets are currently the only synthetic resorbable bone void filler available on the international market for the treatment of osteomyelitis, an acute or chronic inflammation of bone.

Product Development

Our research and development staff focuses on developing new products in the knee, hip, extremity reconstruction and bio-orthopaedic material markets and expanding our current product offerings and the markets in which they are offered. We believe a commitment to a strong research and development program is one of the keys to our future success. Research and development expenses were $10.1 million in 2001. We believe this level of spending will produce a steady stream of innovative, new product introductions in coming years.

We have established several surgeon advisory panels that advise us on market trends and assist us with the development and clinical testing of our products. We believe these surgeon advisors are prominent in the field of orthopaedics. We also partner periodically with other industry participants, particularly in the bio-orthopaedic materials area, to develop new products.

In the knee, hip and extremity reconstruction areas, our research and development focus is on expanding our continuum of products that span the life of implant patients, from early intervention, such as bone-conserving implants, to primary implants to revision replacement implants to limb preservation implant. In the bio-orthopaedic materials area, we have a variety of research and development projects that are designed to further expand our entry into this rapidly growing market. These projects include developing materials for new bio-orthopaedic applications as well as leveraging the use of biologic coatings to enhance fixation and performance in traditional orthopaedic implants.

We continue to explore and develop alternative bearing surfaces that improve the clinical performance of our reconstructive joint devices. Active programs in cross-linked polyethylene, alternative bearing materials and other proprietary substitutes are currently expected to be incorporated into some of our product

designs during 2002.

Following is a brief description of products under development in each of our principal market sectors:

KNEES

Products Under Development	Description of Product	Regulatory Clearanc
ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Stemmed Medial Pivot Knee	A femoral implant that accepts modular stems and augmentation wedges for more complex knee replacement situations.	Cleared
ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Unicompartmental Knee System	A minimally invasive replacement for the medial compartment of a knee.	Cleared
ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Spiked Tibial Base	A modification option to the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Medial Pivot Knee which allows for optimal stability and fixation.	Cleared

The ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Stemmed Medial Pivot Knee is a new extension of our successful ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Total Knee System. Surgeons are often confronted with significant challenges when replacing a knee joint, such as bone loss that compromises implant fixation. The ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Stemmed Medial Pivot Knee offers the surgeon the ability to implant a stemmed version in cases requiring additional implant fixation and stability in a primary surgery. This system also accepts augmentation wedges to replace areas of deficient bone. With this system, the surgeon will have more options for treating patients requiring additional stability without resorting to total knee replacement products, which remove more bone. This design conserves bone as compared to other posterior stabilized products while providing a higher degree of fixation and implant stability.

There is growing interest in the market for a unicompartmental knee that addresses injury or disease in the medial head in the base of the femur. In response to that interest, we have developed the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Unicompartmental Knee System, a unique system of implants and instruments that allows for medial compartment replacement with a minimally invasive surgical approach. We believe the simplified instrumentation utilized by the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Unicompartmental Knee System is a significant improvement over the cumbersome or poorly designed instrumentation utilized in unicompartmental knee systems on the market today.

The ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Spiked Tibial Base is a fixation modification option for the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Medial Pivot Knee whereby a spiked tibial base is used with the implant, which allows for less bone removal while providing optimal stability and fixation. It is available in porous and non-porous options that accept ADVANTIM-Registered Trademark- style tibial stem extensions. Thus, it bridges the superior movement qualities of the ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Medial Pivot Knee with the optimal fixation qualities of the ADVANTIM-Registered Trademark- knee system.

HIPS

Products Under Development	Description of Product	Regulatory Clearanc
PROFEMUR-TM- USA Modular Hip	Modular hip replacement system that allows multiple size combinations.	Cleared
REPIPHYSIS-TM- Technology	Allows for non-invasive expansion of any long bone where lengthening is needed.	Pending
GUARDIAN-Registered Trademark- Limb Salvage System--Proximal Tibia Implants, and Revision Hinge Implants	A modular component system of knee and hip products ideal for cases where extensive femoral and tibial bone loss has occurred as a result of cancer, trauma, etc.	Cleared
CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- Plus Resurfacing Hip System	Hip replacement that resurfaces both the femoral and acetabular articular surfaces of the hip.	IDE clinical invest progress; CE marked

Modular hip systems are growing in popularity, especially in revision replacement hip implant procedures. The PROFEMUR-TM- R was designed by Cremascoli for the European market. Although we are currently selling this product in the U.S., we are also developing a modified version and instrumentation to address the needs of U.S. surgeons. The new system, the PROFEMUR-TM- USA Modular Hip, will capitalize on the successful clinical history of the current PROFEMUR-TM- R product while incorporating new technology into the design.

REPIPHYSIS-TM- Technology can be used in any long bone where growth potential is needed. This technology, which we license from the inventor, can be inserted into a bone implant and subsequently adjusted non-invasively when lengthening of the bone is needed. The most common application of this breakthrough technology is in the field of children's oncology, where growing children can have the bones attached to their hip or knee implant lengthened non-invasively, thus eliminating the need for more frequent surgeries and anesthesia.

The GUARDIAN-Registered Trademark- Limb Salvage System is ideal for cases when proximal or distal femur replacement can no longer be achieved due to extensive femoral and tibial bone loss as a result of cancer, trauma, or failed hip and knee arthroplasty. The GUARDIAN-Registered Trademark- Proximal Tibia Implants, one of the products offered in this modular component system, allows for very small femoral bone resection and is available in a wide range of sizes that promote optimal prosthesis fit. The constrained design precludes the need for a patellar component. GUARDIAN-Registered Trademark- Revision Hinge Implants, another of the products offered within the system, is similar to the GUARDIAN-Registered Trademark- Proximal Tibia Implants, but its prosthesis includes a tibia sleeve and an optional tibia stem extension instead of a proximal tibia, optional midsection, and tibia stem.

The CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- Plus Resurfacing Hip System offers a unique hip replacement system that requires minimal bone removal. With this system, only the surfaces of the hip are replaced, as opposed to the significant bone removal that is typical in most conventional total hip systems on the market today. The CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- Plus Resurfacing Hip System allows for the replacement of both the femoral and acetabular articular surfaces, while the CONSERVE-Registered Trademark- System allows for the replacement of the femoral

head which moves directly against the natural acetabular cartilage.

EXTREMITIES

Products Under Development	Description of Product	Regulatory Clearanc
OLYMPIA-TM- Total Shoulder System	A modular shoulder system that offers surgeons flexibility to meet their patient's needs.	Cleared
Modular Ulnar Head System	Modular replacement for the distal ulnar head.	Pending

The OLYMPIA-TM- Total Shoulder System is a comprehensive system that offers the surgeon many choices in terms of fixation and implant stability. This system offers two fixation options, including patented press-fit stems for cementless applications and stems that are optimized for cemented applications. Most systems now available do not offer this level of versatility and surgeons must

adjust their surgical technique to fit the available products. An additional advantage of the system is that the humeral head is modular and asymmetric, allowing the surgeon to adjust joint tension as the final step of the surgical process.

Following the success of the EVOLVE-Registered Trademark- Modular Radial Head, we are developing a modular replacement system for the distal ulna, a small forearm bone. This new system will continue our expansion into new markets in the extremity area.

BIO-ORTHOPAEDIC MATERIALS

Products Under Development	Description of Product	Regulatory Clearanc
ALLOMATRIX-TM- DR Graft	ALLOMATRIX-TM- Putty optimized for small fractures such as in the distal radius.	None required
MIIG -TM-(Minimally Invasive Injectable Graft)	Injectable form of surgical grade calcium sulfate that hardens in the body.	Cleared
OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- DBM Pellets	OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- material combined with demineralized bone in pellet form.	Pending

The latest offering in our ALLOMATRIX-TM- family of products is ALLOMATRIX-TM- C Putty. We recently launched ALLOMATRIX-TM- C Putty in the U.S. and hope to soon offer the product internationally, pending receipt of necessary regulatory clearance. For additional information, see also "Risk Factors--Our bio-orthopaedics business is subject to emerging government regulations that can

significantly impact our business," and "--the FDA has challenged the regulatory status of our ALLOMATRIX-TM- products."

ALLOMATRIX-TM- DR Graft is ALLOMATRIX-TM- putty that has been optimized for application in smaller fractures. The properties of this graft that make it ideal for such application include its semi-structural consistency, smaller particle size for optimized packing, and the application-specific volume in which it is marketed.

MIIG-TM- (Minimally Invasive Injectable Graft) paste is an injectable form of our surgical grade calcium sulfate paste that hardens in the body. This product combines the operative flexibility of an injectable substance with the clinically proven osteoconductive properties of OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- material. This product is targeted for application to traumatic fractures of the distal radius and tibial plateau.

OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- DBM Pellets combine
OSTEOSET-Registered Trademark- material with demineralized bone in pellet form, thereby providing both osteoconductive and osteoinductive properties.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales and marketing staff targets orthopaedic surgeons, who typically are the decision-makers in orthopaedic device purchases. We have established several surgeon advisory panels comprised of surgeons who we believe are leaders in their chosen orthopaedic specialties and involve both these surgeons and our marketing personnel in all stages of bringing a product to market, from initial product development to product launch. As a result, we believe we benefit from having a well-educated, highly involved marketing staff and an installed base of well-respected surgeons who serve as advocates to promote our products in the orthopaedic community.

We offer clinical symposia and seminars, publish advertisements and the results of clinical studies in industry publications, and offer surgeon-to-surgeon education on our new products using our surgeon advisors in an instructional capacity. Additionally, we inform the approximately 16,000 practicing orthopaedic surgeons in the U.S. of our latest products through frequent catalogue and brochure mailings.

Our acquisition of Cremascoli has given us an opportunity to cross-sell legacy Wright products and legacy Cremascoli products in Europe and North America, respectively. Because North American and European orthopaedic surgeons have different product preferences, we believe that by utilizing our European and North American sales and marketing teams' understanding of surgeon preferences in their local markets we can effectively modify and cross-sell existing products throughout the worldwide markets in which we compete.

We sell our products in the United States through a sales force of approximately 200 people, consisting of 44 independent commission-based sales representatives or distributors and approximately 161 independent sales associates and 3 employee sales associates engaged principally in the business of supplying orthopaedic products to hospitals in their geographic areas. These independent distributors have formal contracts with us, which allow us to manage the distributor based on performance criteria. The U.S. field sales organization is supported by our Tennessee-based sales and marketing organization. A Vice President of U.S. Sales, a national sales manager and four regional directors manage our domestic sales organization.

We market our products internationally through a combination of direct sales offices in certain key international markets and exclusive distributors in other

markets. We have sales offices in France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Japan, Canada and Germany that employ direct sales employees and use independent sales representatives to sell our products into their respective markets. We sell our products into other countries in Europe. Asia, Africa, South America and Australia using stocking distribution partners. Stocking distributors purchase products directly from us for resale directly to their local customers, with product ownership generally passing to the distributor upon shipment. In total, our international distribution system consists of approximately 250 distributors and sales associates who sell in over 40 countries. Our President of International and our Vice President of International Sales and Distribution manage our international sales organization.

Our new sales representatives receive formal product training and are then typically given one product to sell for a period of time, which allows our representatives to establish relationships within the orthopaedic community. The sales representatives gradually add additional products until they carry all of our product lines. This process typically takes three years. In addition, we require each sales representative to attend periodic sales and product training.

Manufacturing and Supply

At both our Arlington, Tennessee and Toulon, France facilities, we primarily produce orthopaedic implants for use by our customers and some of the related surgical instrumentation used to prepare the bone surfaces and cavities during the surgical procedure. The majority of our surgical instrumentation is produced to our specifications and designs by qualified subcontractors who serve medical device companies.

During the past year, we have continued to modernize both of our production facilities through changes to the physical appearance and layout and have added new production and quality control equipment to meet the evolving needs of our product specifications and designs. In seeking to optimize our manufacturing operations, we have adopted many sophisticated manufacturing practices, such as lean manufacturing, which are designed to lower lead times, minimize waste and reduce inventory. We have a wide breadth of manufacturing capabilities at both facilities, including skilled and semi-skilled manufacturing personnel.

Our reconstructive joint devices are produced from various surgical grades of titanium, cobalt chrome and stainless steel, various surgical grades of high-density polyethylenes, silicone elastomer and ceramics. We are aware of only two suppliers of medical grade silicone elastomer and we primarily use only one of these vendors. We currently rely on two suppliers of DBM for use in our bio-orthopaedic products. Our other raw material supplies come from multiple suppliers that supply products to our specifications and purchase order requirements.

We maintain a comprehensive quality assurance and quality control program, which includes documentation of all material specifications, operating procedures, equipment maintenance and quality control methods. Our U.S. and European based quality systems are based on and in compliance with the requirements of ISO 9001/EN 46001 and the applicable regulations imposed by the FDA on medical device manufacturers.

We believe that our two production facilities can continue to meet our anticipated business needs for the foreseeable future.

Competition

Competition in the orthopaedic device industry is intense and is characterized by extensive research efforts and rapid technological progress. Major companies in this industry include DePuy, Inc., a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson; Stryker Corporation; Zimmer Holdings, Inc.; Sulzer Orthopedics, Inc., a division of

Sulzer Medica; Smith & Nephew, Inc.; and Biomet, Inc. Our competitors also include academic institutions and other public and private research organizations that continue to conduct research, seek patent protection and establish arrangements for commercializing products in this market that will compete with our products.

We believe that the primary competitive factors we face include: price, quality, technical capability, breadth of product line and distribution capabilities. Our current and future competitors in this market may have greater resources, more widely accepted products, less-invasive therapies, greater technical capabilities and stronger name recognition than we do. Our ability to compete is affected by our ability to:

- develop new products and innovative technologies;

- obtain regulatory clearance and compliance for our products;

- protect the proprietary technology of our products and manufacturing process;

- market our products;

- attract and retain skilled employees and sales representatives; and

- maintain and establish distribution relationships.

Intellectual Property

We currently own or have exclusive licenses to more than 108 patents and pending patent applications throughout the world. We seek to aggressively protect technology, inventions and improvements that we consider important through the use of patents and trade secrets in the United States and significant foreign markets. We manufacture and market our products both under our own patents and under our license agreements with other parties.

Although we believe our patents are valuable, our knowledge and experience, our creative product development and marketing staff and our trade secret information with respect to manufacturing processes, materials and product design, have been equally important in maintaining our proprietary product lines. As a condition of employment, we require all employees to execute a confidentiality agreement relating to proprietary information and assigning patent rights to us.

We cannot assure you that our patents will provide competitive advantages for our products, or that our competitors will not challenge or circumvent these rights. In addition, we cannot assure you that the United States Patent and Trademark Office, or PTO, will issue any of our pending patent applications. The PTO may also deny or require significant narrowing of claims in our pending patent applications, and patents issuing from the pending patent applications. Any patents issuing from our pending patent applications may not provide us with significant commercial protection. We could incur substantial costs in proceedings before the PTO, including interference proceedings. These proceedings could result in adverse decisions as to the priority of our inventions. Additionally, the laws of some of the countries in which our products are or may be sold may not protect our products and intellectual property to the same extent as the laws in the United States, or at all.

While we do not believe that any of our products infringe any valid claims of patents or other proprietary rights held by third parties, we cannot assure you that we do not infringe any patents or other proprietary rights held by third parties. If our products were found to infringe any proprietary right of a third

party, we could be required to pay significant damages or license fees to the third party or cease production, marketing and distribution of those products. Litigation may also be necessary to enforce patent rights we hold or to protect trade secrets or techniques we own. We are currently involved in an intellectual property lawsuit with Howmedica Osteonics Corp., a subsidiary of Stryker Corporation. See "Business-Legal Proceedings" for more specific information regarding the Howmedica Osteonics lawsuit. We were contacted in August 1996 by Tranquil Prospects, Ltd. claiming that our EVOLUTION-Registered Trademark- Hip infringed its patents. We have had occasional contact with Tranquil since that time. We believe that neither this former product of ours nor any of our existing products infringes Tranquil's patents.

We also rely on trade secrets and other unpatented proprietary technology. We cannot assure you that we can meaningfully protect our rights in our unpatented proprietary technology or that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary products or processes or otherwise gain access to our proprietary technology. We seek to protect our trade secrets and proprietary know-how, in part, with confidentiality agreements with employees and consultants. We cannot assure you, however, that the agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach or that our competitors will not discover or independently develop our trade secrets.

Government Regulation

UNITED STATES

Numerous governmental authorities, principally the FDA and corresponding state and foreign regulatory agencies, strictly regulate our products and research and development activities. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or FDC Act, the regulations promulgated under this act, and other federal and state statutes and regulations, govern, among other things, the pre-clinical and clinical testing, design, manufacture, safety, efficacy, labeling, storage, record keeping, advertising and promotion of medical devices.

Generally, before we can market a new medical device, we must obtain marketing clearance through a 510(k) premarket notification or approval of a premarket approval application, or PMA. The FDA will typically grant a 510(k) clearance if the applicant can establish that the device is substantially equivalent to a predicate device. It generally takes a number of months from the date of a

510(k) submission to obtain clearance, but it may take longer, particularly if a clinical trial is required. The FDA may find that a 510(k) is not appropriate or that substantial equivalence has not been shown and as a result will require a PMA.

A PMA application must be submitted if a proposed device does not qualify for a 510(k) premarket clearance procedure. PMA applications must be supported by valid scientific evidence to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of the device, typically including the results of clinical trials, bench tests and laboratory and animal studies. The PMA must also contain a complete description of the device and its components, and a detailed description of the methods, facilities and controls used to manufacture the device. In addition, the submission must include the proposed labeling and any training materials. The PMA process can be expensive, uncertain and lengthy, requires detailed and comprehensive data and generally takes significantly longer than the 510(k) process. Additionally, the FDA may never approve the PMA. Toward the end of the PMA review process, the FDA generally will conduct an inspection of the manufacturer's facilities to ensure compliance with applicable quality system regulation requirements which include quality control testing, control documentation and other quality assurance procedures.

If human clinical trials of a device are required, either for a 510(k) submission or a PMA application, and the device presents a significant risk, the sponsor of the trial, usually the manufacturer or the distributor of the device, must file an investigational device exemption, or an IDE, application prior to commencing human clinical trials. The IDE application must be supported by data, typically including the results of animal and/or laboratory testing. If the IDE application is approved by the FDA and one or more institutional review boards, or IRBs, human clinical trials may begin at a specific number of investigational sites with a specific number of patients, as approved by the FDA. If the device presents a nonsignificant risk to the patient, a sponsor may begin the clinical trial after obtaining approval for the study by one or more IRBs without separate approval from the FDA. Submission of an IDE does not give assurance that the FDA will approve the IDE and, if it is approved, there can be no assurance the FDA will determine that the data derived from the studies support the safety and efficacy of the device or warrant the continuation of clinical trials. An IDE supplement must be submitted to and approved by the FDA before a sponsor or investigator may make a change to the investigational plan that may affect its scientific soundness, study indication or the rights, safety or welfare of human subjects. The study must also comply with the FDA's IDE regulations and informed consent must be obtained from each subject. If the FDA believes we are not in compliance with law, it can institute proceedings to detain or seize products, issue a recall, enjoin future violations and seek civil and criminal penalties against us and our officers and employees. If we fail to comply with these regulatory requirements, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

Most of our products are approved through the 510(k) premarket notification process. We have conducted clinical trials to support many of our regulatory approvals. Regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of our products are subject to change. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that these changes might have on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In particular, the FDA has statutory authority to regulate allograft-based products, processing and materials. The FDA has been working to establish a more comprehensive regulatory framework for allograft-based products, which are principally derived from cadaveric tissue. The framework developed by the FDA establishes criteria for determining whether a particular human tissue-based product will be classified as human tissue, a medical device or biologic drug requiring premarket clearance or approval. All tissue-based products are subject to extensive FDA regulation, including a requirement that ensures that diseases are not transmitted to tissue recipients. The FDA has also proposed extensive additional regulations that would govern the processing and distribution of all allograft products. Consent to use the donor's tissue must also be obtained. If a tissue-based product is considered tissue, it does not require FDA clearance or approval before being marketed. If it is considered a device, or a biologic drug, then FDA clearance approval may be required.

On April 11, 2001, the FDA sent us a "warning letter" stating that the FDA believes ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty is a medical device that is subject to the premarket notification requirement. We believe that ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty and certain of our other allograft-based products are human tissue and therefore are not subject to FDA clearance or approval as a medical device. We asked the FDA to designate ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty as a product regulated solely as a tissue. The FDA has orally advised us that after reviewing our designation request, it has decided to regulate ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty as a medical device. Upon official nofification of this decision, we will submit a 510(k) premarket notification for the product. We have continued to market ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty after receiving the warning letter, and we intend to continue marketing and selling ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty. The FDA has not raised any objection to our continued marketing and sale of ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty pending submission of the premarket notification. There can be no assurance that the 510(k) premarket

notification that we intend to submit will be cleared by the FDA in a timely manner or at all. Also, the FDA may take enforcement action against us, including requiring us to modify or cease distributing ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, detaining or seizing our inventory of ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, requiring us to recall ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, enjoining future

violations and seeking criminal and civil penalties against us and our officers and employees, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to granting approvals for our products, the FDA and international regulatory authorities periodically inspect our company. We must comply with the host of regulatory requirements that apply to medical devices marketed in the United States and internationally. These requirements include labeling regulations, manufacturing regulations, quality system regulations, regulations governing unapproved or off-label uses, and medical device regulations. Medical device regulations require a manufacturer to report to the FDA serious adverse events or certain types of malfunctions involving its products. The FDA periodically inspects device and drug manufacturing facilities in the United States in order to assure compliance with applicable quality system regulations. The FDA last inspected our Arlington, Tennessee manufacturing facility in January 2002. We were found to be in compliance with the Quality System Regulations with only one minor observation, which has already been corrected and confirmed by the FDA.

We believe our U.S. manufacturing facility complies in all material respects with FDA requirements. We have also implemented comprehensive procedures to ensure compliance with the FDA quality system regulations with a focus on comprehensive product design controls.

INTERNATIONAL

We must obtain required regulatory approvals and comply with extensive regulations governing product safety, quality and manufacturing processes in order to market our products in European and other foreign countries. These regulations vary significantly from country to country and with respect to the nature of the particular medical device. The time required to obtain these foreign approvals to market our products may be longer or shorter than that required in the United States, and requirements for such approval may differ from FDA requirements.

In order to market our products in the member countries of the European Union, we are required to comply with the medical devices directive and obtain CE mark certification. CE mark certification is an international symbol of adherence to quality assurance standards and compliance with applicable European medical device directives. Under the medical devices directives, all medical devices including active implants must qualify for CE marking.

All our products sold internationally are subject to appropriate foreign regulatory approvals, such as CE marking for the European Union. Our products are manufactured in ISO 9001 compliant facilities. Our manufacturing facility in France was ISO 9001 and EN 46001 certified in October 1996 by SGS, an English certified body. This facility is also registered as a medical device manufacturing facility with the FDA. The FDA may audit this facility at any time.

Third-Party Reimbursement

In the United States, as well as in foreign countries, government-funded or private insurance programs, commonly known as third-party payors, pay a

significant portion of the cost of a patient's medical expenses. A uniform policy of reimbursement does not exist among all these payors. Therefore, reimbursement can be quite different from payor to payor. We believe that reimbursement is an important factor in the success of any medical device. Consequently, we seek to obtain reimbursement for all of our products.

Reimbursement in the United States depends on our ability to obtain FDA clearances and approvals to market these products. Reimbursement also depends on our ability to demonstrate the short-term and long-term clinical and cost-effectiveness of our products from the results we obtain from clinical experience and formal clinical trials. We present these results at major scientific and medical meetings and publish them in respected, peer-reviewed medical journals.

All U.S. and foreign third-party reimbursement programs, whether government funded or insured commercially, are developing increasingly sophisticated methods of controlling health care costs through prospective reimbursement and capitation programs, group purchasing, redesign of benefits, second opinions required prior to major surgery, careful review of bills, encouragement of healthier lifestyles and exploration of more cost-effective methods of delivering health care. These types of programs can potentially limit the amount which health care providers may be willing to pay for medical devices.

HCFA issued a Final Rule on its Prospective Payment System For Outpatient Services on April 7, 2000. We estimate that 25% of the procedures using our extremity products are used in an outpatient hospital setting. This rule provides for a new system to reimburse Medicare outpatient surgical services provided in a hospital made up of two parts: payment to the hospital for the procedure costs and a separate payment, known as a pass-through payment, intended to cover the cost of medical devices used

during the procedure that are more than 25% of the total procedure cost. Some medical devices that do not fit the pass-through criteria may be reimbursed by a separate payor known as New Technology Ambulatory Payment Classification. This rule became effective on August 1, 2000. On July 26, 2000, HCFA published a list of pharmaceuticals and medical devices that are eligible for pass-through payments. HCFA currently intends only to provide payment for the products on this list. HCFA has stated that it will update this list on a quarterly basis.

Employees

As of December 31, 2001, we employed directly and through our subsidiaries 751 people in the following areas: 347 in manufacturing, 217 in sales and marketing, 121 in administration and 66 in research and development. We do not have any active organized labor unions. We believe we have an excellent relationship with our employees.

Facilities

Our U.S. corporate headquarters include warehouse, administrative and manufacturing facilities located in three buildings on 31 acres in Arlington, Tennessee with an aggregate of 168,000 square feet. Our manufacturing facilities have additional capacity, which will allow us to expand production of our current product lines.

The majority of our products are manufactured in our 74,000 square foot manufacturing facility located in Arlington, Tennessee. This facility is leased from the Industrial Development Board of the City of Arlington. The lease has an automatic renewal through 2049. We may exercise a nominal purchase option at any time. Our office and warehouse facilities are also leased from the Industrial

Development Board of the City of Arlington. The office facility lease expires July 8, 2005; however, we may exercise a $101,000 purchase option at any time. We may exercise a nominal purchase option at any time on the warehouse facility lease. It is an open-ended lease with no predetermined expiration date.

Our international operations include warehouse, research, administrative and manufacturing facilities located in several countries. Our primary international manufacturing facility and warehouse are located in leased facilities in Toulon, France. Our primary international research and development facility is located in leased facilities in Milan, Italy. In addition, we lease office space in France, Belgium and Italy and warehouse space in Belgium and Italy.

Environmental

Our operations and properties are subject to extensive foreign, federal, state and local environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations. These laws and regulations govern, among other things, the generation, storage, handling, use and transportation of hazardous materials and the handling and disposal of hazardous waste generated at our facilities. Under such laws and regulations, we are required to obtain permits from governmental authorities for some of our operations. If we violate or fail to comply with these laws, regulations or permits, we could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators. Under some environmental laws and regulations, we could also be held responsible for all of the costs relating to any contamination at our past or present facilities and at third party waste disposal sites.

Although we believe that our costs of complying with current and future environmental laws, and our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances will not materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition, we cannot assure you that they will not do so.

In 1999, groundwater contamination was detected at our Arlington, Tennessee facility. We have taken steps to investigate the nature and extent of the contamination and, in connection with a state administrative proceeding, we are presently negotiating a Remedation Order with state environmental officials that will specify the terms of further investigation and, if necessary, remediation. We believe the contamination was caused by the former owner of the business and have requested that it indemnify us in accordance with the 1993 purchase agreement by which we acquired the business. The former owner may have factual and legal defenses to the claim and we cannot assure you that the former owner will not prevail. Additionally, the former owner is currently involved in bankruptcy proceedings, and while we believe that the bankruptcy will not affect our ability to pursue the claim under the indemnification, we cannot assure you that it will not. Further, we cannot assure you that, even if we should prevail on the claim, the former owner will have the capacity to pay the claim.

While we do not believe that the cost of addressing the contamination will materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition, we cannot assure you that it will not do so.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are subject to lawsuits and claims which arise out of our operations in the normal course of business. We are plaintiffs or defendants in various litigation matters in the ordinary course of business, some of which involve claims for damages that are substantial in amount. We believe that the disposition of claims currently pending will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations. With respect to the matters discussed below, although we are currently unable to predict the outcome, we do

not believe the disposition of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

HOWMEDICA OSTEONICS CORP. V. WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.

On March 28, 2000, Howmedica Osteonics Corp., a subsidiary of Stryker Corporation, filed a complaint in the United States District Court in New Jersey alleging that we infringed Howmedica's U.S. Patent No. 5,824,100 related to our ADVANCE-Registered Trademark- Knee product line. Howmedica Osteonics Corp. is seeking an order of infringement, treble compensatory damages and injunctive relief. If Howmedica Osteonics Corp. were to succeed in obtaining the relief it claims, the Court could award damages to Howmedica Osteonics Corp., could impose an injunction against further sales of our products and could rule that our patents are invalid or unenforceable. We are unable to quantify the potential range of any damage award and no specific monetary damage was requested in Howmedica Osteonics Corp.'s complaint. A damage award could be significant. If a final damage award is rendered against us, we may be forced to raise or borrow funds, as a supplement to any available insurance claim proceeds, to pay the damages award. We believe that we have good defenses to this lawsuit and intend to defend it vigorously.

WRIGHT MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. V. GRISONI

We filed an action against a former employee on March 31, 1998, regarding the use of intellectual property and trade secrets. We alleged the former employee violated a "trade secrets" provision of his employment contract by developing a calcium sulfate bone void filler product to compete against our similar product. Initially, the trial court granted us a temporary restraining order and later granted us a temporary injunction. Seven months later, the former employee filed a motion to dissolve the injunction. Our former employee claimed that the injunction was improperly granted and alleged damages as a result of the issuance of the injunction. On May 3, 2000, the trial court found us "guilty of malicious prosecution" and awarded the former employee a judgment of $4.8 million, plus $408,000 per month for twelve months or until a final resolution of the case, whichever is earlier, and $4.8 million in punitive damages. We appealed the judgment and agreed to suspend the injunction pending the outcome of the appeal. In connection with the appeal we were required to post a $5.0 million bond.

The Tennessee Court of Appeals issued its decision on our appeal on December 18, 2001. The Court of Appeals concluded that the evidence neither established malice nor lack of probable cause. Accordingly, the trial court's finding that we were liable for malicious prosecution was reversed. Since the Court of Appeals reversed the finding of malicious prosecution, the Court of Appeals stated that the award of punitive damages was not warranted and it reversed the award of punitive damages. The Court of Appeals, however, affirmed the dissolution of the injunction. Since the finding of liability for malicious prosecution was reversed, the damages to Grisoni were limited to the amount of the injunction bond of $500,000 and Grisoni was thus entitled to recover compensatory damages for the wrongful injunction in the amount of $500,000. The trial court's award of damages was modified to that amount. Grisoni appealed the trial court's decision not to award damages for our alleged misappropriation of material from Grisoni. The Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court and found that the preponderance of the evidence supported the trial court's finding that we did not use Grisoni's information.

In February 2002, Grisoni sought permission to appeal the Court of Appeals' findings. If this case is accepted by the Tennessee Supreme Court and the damages reversed by the Court of Appeals are reinstated, we may be required to raise or borrow the money to pay all or a portion of the damages award.

Management

Executive Officers, Directors and Key Employees

Set forth below is certain information concerning our executive officers, directors and key employees, including their age, as of December 31, 2001:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
F. Barry Bays (1)	54	President, Chief Executive Of
James T. Treace (1)(3)	55	Chairman of the Board
John K. Bakewell	40	Executive Vice President and
Jack E. Parr, Ph.D	62	Executive Vice President and
Robert W. Churinetz	50	Senior Vice President of Glob
R. Glen Coleman	47	Senior Vice President of Mark
Brian T. Ennis	47	President, International
Warren O. Haggard, Ph.D	45	Vice President, Research
Karen L. Harris	40	Vice President, International
Jason P. Hood, J.D	36	General Counsel and Secretary
Joyce B. Jones	48	Vice President, Finance and C
Jeffrey G. Roberts	42	Vice President, Research and
Carl M. Stamp	39	Vice President, Business Deve
John R. Treace	57	Vice President, U.S. Sales
Richard B. Emmitt (1)(2)	56	Director
James E. Thomas (2)(3)	41	Director
Thomas E. Timbie (2)	44	Director
Elizabeth H. Weatherman (1)(3)	41	Director

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(1) Member of the executive committee.

(2) Member of the audit committee.

(3) Member of the compensation committee.

F. BARRY BAYS has served as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director since January 2000. Mr. Bays has 35 years of experience in the medical device industry. From April 1996 to January 2000 he served as the Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Medtronic Xomed, Inc. and its predecessor, Xomed Surgical Products, Inc., the leader in the market for surgical products used by ear, nose and throat surgeons. From 1993 to April 1996, Mr. Bays served as Vice President and Chief Operating Officer and a Director of TreBay Medical Corp. From 1990 to 1993, Mr. Bays served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Linvatec Corporation. From 1981 to 1990, Mr. Bays was the Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Concept, Inc.

JAMES T. TREACE has served as our Chairman of the Board since December 1999. He is currently President of the J & A Group, LLC, an investment and consulting business he founded in November 2000. From November 1999 until October 2000, Mr. Treace was President of Medtronic Xomed, Inc. From April 1996 until its acquisition by Medtronic, Inc. in November 1999, Mr. Treace served as Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Xomed Surgical Products, Inc., the leader in the market for surgical products used by ear, nose and throat surgeons. From 1993 to April 1996, Mr. Treace served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and a Director of TreBay Medical Corp.

From 1990 to 1993, Mr. Treace served as President of Linvatec Corporation. From 1998 until January 2002, Mr. Treace served as a director of American Medical Systems Holdings, Inc., which is publicly held. Mr. Treace is currently a director of Kyphon Inc., which is privately held. From 1981 to 1990, Mr. Treace served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Concept, Inc. Mr. Treace is the brother of our Vice President, U.S. Sales, John R. Treace.

JOHN K. BAKEWELL has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since December 2000. From July 1998 until December 2000, Mr. Bakewell served as Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of Finance and Administration with Altra Energy Technologies, Inc., a software and e-commerce solutions provider to the energy industry. From May 1993 to July 1998, Mr. Bakewell held the position of Vice President of Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer of Cyberonics, Inc., a publicly-held medical device manufacturer. From October 1990 to May 1993, Mr. Bakewell held the position of Chief Financial

Officer with ZEOS International Ltd., a publicly-held manufacturer and direct marketer of personal computers and related products. Mr. Bakewell is a certified public accountant.

JACK E. PARR, PH.D. has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer since January 1998. Dr. Parr has 22 years of experience in the orthopaedic medical device industry. He joined us in September 1993 as Vice President of Research and Development. Dr. Parr is a member of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. He is a member of the Society of Biomaterials board of directors and a past president of the Society. Dr. Parr is a member of the American Society for Testing and Materials board of directors and several other professional associations. He holds 16 U.S. patents.

ROBERT W. CHURINETZ has served as our Senior Vice President of Global Operations since April 1, 2001. Mr. Churinetz has 25 years of experience in the medical device industry. He joined us in September 1993 as Vice President of Quality and Regulatory Affairs, was promoted to Vice President of Operations in November of 1998, and to Vice President of Global Operations in September 2000. Prior to joining us, Mr. Churinetz spent 17 years with United States Surgical Corporation in various positions of increasing responsibility, ultimately serving as Senior Director of Corporate Quality Functions.

R. GLEN COLEMAN joined us as Senior Vice President of Marketing in March 2001. Mr. Coleman was Vice President of Marketing of Medtronic Xomed, Inc. and its predecessor, Xomed Surgical Products, Inc., from August 1996 until November 2000. From January 1983 to August 1996, Mr. Coleman held several management positions at Linvatec Corporation, including Vice President of Global Marketing from June 1996 to July 1996, Vice President of Sales from October 1993 to June 1996, Vice President and General Manager of its Concept Division from May 1991 to October 1993 and Vice President of Research and Development earlier.

BRIAN T. ENNIS has served as our President of International since July 2001. Mr. Ennis has more than 19 years of experience in the medical device industry. From 1989 through 2000, Mr. Ennis served the Stryker Corporation as a Director of Marketing for Stryker Medical Division, Vice President/General Manager for Stryker Medical Europe, Vice President/General Manager for Stryker United Kingdom and Vice President of MedSurg Marketing for Stryker Europe, Africa, and Middle East. From 1982 through 1988, Mr. Ennis served the C.R. Bard Corporation in progressive sales and marketing positions culminating as a Group Product Manager for the Bard Urological Division.

WARREN O. HAGGARD, PH.D. has served as our Vice President, Research since

November 1998. Dr. Haggard joined Dow Corning Wright, a predecessor company, in May 1985 as a Product Development Engineer and has held various positions of increasing responsibility in the product development and research departments. In 1996 he was promoted to Director of Advance Technology and Biologics. From January 1982 to May 1985, Dr. Haggard worked at Union Carbide Corporation.

KAREN L. HARRIS has served as our Vice President, International Sales and Distribution since January 1998. Ms. Harris joined us in February 1997 as Vice President of European Business Development. For the seven years prior to joining us, Ms. Harris was employed by MicroAire Surgical Instruments, Inc., a private company owned by the Marmon Group, Inc., where she held various positions and ultimately was Director of International Sales and Marketing.

JASON P. HOOD, J.D. has served as our General Counsel and Secretary since August 1998. From February 1998 to August 1998 he served as our Corporate Counsel. Prior to joining us, Mr. Hood was an attorney for the international employee benefits consulting firm Sedgwick Noble Lowndes, a division of Sedgwick, Inc., which is currently part of Marsh & McLennan Companies Inc. From 1994 to 1997, Mr. Hood was associated with the law firm of Glankler Brown, PLLC where he concentrated his practice in employment law and general civil litigation. Mr. Hood is licensed to practice law in the State of Tennessee.

JOYCE B. JONES has served as our Vice President, Finance and Controller since January 1998. Ms. Jones joined us in 1989 as Manager of General Accounting and was promoted to various positions of increasing responsibility in accounting and finance. She has over 16 years of experience in the medical device industry. Prior to joining us, Ms. Jones served as the Corporate Controller for Insituform Technologies, Inc., a publicly traded company.

JEFFREY G. ROBERTS serves as our Vice President, Research and Development. He joined us in March 2000 as Vice President of Product Development. Mr. Roberts has over 17 years of experience in the medical device industry and has been involved in the design, development and manufacture of many orthopaedic devices, implants and instruments for both total joint and arthroscopic applications.

CARL M. STAMP has served as our Vice President, Business Development since March 2001. From June 1996 to March 2001 Mr. Stamp served as our Vice President of Marketing. Mr. Stamp has 15 years of experience in the orthopaedic medical device industry. He joined us following our acquisition of Orthomet, Inc. in 1994. As an engineer, Mr. Stamp spent five years in Product Development with Dow Corning Wright and holds several patents.

JOHN R. TREACE has served as our Vice President, U.S. Sales since September 2000. Mr. Treace formerly served as Vice President of U.S. Sales for Medtronic Xomed, Inc., and its predecessor, Xomed Surgical Products, Inc., from June 1994 until June 30, 2000. From 1995 to April 1996, Mr. Treace served as Vice President of Sales and Marketing of TreBay Medical Corp. Mr. Treace is the brother of our Chairman of the Board, James T. Treace.

RICHARD B. EMMITT has served as one of our directors since December 1999. Since 1989, Mr. Emmitt has been a Managing Director of The Vertical Group Inc., an investment management and venture capital firm focused on the medical device industry. He currently serves on the board of directors of American Medical Systems Holdings, Inc., and Micro Therapeutics, Inc., publicly held companies, and A-Med Systems, Inc., EndiCOR Medical, Inc., SURx, Inc., and Velocimed, Inc., all privately held companies. He served as a director of Xomed Surgical Products, Inc. from April 1994 to November 1999.

JAMES E. THOMAS has served as one of our directors since August 2000. He previously served as one of our directors from December 1999 to March 2000, as a

designee of Warburg Pincus under our stockholders agreement. Mr. Thomas is Managing Partner of Thomas, McNerney & Partners, LLC, a health care private equity investment partnership. From January 1989 to June 2000, Mr. Thomas was with Warburg Pincus LLC, a private investment firm, where he served as a Managing Director. Mr. Thomas serves as a director of Transkaryotic Therapies, Inc. and The Medicines Company, Inc., both publicly held companies. He served as a director of Xomed Surgical Products, Inc. from April 1994 to November 1999.

THOMAS E. TIMBIE has served as one of our directors since August 2000. He is the President of Timbie and Company, LLC, a financial consulting firm he founded in 2000. Formerly he was Interim Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of e-dr. Network, Inc, a business-to-business exchange in the optical device market from January 2000 to October 2000. From April 1996 to December 1999, Mr. Timbie was the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Xomed Surgical Products, Inc.

ELIZABETH H. WEATHERMAN has served as one of our directors since December 1999. She is a Managing Director of Warburg Pincus LLC where she has been a member of the health care group since 1988. She is responsible for Warburg Pincus' medical device investment activities. Ms. Weatherman currently also serves on the board of directors of American Medical Systems Holdings, Inc. and Micro Therapeutics, Inc., publicly held companies, and Kyphon Inc., SURx, Inc., and ev3, Inc., all privately held companies. She served as a director of Xomed Surgical Products, Inc. from April 1994 to November 1999.

Board Composition

According to our stockholders agreement, Warburg Pincus has the right to designate two persons to our board of directors. Currently, Warburg Pincus has designated Elizabeth H. Weatherman as one of its representatives under this agreement. To date, Warburg Pincus has not informed us that they intend to nominate a second representative to our board of directors. See "Certain Transactions" for more information about our stockholders agreement, in particular what rights certain of our current stockholders have under this agreement. Elizabeth H. Weatherman is currently a partner of Warburg, Pincus & Co., which is the sole general partner of Warburg, Pincus Equity Partners, L.P., our principal stockholder.

Director Compensation

We compensate each of our non-employee and non-stockholder representative directors $12,000 per year. Non-employee directors are directors who are neither our employees nor representatives of one of our stockholders. We compensate the Chairman of our audit committee an additional $18,000 per year and the Chairman of our board of directors an additional $38,000 per year. In addition, we reimburse each member of our board of directors for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending our board meetings. We do not compensate employee directors.

Board Committees

The board of directors has established an audit committee, compensation committee and executive committee.

The executive committee has the authority to exercise all powers of the board of directors during the intervals between meetings of the board of directors subject to restrictions or limitations as the board of directors may from time to time specify, or as limited by the Delaware General Corporation Law. This committee currently consists of James T. Treace (Chairman), F. Barry Bays, Richard B. Emmitt and Elizabeth H. Weatherman.

The audit committee provides assistance to the board in satisfying its fiduciary responsibilities relating to accounting, auditing, operating and reporting practices, and reviews the annual financial statements, the selection and work of our independent auditors,

the scope of the annual audits, the fees to be paid to the auditors and the adequacy of internal controls for compliance with corporate policies and directives. This committee currently consists of Thomas E. Timbie (Chairman), Richard B. Emmitt and James E. Thomas. James E. Thomas was appointed to the audit committee pursuant to the exception contained in Nasdaq Stock Market Rule 4350(d)(2)(B), relating to exceptional circumstances for appointing persons to a corporation's audit committee who might not otherwise meet the independence requirement of NASDAQ. Mr. Thomas does not currently satisfy the NASDAQ independence requirement due to his past affiliation with Warburg Pincus. Our board of directors found it in our best interests and in the best interests of our stockholders that James E. Thomas serve as a member of our audit committee due to his accounting and financial experience.

The compensation committee reviews general programs of compensation and benefits for all employees and makes recommendations to our board of directors concerning executive officer and director compensation. This committee currently consists of James T. Treace (chairman), James E. Thomas and Elizabeth H. Weatherman.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

James T. Treace, James E. Thomas and Elizabeth H. Weatherman, each of whom is a member of our board of directors, are members of the board's compensation committee. No executive officer of ours serves as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that has an executive officer serving as a member of our board of directors or compensation committee.

Ms. Weatherman is a managing director of Warburg Pincus LLC. Mr. Thomas was a managing director of Warburg Pincus LLC from January 1989 to June 2000, including at the time of our recapitalization, but was no longer affiliated with Warburg Pincus when he joined our board of directors in August 2000. Warburg Pincus is managed by Warburg Pincus LLC. Warburg Pincus and a group of private investors acquired control of our company in December 1999 and led a recapitalization financing that both reduced our debt and provided us with investment capital. In connection with our recapitalization and the subsequent funding of our Cremascoli acquisition, Warburg Pincus purchased 572 shares of common stock, 11,510,374 shares of our series A preferred stock, 7,889,626 shares of our series B preferred stock and warrants to purchase 345,455 shares of common stock and $35,570,762 of our subordinated notes for a total consideration of $97,000,000. In August 2000, we sold Warburg Pincus 9 shares of our common stock, 1,200,010 shares of our series C preferred and $1,100,111 aggregate principal amount of subordinated notes for a total consideration of $3,000,000. In July 2001, in connection with the closing of our initial public offering, approximately $13.1 million of our subordinated notes held by Warburg Pincus were converted into 1,125,000 shares of our non-voting common stock. Upon the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, 1,125,000 shares of our voting common stock were sold by Warburg Pincus at the initial public offering price less underwriting discounts. Warburg Pincus has granted the underwriters the right to purchase up to an additional 450,000 shares of our voting common stock to cover over-allotments, if any.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth summary information concerning the compensation

awarded to or earned by our Chief Executive Officer and by each of our four other most highly compensated executive officers (the "named executive officers") who earned in excess of $100,000 in cash compensation during the year ended December 31, 2001.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

		Annual Compensation		Long-T Compens
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Se Underlying
F. Barry Bays..... President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	2001	$270,000	$109,158	
	2000	248,571	116,765	
John K. Bakewell(3)..... Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2001	190,000	59,089	
	2000	11,310	--	
Jack E. Parr, Ph.D..... Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer	2001	183,450	74,069	
	2000	176,750	94,509	
Robert W. Churinetz..... Senior Vice President, Global Operations	2001	189,000	80,585	
	2000	180,600	48,851	
Karen L. Harris..... Vice President, International Sales and Distribution	2001	171,000	72,569	
	2000	161,033	45,053	

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(1) Represents $225,000 to cover loss of the excise tax and gross-up reimbursement from previous employer, $5,100 we paid under our 401(k) plan and $10,200 in perquisites.

(2) Consists of $84,844 to cover the loss of a performance bonus from a previous employer and $9,350 in perquisites.

(3) Mr. Bakewell's first day of employment with us was December 11, 2000.

(4) Represents $5,100 we paid under our 401(k) plan and $40,194 in perquisites.

(5) Represents $5,100 we paid under our 401(k) plan and $3,705 in perquisites.

(6) Consists of $5,100 we paid under our 401(k) plan and $2,830 in perquisites.

(7) Represents $5,100 we paid under our 401(k) plan.

(8) Represents $5,100 we paid under our 401(k) plan and $225 in perquisites.

(9) Represents $4,831 we paid under our 401(k) plan.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

The following table sets forth certain information concerning stock options

granted during fiscal year 2001 to each of our named executive officers.

	Individual Grants (1)				P
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted	Percent of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year 2001	Exercise Price Per Share(3)	Expiration Date	-
F. Barry Bays.....	109,091	16.54%	$8.25	03/28/11	
John K. Bakewell.....	--	--	--	--	
Jack E. Parr, Ph.D.....	23,636	3.58	8.25	03/28/11	
Robert W. Churinetz.....	18,182	2.76	8.25	03/28/11	
Karen L. Harris.....	5,455	.83	8.25	03/28/11	

(1) All of the options granted to the named executive officers were granted under our 1999 Equity Incentive Plan. See "Management-1999 Equity Incentive Plan" for a summary of the material terms of the options granted under this plan.

(2) In accordance with the rules of the SEC, the amounts shown on this table represent hypothetical gains that could be achieved for the respective options if exercised at the end of the option term. These gains are based on assumed rates of stock

appreciation of 5% and 10% compounded annually from the date the respective options were granted to their expiration date and do not reflect our estimates or projections of our future common stock prices. The gains shown are net of the option price, but do not include deductions for taxes or other expenses associated with the exercise. Actual gains, if any, on stock option exercises will depend upon the future performance of our common stock, the executive's continued employment with us or our subsidiaries and the date on which the options are exercised. The amounts represented in this table might not necessarily be achieved.

(3) The exercise price per share was equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the dates of grants of all options granted to the named executive officers.

FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION VALUES

None of our named executive officers exercised any stock options in fiscal year 2001. The following table sets forth information concerning stock options held by our named executive officers at December 31, 2001.

	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at December 31, 2001	Va In- De

Name	Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exerc
F. Barry Bays	309,091	418,182	$4,18
John K. Bakewell	27,272	81,819	36
Jack E. Parr, Ph.D	18,228	46,382	28
Robert W. Churinetz	15,472	50,638	22
Karen L. Harris	15,472	37,911	22

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(1) Represents the difference between the market value (closing price on the Nasdaq National Market) of our common stock on December 31, 2001 ($17.90) and the exercise price of in-the-money options, before payment of applicable income taxes.

Employment Agreements

We entered into an employment agreement with F. Barry Bays on January 31, 2000. Mr. Bays is currently serving as our President and Chief Executive Officer. The current term of this agreement expires on January 31, 2003. We currently pay Mr. Bays an annual base salary of $270,000. Mr. Bays is eligible to receive an annual bonus based upon certain performance criteria established by our board of directors. Mr. Bays is also entitled to receive a one-time payment equal to $225,000 to cover the loss of an excise tax and gross-up reimbursement from his former employer. Under this agreement, we granted Mr. Bays an option to purchase 618,182 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $4.35, of which 309,091 shares vested on January 31, 2001, 105,091 shares of which vest on January 31, 2002 and 102,000 shares of which vest on each of January 31, 2003 and 2004. We have also agreed to reimburse Mr. Bays' reasonable business expenses. See "Certain Transactions-Sales of Securities" for information regarding sales of our securities to Mr. Bays. This agreement also entitles Mr. Bays to participate in our other standard benefit programs and contains customary confidentiality and competition provisions.

We entered into an employment agreement with John K. Bakewell on December 11, 2000. Mr. Bakewell is currently serving as our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. The current term of this agreement expires on December 11, 2003. We currently pay Mr. Bakewell an annual base salary of $190,000. Under the agreement, Mr. Bakewell also received a one-time payment equal to $52,500 on February 28, 2001. Mr. Bakewell is eligible to receive an annual bonus based upon certain performance criteria established by our board of directors. Under this agreement, we granted Mr. Bakewell an option to purchase 109,091 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $4.35, of which 27,272 shares vested on December 11, 2001, and 27,273 shares vest on each of December 11, 2002, 2003 and 2004. We have also agreed to reimburse Mr. Bakewell's reasonable business expenses. See "Certain Transactions-Sales of Securities" for information regarding sales of our securities to Mr. Bakewell. This agreement also entitles Mr. Bakewell to participate in our other standard benefit programs and contains customary confidentiality and competition provisions.

We entered into an employment agreement with John R. Treace on September 5, 2000. Mr. Treace is currently serving as our Vice President, U.S. Sales. The current term of this agreement expires on September 5, 2003. We currently pay Mr. Treace an annual base salary of $175,000. Mr. Treace is eligible to receive an annual bonus based upon certain performance criteria established by our board of directors. Under this agreement, we granted Mr. Treace an option to purchase 54,545 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $4.35, of which 27,273 shares vested on September 5, 2001, and 13,636 shares vest on each of September 5, 2002 and 2003. See "Certain Transactions-Sales of Securities" for

information regarding sales of our securities to Mr. Treace. This agreement also entitles Mr. Treace to participate in our other standard benefit programs and contains customary confidentiality and competition provisions.

We entered into an employment agreement with R. Glen Coleman on March 7, 2001. Mr. Coleman is currently serving as our Senior Vice President of Marketing. The current term of this agreement expires on March 7, 2004. We currently pay Mr. Coleman an annual base salary of $177,500. Mr. Coleman is eligible to receive an annual bonus based upon certain performance criteria established by our board of directors. Under this agreement, we granted Mr. Coleman an option to purchase 54,545 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $4.35, of which 13,636 shares vest on each of March 7, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. See "Certain Transactions-Sales of Securities" for information regarding sales of our securities to Mr. Coleman. This agreement also entitles Mr. Coleman to participate in our other standard benefit programs and contains customary confidentiality and competition provisions.

We entered into an employment agreement with Brian T. Ennis on July 10, 2001. Mr. Ennis is currently serving as our President, International. The current term of this agreement expires on July 10, 2004. We currently pay Mr. Ennis an annual base salary of $200,000. Mr. Ennis is eligible to receive an annual bonus based upon certain performance criteria established by our board of directors. Under this agreement, we granted Mr. Ennis an option to purchase 75,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $8.25, of which 18,750 shares vest on each of July 10, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. We have also agreed to reimburse Mr. Ennis for transitional expenses associated with relocation costs not to exceed $25,000. See "Certain Transactions-Sales of Securities" for information regarding sales of our securities to Mr. Ennis. This agreement also entitles Mr. Ennis to participate in our other standard benefit programs and contains customary confidentiality and competition provisions.

Each of the above agreements includes the following termination benefits:

- If the employee becomes disabled while employed by us, he will be entitled to receive all amounts and benefits that he would be entitled to receive under the agreement if he had not become disabled.

- If the employee dies or we terminate the employee for "cause," as defined in the employment agreement, he will receive no additional compensation or termination benefits. For purposes of the employment agreements, we would have "cause" to terminate the employment agreement upon:

    - the determination by our board that the employee has intentionally neglected his duties for an extended period of time;

    - the employee's death;

    - the determination by our board that the employee has engaged or may engage in conduct that may materially injure us;

    - the employee's conviction of a felony;

    - the employee's improper disclosure of our or our predecessor company's trade secrets, know-how or proprietary processes;

    - the employee's failure to follow guidelines regarding the treatment of inventions, ideas, disclosures and improvements during the course of employment; or

    - the employee's material breaches of any covenant contained in the

employment agreement.

- If we terminate the employee without cause, he will be entitled to receive his salary and to receive continued coverage under our benefit plans, for a period of twenty-four months, in the case of Mr. Bays, and twelve months in the case of each of Mr. Bakewell, Mr. Treace, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Ennis, following the date of termination. All of the employee's unvested shares subject to the option granted him under this agreement will immediately vest and be exercisable for a period of one year following the date of termination.

- Upon a "change of control," as defined in the agreement, all of the employee's unvested shares subject to the options shall immediately vest and be fully exercisable. For purposes of the employment agreements, a change in control of WMG will be deemed to have occurred, among other events, upon:

  - the acquisition of beneficial ownership of 50% or more of either our outstanding shares of common stock or our combined voting power to elect our board, unless the acquisition:

    - is pursuant to an initial public offering; or

    - is transacted by us or one of our affiliates.

  - a reorganization, merger, consolidation or disposition of all or substantially all of our assets, unless:

    - all or substantially all of the individuals and entities who beneficially owned our outstanding common stock and outstanding voting securities immediately prior to the transaction continue to beneficially own 60% of the outstanding

      common stock and outstanding voting securities in substantially the same proportions of ownership after the transaction;

    - an unrelated party does not own, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the outstanding common stock of the new entity, including shares that could be issued upon the exercise of outstanding common stock options or warrants, the conversion of convertible stock or debt, and the exercise of any similar right to acquire our common stock, or 50% or more of the combined voting power of the new entity;

    - at least a majority of the members of the board of the new entity are members of our board at the time of the transaction; and

    - our employee maintains his position with the new entity.

  - the sale of at least 80% of our assets to an unrelated party or completion of a transaction having a similar effect;

  - the approval by our stockholders of a complete liquidation or dissolution of our company; or

  - the current members of our board, or future members of our board who are approved by at least two-thirds of our current board, cease to constitute at least a majority of the board.

Employee Benefit Plans

1999 EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN

Our board of directors and stockholders approved our 1999 Equity Incentive Plan on December 7, 1999 and its subsequent amendment and restatement on July 6, 2001. As of December 31, 2001, we have a total of 1,403,695 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the plan. As of December 31, 2001, we have outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 3,127,155 shares of our common stock at a weighted average exercise price of $5.09 per share.

The plan provides for the grant to eligible persons of: options to purchase our common stock that qualify as incentive stock options within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; options to purchase our common stock that do not qualify as incentive stock options under the Code; restricted stock awards, which are subject to certain forfeiture and transferability restrictions that lapse after specified employment periods; and awards of unrestricted shares of common stock in the form of stock bonuses, stock appreciation rights, phantom stock and performance share units.

Our U.S.-based employees, directors and consultants are eligible to participate in the plan. Under present law, incentive stock options may only be granted to employees. Our board, or a committee of the board, may administer the plan, and has the authority to: select plan participants; determine the nature and extent of the awards made to each plan participant; determine whether awards will be paid in shares, options or cash, representing the fair market value of the shares granted; determine when awards will be made to plan participants; determine the duration of the period and vesting schedule for each award; determine any payment conditions of the awards; prescribe the form of agreements evidencing awards made under the plan; and make all other decisions relating to the administration of the plan.

Under the plan, the administrator also determines the exercise price at the time of grant. Except in the case of any incentive stock options, the exercise price may be less than 100% of the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the day the administrator grants the option. The options are generally granted for a ten-year term, but may terminate earlier if the participant's employment with us terminates before the end of the ten-year period. If a plan participant who holds an incentive stock option also owns, or is deemed to own, more than 10% of the combined voting power of all of our classes of stock, the option period shall not exceed five years and the exercise price of the option may not be less than 110% of the fair market value on the grant date.

Under our standard agreement covering stock option grants, if we undergo a change in control, then without any action by the administrator of the plan, all outstanding options may become immediately exercisable in full.

For purposes of the plan, a change in control of WMG will be deemed to have occurred, among other events, upon:

- a reorganization, merger, consolidation or disposition of all or substantially all of our assets, unless:
  - we or our affiliates control the new entity resulting from the transaction;
  - an unrelated party does not own, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the outstanding common stock of the new entity, including shares that could be issued upon the exercise of outstanding stock options or warrants, the conversion of

convertible stock or debt, and the exercise of any similar right to acquire our common stock, or 50% or more of the combined voting power of the new entity; or

  - at least a majority of the members of the board of the new entity are members of our board at the time of the transaction.

- the sale of at least 80% of our assets to an unrelated party or completion of a transaction having a similar effect;

- the approval by our stockholders of a complete liquidation or dissolution of our company;

- the purchase by an unrelated party of 50% or more of our then outstanding shares of common stock, taking into account shares that may be issued upon the exercise of outstanding stock options or warrants, the conversion of convertible stock or debt, and the exercise of any similar right to acquire our common stock, or 50% or more of the combined voting power of our then outstanding securities ordinarily having the right to vote at the election of directors; or

- the current members of our board, or future members of our board who are approved by at least two-thirds of our current board, cease to constitute at least a majority of the board.

Under our standard agreement covering stock options, if we terminate an employee for cause, we have the right to repurchase any stock issued upon exercise of an option at the lesser of the fair market value of each of the repurchased shares or the exercise price of the option. Also, if an employee voluntarily terminates employment with us or we terminate an employee for cause, all options not exercised are cancelled.

WMG SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT PLAN--401(K) PLAN

We have established a tax-qualified employee savings and retirement plan for all of U.S.-based employees who satisfy certain eligibility requirements, including requirements relating to age and length of service. Under our 401(k) plan, employees may elect to reduce their current compensation by up to 15% or the statutory limit, $11,000 in 2002, whichever is less, and have us contribute the amount of this reduction to the 401(k) plan. In addition, we match a percentage of an employee's contribution that we establish from time to time. As of December 31, 2001, we had 501 employees eligible for participation in our 401(k) plan. We made matching contributions of $609,000 in 2001.

We intend for the 401(k) plan to qualify under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code so that contributions by employees or by us to the 401(k) plan, and income earned on plan contributions, are not taxable to employees until withdrawn from the 401(k) plan. Our contributions, if any, will be deducted by us when made.

WMG 2001 MANAGEMENT INCENTIVE PLAN

We have established a management incentive plan based on the achievement of certain quarterly and annual corporate objectives, including our global sales, operating profit and inventory and manufacturing efficiency. All WMG active management employees are eligible to participate under this incentive plan. The employee must be an active employee at the time bonuses are recorded in order to qualify for the bonus. Each employee's bonus is calculated by multiplying their base pay by the plan's bonus percentage. Our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and board of directors must approve all bonus payments under the plan.

2001 EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE PLAN

We have established an employee incentive plan based on the achievement of

certain quarterly and annual corporate objectives, including our domestic sales, operating profit and inventory and manufacturing efficiency. All WMT active employees are eligible to participate under this incentive plan. The employee must be an active employee at the time bonuses are recorded in order to qualify for the bonus. Each employee's bonus is calculated by multiplying their base pay by the plan's bonus percentage. Our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and board of directors must approve all bonus payments under the plan.

2001 CREMASCOLI MANAGEMENT INCENTIVE PLAN

We have established a management incentive plan based on the achievement of certain quarterly and annual corporate objectives, including Wright Medical Europe and WMG global sales and global operating profit. All active Cremascoli management employees are eligible to participate under this incentive plan. The employee must be an active employee at the time bonuses are recorded in order to qualify for the bonus. Each employee's bonus is calculated by multiplying their base pay by the plan's bonus percentage. Our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and board of directors must approve all bonus payments under the plan.

Certain Transactions

Recapitalization

In November 1999, Warburg Pincus led a group of private investors to form Wright Acquisition Holdings, Inc., or WAH, to acquire WMT, our predecessor company. On December 7, 1999, WAH, Wright Acquisition Corp., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of WAH, and WMT entered into an Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which WMT would be recapitalized through a merger of Wright Acquisition Corp. with and into WMT. The recapitalization agreement was negotiated on an arm's-length basis among our predecessor company, its former management and stockholders and the investment group led by Warburg Pincus. The recapitalization agreement was approved by our predecessor company's board of directors and by stockholders representing a majority of our predecessor company's common stock and each class of its preferred stock. On December 7, 1999, the recapitalization was completed.

Pursuant to the terms of the recapitalization agreement, holders of our predecessor company's series A preferred stock received $275,936 in cash and holders of our predecessor company's common stock received $324,064 in cash in exchange for their shares. Holders of our predecessor company's series B preferred stock and series C preferred stock received $8.6 million in cash, $3.4 million in subordinated notes and a 17% ownership in our recapitalized company in the form of our series A preferred stock valued at $3.17 per share and common stock valued at $.01 per share. Our predecessor company's Series A preferred stock was held by Kidd Kamm Equity Partners, L.P., Herbert W. Korthoff, Barbara Korthoff, Lewis H. Ferguson, Jeffries & Co. and certain distributors of our predecessor company's products. Our predecessor company's series B preferred stock was held by the California Public Employees' Retirement System and the series C preferred stock was held by PGI Investments Limited, Princes Gate Investors, L.P., PGI Sweden AB and Marinbeach United S.A.

Upon completion of the recapitalization, the investment group led by Warburg Pincus was issued preferred stock, common stock and preferred warrants, together representing approximately 83% of our equity ownership and subordinated notes in exchange for cash totaling $70.0 million. In addition, a banking syndicate extended a senior credit facility that provided us with advances totaling $60.0 million. Together, these funds were used to provide us with working capital for operations, to retire then-outstanding debt obligations, including $95.8 million of our predecessor company's 12.25% senior secured step-up notes

and accrued interest and $14.3 million outstanding under our predecessor company's line of credit, and to repurchase $9.2 million of our predecessor company's then-outstanding common and preferred equity. Additionally, accrued dividends on all three classes of our predecessor company's preferred stock, totaling $39.5 million, were discharged in connection with the recapitalization. As a result of the recapitalization, our predecessor company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of WAH. On December 20, 1999, all of the outstanding senior secured step-up notes were defeased in full and subsequently retired on January 2, 2000. On August 7, 2000, WAH changed its name to Wright Medical Group, Inc.

In connection with our recapitalization, Warburg Pincus, Vertical Fund Associates, L.P., the California Public Employees' Retirement System, PGI Investments Limited, Princes Gate Investors, L.P., PGI Sweden AB, Marinbeach S.A. and members of management of our predecessor company who retained an interest in us following the recapitalization, paid an effective price of $4.04 per share of our common stock. The initial public offering price of our common stock was $12.50 per share.

Cremascoli Acquisition

In December 1999, WAH acquired Cremascoli Ortho Group through the merger of an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of WAH with and into Cremascoli. On December 22, 1999, WAH completed its acquisition of Cremascoli and as a result of this transaction, the former stockholders of Cremascoli became stockholders of WAH and Cremascoli became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of WAH. We paid the former Cremascoli stockholders $4.2 million of cash and issued shares of preferred stock and subordinated notes valued at $400,000. Additional consideration of $14.1 million was placed in escrow in the form of cash, shares of preferred stock and subordinated notes. In 2001, the escrowed funds and shares were released. To finance this acquisition, an investment group led by Warburg Pincus purchased additional shares of our preferred stock in exchange for cash totaling $20.3 million and purchased an additional $11.7 million principal amount of our subordinated notes. In addition, our banking syndicate extended a second senior credit facility that provided us with advances totaling approximately E17.5 million, or $17.7 million. Upon completion of this acquisition, we retired $27.8 million of Cremascoli's previously-outstanding debt obligations.

Sales of Securities

In connection with our recapitalization and our acquisition of Cremascoli in December 1999, we issued capital stock to two institutional investors and to the former stockholders of WMT and Cremascoli. The following information reflects the two-for-one common stock split that occurred on August 8, 2000, immediately preceding our initial issuance of Series C preferred stock, and the 1 for 2.75 reverse common stock split that occurred in July 2001.

Of the shares issued,

- Warburg Pincus, an affiliate of Elizabeth H. Weatherman, one of our directors, purchased 572 shares of common stock at $.01 per share, 11,510,374 shares of our series A preferred stock at $3.17 per share, 7,889,626 shares of our series B preferred stock at $3.17 per share, warrants to purchase 345,455 shares of common stock and $35,570,762 principal amount of our subordinated notes for a total purchase price of $97,000,000; and

- Vertical Fund Associates, L.P., an affiliate of Richard B. Emmitt, one of our directors, purchased 28 shares of our common stock at $.01 per share, 1,000,000 shares of our series A preferred stock at $3.17 per share, warrants

to purchase 18,182 shares of our common stock and $1,833,544 principal amount of our subordinated notes for a total purchase price of $5,000,000.

In August 2000, we completed a private placement to certain members of our board of directors and affiliates of our directors, in which we sold:

- Warburg Pincus, an affiliate of Elizabeth H. Weatherman, one of our directors, 9 shares of our common stock at $.01 per share, 1,200,010 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $1,100,111 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $3,000,000 in cash.

- Vertical Fund Associates, L.P. an affiliate of Richard B. Emmitt, one of our directors, 4 shares of our common stock at $.01 per share, 600,005 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $550,055 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $1,500,000 in cash.

- James T. Treace, the Chairman of our board of directors (and the brother of John R. Treace, our Vice President, U.S. Sales), and Angeline G. Treace, James T. Treace's wife, 6 shares of our common stock at $.01 per share, 800,007 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $733,407 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $2,000,000 in cash. Of these shares and notes owned, on October 3, 2000, Mr. Treace and his wife transferred 3 shares of common stock at $.01 per share, 400,000 shares of series C preferred stock at $3.17 per share and $350,000 aggregate principal amount of subordinated notes to the J & A Group, LLC, a private investment business controlled by Mr. and Mrs. Treace.

- F. Barry Bays, our President, Chief Executive Officer and one of our directors, 3 shares of our common stock at $.01 per share, 400,003 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $366,704 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $1,000,000 in cash.

- Thomas E. Timbie, one of our directors, 1 share of our common stock at $.01 per share, 200,002 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $183,352 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $500,000 in cash.

- James E. Thomas, one of our directors, 4 shares of our common stock at $.01 per share, 600,005 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $550,055 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $1,500,000 in cash.

- John R. Treace, our Vice President, U.S. Sales and the brother of James T. Treace, 1 share of our common stock at $.01 per share, 200,002 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $183,352 aggregate principal amount of subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $500,000 in cash.

In December 2000, we issued an aggregate of 4 shares of common stock, 610,001 shares of our series C preferred stock and $559,219 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes to certain of our employees, including the sale to:

- John K. Bakewell, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, of 1 share of our common stock at $.01 per share, 120,001 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share and $110,011 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $300,000 in cash.

In March 2001, we issued R. Glen Coleman, our Senior Vice President of

Marketing, 100,001 shares of our series C preferred stock at $1.58 per share, 1 share of our common stock and $91,676 aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, for a total purchase price of $250,000.

In July 2001, we issued 7,500,000 shares of our common stock in our initial public offering at an initial public offering price of $12.50 per share. Upon completion of our initial public offering, all of our outstanding shares of our series of preferred stock, plus accrued dividends, were converted into 19,602,799 shares of our common stock, including 5,998,344 shares of our non-voting common stock, at a conversion price of $4.35 per share. The value of shares resulting from the conversion of accrued stock dividends on shares of our preferred stock held by our directors, officers and principal stockholders was approximately $16.6 million based on our initial public offering price of $12.50 per share. Additionally, upon the completion of the offering approximately $13.1 million aggregate principal amount of our subordinated notes, which were held by Warburg Pincus, were converted into 1,125,000 shares of our non-voting common stock resulting in a gain to Warburg Pincus of approximately $984,000, or $.875 per share. Upon the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, 1,125,000 shares of our voting common stock were sold by Warburg Pincus at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discounts, which discounts equaled approximately $984,000 based on the initial public offering price of $12.50 per share. Warburg Pincus owns all of the outstanding shares of our non-voting common stock.

The outstanding principal of our subordinated notes, other than the approximately $13.1 million of subordinated notes which was converted into shares of non-voting common stock, and accrued interest on all of our subordinated notes was repaid with the proceeds of our initial public offering and there was no gain to the subordinated noteholders, as they were only paid the principal and interest related to the subordinated notes.

Additionally, upon completion of our initial public offering all of our outstanding options to purchase shares of our preferred stock were converted into options to purchase shares of our common stock.

Following the closing of this offering, Warburg Pincus will convert all of its shares of non-voting common stock into shares of voting common stock such that Warburg Pincus will own approximately 46% of our outstanding shares of voting common stock. Following the closing of this offering and the conversion by Warburg Pincus, there will be no shares of our non-voting common stock outstanding.

We have granted certain holders of our common stock registration rights with respect to all shares of common stock owned by those stockholders. See "Description of Capital Stock-Registration Rights."

Stockholders Agreement

On December 7, 1999, we entered into a stockholders agreement with Warburg Pincus and all of our then existing stockholders. As long as Warburg Pincus beneficially owns at least 20% of our outstanding shares of capital stock, we are obligated to nominate and use our best efforts to have two individuals designated by Warburg Pincus elected to our board of directors. We are also obligated to nominate and use our best efforts to have one individual designated by Warburg Pincus, if Warburg Pincus beneficially owns at least 10% of our outstanding shares of capital stock, elected to our board of directors. Accordingly, upon the completion of the offering, Warburg Pincus will continue to have the right under this stockholders agreement to designate two persons to our board of directors, one of whom is Elizabeth H. Weatherman. To date, Warburg Pincus has not informed us that they intend to designate a second representative to our board of directors.

Senior Credit Facility

We have a 5-year fully secured credit facility consisting of a term loan, a revolving line of credit and letters of credit which expire in August 2006. In July 2001, with the proceeds of our initial public offering we repaid our prior euro-denominated credit facility and in August 2001, we refinanced our prior dollar-denominated credit facility. The new secured credit facility consists of a $20 million term loan and a revolving loan facility of up to $60 million. The secured credit facility bears interest at the bank's prime rate (or Federal Funds Effective Rate, if greater) plus a varying margin of 0.75% to 1.25% or at LIBOR plus a varying margin of 1.75% to 2.25%. In each case, the margin varies based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as such term is defined in the Credit Agreement). The senior credit facility contains restrictions concerning paying dividends and repurchasing stock, selling or transferring assets, making certain investments and incurring additional indebtedness and liens.

Principal and Selling Stockholders

The table below sets forth information regarding beneficial ownership of our common stock as of December 31, 2001, and as adjusted to reflect the sale of shares of common stock in the offering, for:

- each stockholder who we know owns beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock;
- each of our directors;
- each of our named executive officers and certain of our key executive officers;
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group; and
- the selling stockholders.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. For the purpose of calculating the percentage beneficially owned, the number of shares of common stock deemed outstanding "Before Offering" includes:

- 28,546,127 shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2001; and
- shares of common stock subject to options and warrants held by the person or group that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days from December 31, 2001.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding "After Offering" includes an additional 3,000,000 shares offered by us in this offering. Except as indicated in the footnotes to this table and subject to applicable community property laws, the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock listed as beneficially owned by them. The address for each of our named executive officers and other key executive officers is 5677 Airline Road, Arlington, Tennessee 38002.

NAME OF BENEFICIAL OWNER	TOTAL SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED	NUMBER OF SHARES OFFERED	NUMBER OF SHARES OFFERED IN OVER-ALLOTMENT OPTION	PER BEFORE

Warburg, Pincus Equity Partners, L.P.(1)(2)	16,269,805	1,477,196	450,000	5
California Public Employees' Retirement System(3)	1,522,804	1,522,804	--	
The Vertical Group, L.P.(4)	1,175,723	--	--	
Capital Group International, Inc.(5)	1,273,400	--	--	
F. Barry Bays(6)	462,714	--	--	
James T. Treace(7)	308,156	--	--	
John K. Bakewell	72,430	--	--	*
Robert W. Churinetz(8)	16,636	--	--	*
Brian T. Ennis	0	--	--	*
Karen L. Harris(9)	16,636	--	--	*
Jack E. Parr, Ph.D.(10)	24,653	--	--	*
Carl M. Stamp(11)	16,636	--	--	*
John R. Treace	102,535	--	--	*
Richard B. Emmitt(12)	1,175,723	--	--	
James E. Thomas(13)	181,343	--	--	*
Thomas E. Timbie(14)	67,720	--	--	*
Elizabeth H. Weatherman(15)	16,269,805	1,477,196	450,000	5
All directors and executive officers as a group (18 persons)(16)	18,809,049	3,000,000	450,000	5

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* Less than one percent of the outstanding shares of common stock

(1) Warburg, Pincus Equity Partners, L.P., referred to as Warburg Pincus, includes three affiliated partnerships. Warburg, Pincus & Co., referred to as WP, is the sole general partner of Warburg Pincus. Warburg Pincus is managed by Warburg Pincus LLC. Lionel I. Pincus is the managing partner of WP and the managing member of Warburg Pincus LLC and may be deemed to control both entities. Lionel I. Pincus does not own any shares individually and he disclaims beneficial ownership of all shares owned by the Warburg Pincus entities. The address of the Warburg Pincus entities is 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017. The number of shares beneficially owned includes 5,288,595 shares of non-voting common stock. The number of shares beneficially owned also includes warrants to purchase 345,455 shares that Warburg Pincus has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2001. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation prevents Warburg Pincus from

converting its non-voting common stock into voting common stock if it would own more than 49% of our voting common stock. We anticipate that following the closing of the offering, Warburg Pincus will convert all of its shares of non-voting common stock into shares of voting common stock such that Warburg Pincus will own approximately 46% of our outstanding shares of voting common stock. Following the closing of this offering and the conversion by Warburg Pincus, there will be no shares of our non-voting common stock outstanding.

(2) Assumes no exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. Warburg Pincus has granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 450,000 shares of voting common stock it holds solely to cover over-allotments, if any. In the event the over-allotment option is exercised in full, Warburg Pincus will beneficially own 14,342,609 shares, or 44% of the common stock after the offering.

(3) The address of California Public Employees' Retirement System, or CalPERs, is Lincoln Plaza, 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814. The number of shares beneficially owned includes warrants to purchase 282,691 shares that CalPERs has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2001.

(4) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 60,000 shares Vertical Fund I, L.P. has agreed to acquire upon the closing of the offering from James E. Thomas, one of our directors, 20,000 shares Vertical Fund I, L.P. has agreed to acquire upon the closing of the offering from Thomas E. Timbie, one of our directors and 50,000 shares Vertical Fund I, L.P. has agreed to acquire upon the closing of the offering from James T. Treace, the chairman of our board of directors, all at a purchase price per share of 97.375% of the public offering price of the shares offered hereby.

(5) Based solely on our inspection of a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC, dated February 11, 2002, Capital Group International, Inc. has sole voting power with respect to 862,400 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 1,273,400 shares. The address of Capital Group International, Inc. is 11100 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90025.

(6) The number of shares beneficially owned includes options to acquire 309,091 shares that Mr. Bays has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2001.

(7) On October 3, 2000, Mr. Treace and his wife transferred 3 shares of common stock, 400,000 shares of series C preferred stock and $350,000 aggregate principal amount of subordinated notes to the J&A Group, LLC, a private investment business controlled by Mr. and Mrs. Treace. The number of shares beneficially owned does not include 50,000 shares that Mr. Treace has agreed to sell to Vertical Fund I, L.P. upon the closing of the offering at a purchase price per share equal to 97.375% of the public offering price of the shares offered hereby.

(8) The number of shares beneficially owned includes options and warrants to acquire 16,636 shares that Mr. Churinetz has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2001.

(9) The number of shares beneficially owned includes options and warrants to acquire 16,636 shares that Ms. Harris has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2001.

(10) The number of shares beneficially owned includes options and warrants to acquire 20,890 shares that Dr. Parr has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2001.

(11) The number of shares beneficially owned includes options and warrants to acquire 16,636 shares that Mr. Stamp has the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2001.

(12) Mr. Emmitt is one of our directors, is a Managing Director of The Vertical Group Inc., and a General Partner of The Vertical Group, L.P. The Vertical Group, L.P. is the general partner of Vertical Fund I, L.P., and Vertical Fund II, L.P. who are the holders of our common stock. The number of shares beneficially owned includes 60,000 shares Vertical Fund I, L.P. has agreed to acquire upon the closing of the offering from James E. Thomas, one of our directors, 20,000 shares Vertical Fund I, L.P. has agreed to acquire upon the closing of the offering from Thomas E. Timbie, one of our directors and 50,000 shares Vertical Fund I, L.P. has agreed to acquire upon the closing of the offering from James T. Treace, the chairman of our board of directors, all at a purchase price per share of 97.375% of the public offering price of the shares offered hereby. All shares indicated as owned by Mr. Emmitt are included because of his affiliation with Vertical Fund I,

L.P. and Vertical Fund II, L.P. The address of the Vertical Group, L.P. is 25 Deforest Ave., Summit, New Jersey 07901. Mr. Emmitt does not own any shares individually.

(13) The number of shares beneficially owned does not include 60,000 shares that Mr. Thomas has agreed to sell upon the closing of the offering to Vertical Fund I, L.P. at a purchase price per share equal to 97.375% of the public offering price of the shares offered hereby.

(14) The number of shares beneficially owned does not include 20,000 shares that Mr. Timbie has agreed to sell upon the closing of the offering to Vertical Fund I, L.P. at a purchase price per share equal to 97.375% of the public offering price of the shares offered hereby.

(15) Ms. Weatherman, one of our directors, is a partner of WP and a Managing Director of EMWP. All shares indicated as owned by Ms. Weatherman are included because of her affiliation with the Warburg Pincus entities. Ms. Weatherman does not own any shares individually and she disclaims beneficial ownership of all shares owned by the Warburg Pincus entities.

(16) The number of shares beneficially owned includes 17,445,528 shares beneficially owned before the offering collectively by Mr. Emmitt and Ms. Weatherman. See footnotes 12 and 15 above.

Description of Capital Stock

The following summary describes the material terms of our capital stock. However, you should refer to the actual terms of the capital stock contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation referenced below and applicable law. A copy of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation is currently on file with the SEC.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that our authorized capital stock consists of 70,000,000 shares of voting common stock, $.01 par value, 30,000,000 shares of non-voting common stock, $.01 par value and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, $.01 par value, that are undesignated as to series.

As of December 31, 2001, we had 23,257,532 shares of voting common stock, 5,288,595 shares of non-voting common stock and no shares of preferred stock outstanding. Warburg Pincus owns all of the shares of non-voting common stock. We anticipate that following the closing of the offering, Warburg Pincus will convert all of its shares of non-voting common stock into shares of voting common stock such that Warburg Pincus will own approximately 46% of our outstanding shares of voting common stock. Following the closing of this offering and the conversion by Warburg Pincus, there will be no shares of our non-voting common stock outstanding.

Common Stock

The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders and are not entitled to cumulate votes. The holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably dividends as may be declared by our board of directors out of legally available funds. Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets that are legally available for distribution after payment of all debts and other liabilities, subject to the prior rights of any holders of preferred stock then outstanding. The holders of common stock have no other preemptive, subscription, redemption, sinking fund or conversion rights. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and

nonassessable. The shares of common stock to be issued upon completion of the offering will also be fully paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common stock are subject to, and may be negatively impacted by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock which we may designate and issue in the future.

Non-Voting Common Stock

Our non-voting common stock is identical to our voting common stock except in two respects. First, our non-voting common stock is not entitled to any voting rights, except as required by law and under situations where we repeal or negatively impact the holders' rights with respect to liquidation or dividend preferences or voting rights as they relate to common stock. Second, holders of our non-voting common stock may, at their option, convert their shares into fully paid and non-assessable shares of voting common stock on a share-for-share basis upon the occurrence of a sale of our company meeting specific conditions or a public sale of our securities, except that if the holder is Warburg Pincus, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that Warburg Pincus may only convert if it would own no more than an aggregate of 49% of our outstanding voting common stock following any such conversion.

Undesignated Preferred Stock

We do not have any shares of preferred stock outstanding. Under our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors has the authority, without action by our stockholders, to designate and issue any authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to designate the rights, preferences and privileges of each series, any or all of which may be greater than the rights of our common stock. It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any shares of preferred stock upon the rights of holders of our voting common stock or non-voting common stock until our board determines the specific rights of the holders of preferred stock. However, the effects might include, among other things, restricting dividends on the common stock, diluting the voting power of the common stock, impairing the liquidation rights of the common stock and delaying or preventing a change in control of our common stock without further action by our stockholders. We have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock.

Options and Warrants

As of December 31, 2001, we had outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 3,127,155 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of $5.09 per share under our 1999 Equity Incentive Plan. We also have outstanding warrants to

purchase 709,094 shares of our common stock as of the date of this prospectus at an exercise price of $4.35 per share. All outstanding options and warrants provide for anti-dilution adjustments in the event of certain mergers, consolidations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, stock dividends, stock splits or other changes in our corporate structure. The warrants are exercisable by their respective holders at any time prior to December 7, 2004.

Registration Rights

Under a registration rights agreement we entered into in December 1999, we granted registration rights with respect to 17,315,258 shares of common stock as of December 31, 2001. These registration rights also extend to any shares of our capital stock thereafter acquired by these investors, including an additional 818,449 shares issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable warrants and 418,807 shares issuable upon exercise of unvested options to purchase common

stock.

Under a registration rights agreement, investors holding outstanding registrable securities may demand that we file a registration statement under the Securities Act covering some or all of the investors' registrable securities. We are not required to effect more than three demand registrations nor are we required to effect a registration if the requested registration would have an aggregate offering price to the public of less than $15 million. In an underwritten offering, the managing underwriter of any such offering has the right, subject to certain conditions, to limit the number of registrable securities.

In addition, the investors party to the registration rights agreement have "piggyback" registration rights. If we propose to register any of our equity securities under the Securities Act other than pursuant to the investors' demand registration right noted above or certain excluded registrations, the investors may require us to include all or a portion of their registrable securities in the registration and in any related underwriting. In an underwritten offering, the managing underwriter, if any, of any such offering has the right, subject to certain conditions, to limit the number of registrable securities. These rights are being waived in connection with this offering for a period of 90 days after the date of the final prospectus relating to this offering.

Further, if we are eligible to effect a registration on Form S-3, the investors may demand that we file a registration statement on Form S-3 covering all or a portion of the investors' registrable securities, provided that the registration has an aggregate offering price of $5 million and that we are not required to effect more than three such registrations at the investors' request.

In general, we will bear all fees, costs and expenses of such registrations, other than underwriting discounts and commissions.

The selling stockholders are selling shares of common stock in this offering pursuant to the exercise of piggyback registration rights.

Anti-Takeover Provisions of Delaware Law

We are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. In general, Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years following the date the person became an interested stockholder, unless the business combination or the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder is approved in a prescribed manner. Generally, a business combination includes a merger, asset or stock sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Generally, an interested stockholder is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns or, in the case of affiliates or associates of the corporation, within three years prior to the determination of interested stockholder status, did own 15% or more of a corporation's voting stock. The existence of this provision could have anti-takeover effects with respect to transactions not approved in advance by the board of directors, such as discouraging takeover attempts that might result in a premium over the market price of the common stock.

Stockholders will not be entitled to cumulative voting in the election of directors. The authorization of undesignated preferred stock will make it possible for our board of directors to issue preferred stock with voting or other rights or preferences that could impede the success of any attempt to effect a change of control of our company. The foregoing provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the Delaware General Corporation Law may have the effect of deterring or discouraging hostile takeovers or delaying changes in control of our company.

Charter and Bylaws Anti-Takeover Provisions

Our restated certificate of incorporation provides that amendment of our bylaws by stockholders requires a vote of at least two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote for the election of directors or by a majority vote of our entire board of directors. This supermajority restriction makes it more difficult for stockholders to require an amendment of the bylaws and enhances the board's

power with respect to matters of corporate governance that are governed by the bylaws. Our bylaws establish an advance notice procedure for stockholders to bring matters before special stockholder meetings, including proposed nominations of persons for election to the board of directors and bringing business matters or stockholder proposals before a special meeting. These procedures specify the information stockholders must include in their notice and the timeframe in which they must give us notice. At a special stockholder meeting, stockholders may only consider nominations or proposals specified in the notice of meeting. A special stockholder meeting for any purpose may only be called by our board of directors, our Chairman or our Chief Executive Officer and President, and will be called by our Chief Executive Officer and President at the request of the holders of a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock.

The bylaws do not give the board of directors the power to approve or disapprove stockholder nominations of candidates or proposals regarding other business to be conducted at a meeting. However, our bylaws may have the effect of precluding the conduct of that item of business at a meeting if the proper procedures are not followed. These provisions may discourage or deter a potential third party from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect their own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

Limitation on Liability of Directors and Indemnification

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation limits our directors' liability to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware corporate law. Specifically, our directors are not liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty by a director, except for liability for:

- any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;

- acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;

- dividends or other distributions of our corporate assets that are in contravention of restrictions in Delaware law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, bylaws or any agreement to which we are a party; and

- any transaction from which a director derives an improper personal benefit.

This provision will generally not limit liability under state or federal securities laws.

Delaware law, and our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, provide that we will, in certain situations, indemnify any person made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding by reason of that person's former or present official capacity with our company against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses including reasonable attorney's fees. Any person is also entitled, subject to certain limitations, to payment or reimbursement of reasonable expenses in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company is our transfer agent and registrar.

Nasdaq National Market Listing

The shares of common stock of Wright Medical Group, Inc. trade on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "WMGI".

Shares Eligible For Future Sale

When the offering is completed, we will have a total of 31,546,127 shares of common stock outstanding. Of these shares, the 8,625,000 shares sold in our initial public offering are, and the shares proposed to be sold in this offering will be, freely tradeable unless our affiliates, as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, purchase them. The remaining shares outstanding upon completion of this offering are "restricted," which means they were originally sold in offerings that were not subject to a registration statement filed with the SEC. These restricted shares may be resold only through registration under the Securities Act or under an available exemption from registration, such as Rule 144.

Lock-Up Agreements

Our officers, directors, and certain of our stockholders have agreed to a 90-day "lock-up" with respect to 18,809,049 shares of our outstanding common stock. In addition, the "lock-up" will apply with respect to all shares of our common stock acquired by such persons during this 90-day period upon exercise of presently outstanding options and warrants to acquire our capital stock. This generally means that they cannot sell these shares during the 90 days following the date of this prospectus, subject to certain limited exceptions. After the 90-day lock-up period, these shares may only be sold in accordance with an available exemption from registration, such as Rule 144.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144, a person or persons whose shares are aggregated, who has beneficially owned restricted securities for at least one year, including the holding period of any holder who is not an affiliate, is entitled to sell within any three-month period a number of our shares of common stock that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1% of the then outstanding shares of our common stock, which will equal approximately 315,461 shares upon completion of the offering; or

- the average weekly trading volume of our common stock on the Nasdaq National Market during the four calendar weeks preceding the date on which notice of sale is filed with the SEC.

Sales under Rule 144 are subject to restrictions relating to manner of sale, notice and the availability of current public information about us.

Rule 144(k)

A person who is not deemed an affiliate of ours at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale and who has beneficially owned shares for at least two years, including the holding period of any prior owner who is not an affiliate, would be entitled to sell shares following the offering under Rule 144(k) without regard to the volume limitations, manner of sale provisions, public information

or notice requirements of Rule 144.

Stock Options

As of December 31, 2001, we have issued options to purchase 3,127,155 shares of common stock, of which options to purchase 1,216,486 shares are fully vested. Upon the expiration of the lock-up agreements described above, at least 894,378 shares of common stock will be subject to vested options, based on the number of options outstanding immediately prior to the consummation of this offering. Subject to vesting provisions and Rule 144 volume limitations applicable to our affiliates, the shares of our common stock underlying those options are available for sale in the open market immediately after the lock-up agreements expire.

Underwriting

Subject to the terms and conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated February 28, 2002, the underwriters named below have severally agreed to purchase from us and the selling stockholders the respective number of shares of common stock set forth opposite their names below:

UNDERWRITER	NUMBER OF SHARES
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	2,625,000
Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation	1,125,000
U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray Inc.	1,125,000
Lehman Brothers Inc.	825,000
Thomas Weisel Partners LLC	300,000
Total	6,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriters are subject to customary conditions precedent, including the absence of any material adverse change in our business and the receipt of certificates, opinions and letters from us, and the selling stockholders, our respective counsel and the independent auditors. The underwriters are obligated to purchase all of the shares of common stock offered by us and the selling stockholders (other than those covered by the over-allotment option described below) if they purchase any shares.

The following table shows the per share and total underwriting discounts and commissions we and the selling stockholders will pay to the underwriters. Such amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option to purchase additional shares.

	WITH OVER-ALLOTMENT EXERCISE	WITHOUT OVER-ALLOTMENT EXERCISE

Per Share	$ .8085	$ .8085
Total	$5,578,650	$4,851,000

We estimate that the total expenses of this offering, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately $750,000.

The underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus and to dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of $.49 per share. The underwriters may allow and the dealers may reallow a concession not in excess of $.10 per share to other dealers. After the public offering of the shares, the offering price and other selling terms may be changed by the underwriters.

We have granted to the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 450,000 additional shares of voting common stock and Warburg Pincus, one of the selling stockholders, has granted to the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 450,000 additional shares of voting common stock, at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. To the extent that the underwriters exercise this option, each of the underwriters will have a firm commitment to purchase approximately the same percentage thereof which the number of shares of common stock to be purchased by it shown in the above table bears to the total number of shares of common stock offered hereby. We and Warburg Pincus will be obligated, pursuant to the option, to sell shares to the underwriters to the extent the option is exercised. The underwriters may exercise this option only to cover over-allotments, if any, made in connection with the sale of shares of common stock offered hereby.

The offering of the shares is made for delivery when, as and if accepted by the underwriters and subject to prior sale and to withdrawal, cancellation or modification of the offering without notice. The underwriters reserve the right to reject an order for the purchase of shares in whole or in part.

We and the selling stockholders have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. We and the selling stockholders have also agreed to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect of these liabilities.

Certain of our security-holders who hold more than 1% of our securities, including Warburg Pincus and Vertical Fund Associates, L.P., and certain of our officers and directors have agreed that they will not, without the prior written consent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. or its successors, sell, offer, contract to sell, transfer the economic risk of ownership in, make any short sale, pledge or otherwise dispose of any shares of capital stock, options or warrants to acquire shares of capital stock or securities exchangeable for or convertible into shares of our capital stock for a period of 90 days following the date of this prospectus. Subject to certain exceptions, we have agreed that we will not, without the prior written consent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. or its successors, offer, contract to sell, transfer the economic risk of ownership in, make any short sale, pledge or otherwise dispose of any shares of capital stock, options or warrants to acquire shares of capital stock or securities exchangeable for or convertible into shares of capital stock for a period of 90 days following the date of this prospectus.

The representatives have advised us that, on behalf of the underwriters, they may make short sales of our common stock in connection with this offering, resulting in the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than

they are required to purchase pursuant to the underwriting agreement. The short position resulting from those short sales will be deemed a "covered" short position to the extent that it does not exceed the 900,000 shares subject to the underwriters' over-allotment option and will be deemed a "naked" short position to the extent that it exceeds that number. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the trading price of the common stock in the open market that could adversely affect investors who purchase shares in this offering. The underwriters may reduce or close out their covered short position either by exercising the over-allotment option or by purchasing shares in the open market. In determining which of these alternatives to pursue, the underwriters will consider the price at which shares are available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through the over-allotment option. Any "naked" short position will be closed out by purchasing shares in the open market. Similar to the other stabilizing transactions described below, open market purchases made by the underwriters to cover all or a portion of their short position may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common stock following this offering. As a result, our common stock may trade at a price that is higher than the price that otherwise might prevail in the open market.

The representatives have advised us that, pursuant to Regulation M under the Securities Act of 1933, they may engage in transactions, including stabilizing bids or the imposition of penalty bids, that may have the effect of stabilizing or maintaining the market price of the shares of common stock at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. A "stabilizing bid" is a bid for or the purchase of shares of common stock on behalf of the underwriters for the purpose of fixing or maintaining the price of the common stock. A "penalty bid" is an arrangement permitting the representatives to claim the selling concession otherwise accruing to an underwriter or syndicate member in connection with the offering if the common stock originally sold by that underwriter or syndicate member is purchased by the representatives in the open market pursuant to a stabilizing bid or to cover all or part of a syndicate short position. The representatives have advised us that stabilizing bids and open market purchases may be effected on the Nasdaq National Market, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Certain of the underwriters and their representative affiliates have from time to time performed and may in the future perform various financial advisory, commercial banking and investment banking services for us in the ordinary course of business, for which they received or will receive customary fees. One or more members of the underwriting selling group may make copies of the preliminary prospectus available over the Internet to customers or though its or their websites.

Legal Matters

Willkie Farr & Gallagher, New York, New York will pass on the validity of the common stock offered by this prospectus for us and the Selling Stockholders. Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP, New York, New York will pass on legal matters relating to the offering for the underwriters. Willkie Farr & Gallagher has in the past performed, and may continue to perform, legal services for us and Warburg Pincus, our principal stockholder.

Experts

The financial statements and schedules included in this prospectus, to the extent and for the periods indicated in their report, have been audited by Arthur Andersen LLP, independent public accountants, and are included herein in

reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said report. Reference is made to said report, which includes an explanatory paragraph with respect to the change in method of accounting for surgical instruments as discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Change In Independent Accountants

In August 2000 we engaged Arthur Andersen LLP as our independent accountants. The decision to engage Arthur Andersen LLP as our independent accountants was approved by the audit committee of our board of directors. Prior to August 2000, we had not consulted with Arthur Andersen LLP on items that involved accounting principles or the form of audit opinion to be issued on our financial statements, although our predecessor company retained Arthur Andersen LLP as its independent accountants for 1996 and 1997.

From December 1999 to August 2000, we retained Ernst & Young LLP as our principal accountants. Ernst & Young LLP audited the financial statements of Wright Medical Technology, Inc. for the period January 1, 1999 through December 7, 1999. Ernst & Young LLP also audited the financial statements of Wright Acquisition Holdings, Inc. for the period November 23, 1999 (inception) through December 31, 1999. The audit reports of Ernst & Young LLP did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. We did not have any disagreement with Ernst & Young LLP on any matters of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope and procedures, with respect to the financial statements they audited, which disagreement, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Ernst & Young LLP would have caused Ernst & Young LLP to make reference to the matter of the disagreement in their reports.

Where You Can Find More Information

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-1 with the SEC for the stock we are offering by this prospectus. You should refer to the registration statement and its exhibits for additional information that is not contained in this prospectus. Whenever we make reference in this prospectus to any of our contracts, agreements or other documents, you should refer to the exhibits attached to the registration statement for copies of the actual contract, agreement or other document. We are required to file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC.

You can read our SEC filings, including this registration statement, over the Internet at the SEC's web site at http://www.sec.gov. You may also read and copy any documents we file with the SEC at its public reference facility at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference facilities. Our SEC filings are also available at the office of the Nasdaq National Market. For further information on obtaining copies of our public filings at the Nasdaq National Market, you should call 212-656-5060.

WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999,
FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999,
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 AND 2001
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders of WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC. and subsidiaries (a Delaware corporation, formerly known as Wright Acquisition Holdings, Inc.) (the "Company") as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in stockholders' equity (deficit), comprehensive loss and mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock for the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001. We have also audited the consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in stockholders' deficit, comprehensive loss and redeemable preferred stock of Wright Medical Technology, Inc. and subsidiaries (a Delaware corporation, the "Predecessor Company") for the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Wright Medical Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 and the results of operations and cash flows of Wright Medical Technology, Inc. for the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on December 8, 1999, the Company changed its method of accounting for surgical instruments.

Arthur Andersen LLP

Memphis, Tennessee,
February 22, 2002

WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share data)

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	2001
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,300	$ 2,770
Restricted cash	15,483	--
Accounts receivable, net	27,381	32,479
Inventories	37,894	41,878
Prepaid expenses	2,052	3,506
Deferred income taxes	13,259	9,131
Other current assets	2,823	3,234
Total current assets	115,192	92,998
Property, plant and equipment, net	45,083	50,965
Intangible assets, net	54,681	48,759
Other assets	2,008	997
Total assets	$216,964	$193,719
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT):		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 7,936	$ 8,530
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	44,840	33,092
Current portion of long-term obligations	8,396	3,830
Total current liabilities	61,172	45,452
Long-term obligations	112,283	19,804
Preferred stock dividends	4,631	--
Deferred income taxes	12,939	10,131
Other liabilities	11,661	1,032
Total liabilities	202,686	76,419
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock, $.01 par value, shares authorized -- 100,000; shares issued and outstanding -- 27,311 in 2000; aggregate preferential distribution of $82,798 at December 31, 2000	91,254	--
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		

Common stock, voting, $.01 par value, shares authorized -- 70,000; shares issued and outstanding -- 48 in 2000, 23,258 in 2001	1	233
Common stock, non-voting, $.01 par value, shares authorized -- 30,000; shares issued and outstanding -- 5,289 in 2001	--	53
Additional paid-in capital	4,769	207,197
Deferred compensation	(2,834)	(4,798)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,802)	(3,238)
Accumulated deficit	(77,110)	(82,147)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(76,976)	117,300
	$216,964	$193,719

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

Wright Medical Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In thousands, except per share data)

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP,	
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	
Net sales	$ 101,194	$ 7,976	$
Cost of sales	44,862	4,997	
Gross profit	56,332	2,979	
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative (a)	47,547	4,837	
Research and development (b)	5,857	508	
Amortization of intangible assets	2,334	466	
Stock-based expense	523	--	
Transaction and reorganization	6,525	3,385	
Acquired in-process research and development costs	--	11,731	
Total operating expenses	62,786	20,927	
Income (loss) from operations	(6,454)	(17,948)	
Interest expense, net	13,196	1,909	
Other expense, net	616	67	
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item	(20,266)	(19,924)	
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	190	(25)	
Income (loss) before extraordinary			

item	(20,456)	(19,899)	
Extraordinary loss on early retirement of debt, net of taxes	--	--	
Net loss	$ (20,456)	$ (19,899)	$
Net loss per share (Note 9):			
Net loss		$ (19,899)	$
Accrued preferred stock dividends		(230)	
Deemed preferred stock dividends on beneficial conversion feature		--	
Net loss applicable to common stockholders		$ (20,129)	$
Net loss per common share, basic & diluted:			
Loss before extraordinary item		$ (27,918.17)	$
Extraordinary charge		--	
		$ (27,918.17)	$
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		1	
Unaudited pro forma net loss per share (Note 9):			
Net loss applicable to common stockholders			$
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted:			
Loss before extraordinary item			$
Extraordinary charge			$
			$
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding			

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001
Net sales	$ 172,921
Cost of sales	51,351
Gross profit	121,570
Operating expenses:	
Selling, general and administrative (a)	93,945
Research and development (b)	10,108
Amortization of intangible assets	5,349
Stock-based expense	1,996
Transaction and reorganization	--
Acquired in-process research and development costs	--

Total operating expenses	111,398
Income (loss) from operations	10,172
Interest expense, net	7,809
Other expense, net	685
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item	1,678
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	1,574
Income (loss) before extraordinary item	104
Extraordinary loss on early retirement of debt, net of taxes	(1,611)
Net loss	$ (1,507)
Net loss per share (Note 9):	
Net loss	$ (1,507)
Accrued preferred stock dividends	(2,546)
Deemed preferred stock dividends on beneficial conversion feature	--
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	$ (4,053)
Net loss per common share, basic & diluted:	
Loss before extraordinary item	$ (0.19)
Extraordinary charge	$ (0.12)
	$ (0.31)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	13,195
Unaudited pro forma net loss per share (Note 9):	
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	$ (1,507)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted:	
Loss before extraordinary item	$ 0.00
Extraordinary charge	$ (0.07)
	$ (0.06)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	23,544

(a) Amounts presented are exclusive of $465, $4,909, and $1,896 in stock-based expense for 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively.

(b) Amounts presented are exclusive of $58, $120, and $100 in stock-based expense for 1999, 2000, and 2001, respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial

statements.

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Wright Medical Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	WRIGHT MEDIC	
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YE DECE
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net loss	$ (20,456)	$ (19,899)	$
Non-cash items included in net loss:			
Depreciation	6,236	489	
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,040	30	
Amortization of intangible assets	2,334	466	
Provision for inventory reserves	8,098	680	
Inventory step-ups expensed in cost of sales	--	2,002	
Acquired in-process research and development costs	--	11,731	
Deferred income taxes	--	--	
Stock-based expenses	523	--	
Debt extinguishment	--	--	
Other	542	(841)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(3,340)	(701)	
Inventories	(2,396)	(140)	
Other current assets	93	(2,943)	
Accounts payable	250	(3,188)	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	15,990	(10,387)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	8,914	(22,701)	
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(2,179)	(11)	
Business acquisitions including escrowed funds, net of cash acquired	--	(22,399)	
Escrow release (Note 3)			
Other	--	--	
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,179)	(22,410)	
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock	--	--	
Proceeds from bank and other financing	--	79,172	
Payments of bank and other financing	(6,105)	(126,217)	
Issuance (payments) of senior subordinated notes	--	37,404	
Issuance of preferred stock	--	64,596	
Payment of deferred financing costs	--	(3,111)	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(6,105)	51,844	

Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents.....	--	--	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	630	6,733	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period.....	579	--	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period.....	$ 1,209	$ 6,733	$
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest.....	$ 7,217	$ 15,128	$
Cash paid for income taxes.....	$ 92	$ 12	$

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

WRIGHT MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY, INC.
(PREDECESSOR COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT,
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1999 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999
(In thousands, except share data)

	SERIES B AND C PREFERRED STOCK		SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK		COMMON STOCK		ADDI
	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	PAID CAPI
Balance at December 31, 1998.....	1,150,000	$106,467	915,325	$9	10,685,080	$11	$57,
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Foreign currency translation adjustment.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total comprehensive loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Issuance of common stock.....	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	
Preferred stock dividends.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Write-off notes receivable from stockholders.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	(
Accretion of preferred stock discount.....	--	5,975	--	--	--	--	
				--		---	
Balance at December 7, 1999 (prior to acquisition).....	1,150,000	$112,442	915,325	$9	10,688,080	$11	$56,

	NOTES RECEIVABLE FROM SHAREHOLDERS	TREASURY STOCK	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Balance at December 31, 1998	$(764)	$(2)	$(132,045)
Net loss	--	--	(20,456)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	--	--	(1,089)
Total comprehensive loss	--	--	(21,545)
Issuance of common stock	--	--	216
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	(13,236)
Write-off notes receivable from stockholders	743	--	--
Accretion of preferred stock discount	--	--	(5,975)
Balance at December 7, 1999 (prior to acquisition)	$ (21)	$(2)	$(172,585)

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

WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8, 1999 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999

(In thousands, except share data)

	SERIES A, B, AND C MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK		COMMON	
	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF SHARES	A
Initial capitalization and acquisition of predecessor company	15,840,000	$50,333	721	$
Net loss	--	--	--	
Foreign currency translation	--	--	--	
Total comprehensive loss	--	--	--	
Series A preferred stock issuance	3,564,401	11,289	--	
Series B preferred stock issuance	2,919,626	9,245	--	
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	--	
Balance at December 31, 1999	22,324,027	$70,867	721	$

	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
Initial capitalization and acquisition of predecessor company	$ --	$ (2,784)
Net loss	--	(19,899)
Foreign currency translation	79	79
Total comprehensive loss	--	(19,820)
Series A preferred stock issuance	--	--
Series B preferred stock issuance	--	--
Preferred stock dividends	--	(230)
Balance at December 31, 1999	$ 79	$(22,834)

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

WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT,
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000
(In thousands, except share data)

	SERIES A, B AND C MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK		COMMON STOCK		
	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	ADDITIO PAID-IN CAPITAL
Balance at December 31, 1999	22,324,027	$70,867	721	$ --	$(2,784
2000 Activity:					
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--
Foreign currency translation	--	--	--	--	--
Total comprehensive loss					
Issuance of common stock	--	--	46,878	1	609
Series B preferred stock exchange	(376,868)	(1,193)	--	--	--
Series C preferred stock issuance	5,363,771	8,493	--	--	3,812
Beneficial conversion feature of Series C preferred stock	--	13,087	--	--	--
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	--	--	--
Deferred stock-based compensation	--	--	--	--	3,132
Stock-based compensation	--	--	--	--	--
Balance at December 31, 2000	27,310,930	$91,254	47,599	$ 1	$ 4,769

	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
Balance at December 31, 1999.....	$ 79	$ (22,834)
2000 Activity:		
Net loss.....	--	(39,493)
Foreign currency translation.....	(1,881)	(1,881)
Total comprehensive loss.....		(41,374)
Issuance of common stock.....	--	610
Series B preferred stock exchange.....	--	--
Series C preferred stock issuance.....	--	3,812
Beneficial conversion feature of Series C preferred stock.....	--	(13,087)
Preferred stock dividends.....	--	(4,401)
Deferred stock-based compensation.....	--	--
Stock-based compensation.....	--	298
Balance at December 31, 2000.....	$(1,802)	$ (76,976)

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

WRIGHT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT), COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

(In thousands, except share data)

	SERIES A, B AND C MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK		COMMON STOCK, VOTING		COMMON ST NON-VOTI
	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF SHARES
Balance at December 31, 2000.....	27,310,930	$91,254	47,599	$ 1	--
2001 Activity:					
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--
Foreign currency translation.....	--	--	--	--	--
Total comprehensive loss.....					
Issuance of common stock, net of costs.....	--	--	7,770,729	78	--
Series C preferred stock issuance.....	114,997	181	--	--	--
Preferred stock dividends.....	--	--	--	--	--
Conversion of preferred stock into common stock.....	(27,425,927)	(91,435)	13,604,455	136	5,998,344
Conversion of senior subordinated					

notes into common stock.....	--	--	--	--	1,125,000
Conversion of non-voting common stock to voting common stock...	--	--	1,834,749	18	(1,834,749)
Deferred stock-based compensation.....	--	--	--	--	--
Stock-based compensation.....	--	--	--	--	--
Balance at December 31, 2001.....	--	--	23,257,532	$233	5,288,595

	ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	DEFERRED COMPENSATION	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
Balance at December 31, 2000.....	$(77,110)	$(2,834)	$(1,802)	$(76,976)
2001 Activity:				
Net loss.....	(1,507)	--	--	(1,507)
Foreign currency translation.....	--	--	(1,436)	(1,436)
Total comprehensive loss.....				(2,943)
Issuance of common stock, net of costs.....	--	--	--	86,077
Series C preferred stock issuance.....	--	--	--	362
Preferred stock dividends.....	(2,546)	--	--	(2,546)
Conversion of preferred stock into common stock.....	--	--	--	98,614
Conversion of senior subordinated notes into common stock.....	(984)	--	--	13,078
Conversion of non-voting common stock to voting common stock...	--	--	--	--
Deferred stock-based compensation.....	--	(3,598)	--	--
Stock-based compensation.....	--	1,634	--	1,634
Balance at December 31, 2001.....	$(82,147)	$(4,798)	$(3,238)	$117,300

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

Wright Medical Group, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Description of Business:

Wright Medical Group, Inc. (the "Company") is a global medical device company specializing in the design, manufacture and marketing of orthopaedic implants and bio-orthopaedic materials used in joint reconstruction and bone regeneration. The Company is focused on the reconstructive joint device and bio-orthopaedic materials sectors of the orthopaedic industry. The Company markets its products through independent representatives in the United States and through a combination of employee representatives, independent representatives and stocking distributors in its international markets. The

Company is headquartered in suburban Memphis, Tennessee.

The Company was incorporated on November 23, 1999 as a Delaware corporation (previously named Wright Acquisition Holdings, Inc.) and had no operations until an investment group led by Warburg, Pincus Equity Partners, L.P. ("Warburg") acquired majority ownership of the predecessor company, Wright Medical Technology, Inc. ("Wright" or the "Predecessor Company"). As more fully described in Note 3, this transaction, which represents a recapitalization of Wright and the inception of the Company in its present form, was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The financial statements and accompanying notes present the historical cost basis results of the Predecessor Company for the period from January 1, 1999 through its acquisition on December 7, 1999, and the results of the Company, as successor to Wright, for periods thereafter.

As more fully described in Note 3, on December 22, 1999 the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Cremascoli Ortho Holding S.A. ("Cremascoli"), an orthopaedic medical device company headquartered in Toulon, France. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the results of operations of Cremascoli have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.

On July 18, 2001, the Company completed its initial public offering (the "IPO"), issuing 7,500,000 shares of voting common stock at $12.50 per share, the net proceeds of which were $84.8 million after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. The Company used the net proceeds from the IPO to repay debt (see Note 10).

The Company's future success is dependent upon a number of factors which include, among others, the success of its principal product lines, its ability to compete with other orthopaedic medical product companies, continued development of new products and technologies, continued recommendation and endorsement of its products by key surgeons, compliance with government regulations, maintaining adequate levels of reimbursement for its products, operating successfully in international markets, maintaining adequate access to materials supply, enforcing and defending its claims to intellectual property, the performance of its independent distributor network, reliance on key personnel, and the ability to obtain adequate financing to support its future growth.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned domestic and international subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

USE OF ESTIMATES. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the determination of allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns, excess and obsolete inventories, product liability claims and the need for a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS. Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

ALLOWANCE FOR SALES RETURNS. The Company maintains an allowance for anticipated future returns of products by customers, which is established at the time of sale. An allowance for sales returns of $885,000 and $643,000 is included as a

reduction of trade receivables at December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

INVENTORIES. The Company's inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis. Inventory costs include material, labor costs and manufacturing overhead. Inventory reserves are established to reduce the carrying amount of

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)
obsolete and excess inventory to its net realizable value. The Company principally follows an inventory reserve formula that reserves inventory balances based on historic and forecasted sales.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. The Company's property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation, which includes amortization of assets held under capital leases, is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of 15 to 20 years for land improvements, 10 to 45 years for buildings, 3 to 11 years for machinery and equipment and 4 to 14 years for furniture, fixtures and office equipment, or term of related lease, whichever is shorter. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments that extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. Upon sale or retirement, the asset cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in income.

Instruments used by surgeons during implant procedures of the Company's products that are permanently held by the Company are included in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over periods not to exceed six years.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY. On December 8, 1999, the Company changed its accounting policy for surgical instruments. Prior to this change in accounting policy, the Predecessor Company principally classified surgical instruments as inventory as these instruments were held for sale to independent distributors and surgeons. However, beginning on December 8, 1999, the Company has classified these surgical instruments as a component of property, plant and equipment as the Company will principally loan these instruments to surgeons or in some cases rent these instruments to distributors who subsequently loan them to surgeons for the implantation of the Company's products.

The surgical instruments reclassified to property, plant and equipment will be amortized over a period of one to five years based upon an assessment of the instrument's remaining useful life. At December 8, 1999, the effect of this change in accounting policy resulted in a reclassification of $11.9 million in surgical instruments from inventories to property, plant and equipment. There was not a material cumulative impact on the Company's statement of operations related to this change.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS. Intangible assets consist of goodwill and purchased intangibles amortized on a straight-line basis over 10 to 13 years for completed technology, 5 years for workforce, 10 years for distribution channels, 15 years for trademarks and 20 years for goodwill. The Company continually evaluates the periods of amortization to determine whether events and circumstances, such as effects of competition, obsolescence and other economic factors, warrant revision of useful lives. See related discussion in "RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS" section of this footnote.

VALUATION OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS. Management periodically evaluates carrying values of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets, when events and circumstances indicate that these assets may have been impaired. An asset is considered impaired when undiscounted cash flows to be realized from the use of such assets are less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss is determined based on the amount the carrying value exceeds the fair market value of such asset.

CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable are limited due to the large number of customers and their dispersion across a number of geographic areas. However, essentially all trade receivables are concentrated in the hospital and health care sectors in the United States and several other countries or with stocking distributors that operate in international markets and, accordingly, are exposed to their respective business, economic and country-specific variables. Although the Company does not currently foresee a concentrated credit risk associated with these receivables, repayment is dependent upon the financial stability of these industry sectors and the respective countries' national economies and health care systems.

At December 31, 2000 and 2001, the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts totaled $2.3 million and $1.9 million, respectively.

INCOME TAXES. Income taxes are accounted for pursuant to the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 109, "ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES." This statement requires the use of the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. The provision for income taxes includes federal, foreign, and state income taxes currently payable and those deferred

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)
because of temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Provisions for federal income taxes are not made on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries where the subsidiaries do not have the capability to remit earnings in the foreseeable future and when earnings are considered permanently invested. Deferred taxes on these undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries at December 31, 2000 and 2001 are not material to the Company's financial position.

REVENUE RECOGNITION. The Company recognizes revenue upon shipment of product to customers. For inventory held on consignment, revenue is recognized when evidence of customer acceptance is obtained. In limited instances, the Company has agreed to repurchase inventory from certain international stocking distributors if such inventory is not acquired by a third party customer. In these instances, revenue is deferred until evidence is obtained that such inventory has been sold to a third party customer. At December 31, 2000 and 2001, deferred revenue related to those arrangements totaled $2.2 million and $1.2 million, respectively.

SHIPPING AND HANDLING COSTS. The Company incurs shipping and handling costs associated with the shipment of goods to customers, independent distributors and its subsidiaries. All shipping and handling amounts billed to customers are included in net sales. All shipping and handling costs are recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS. Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. In-process research and development activities of

$11.7 million acquired in connection with the Wright acquisition were expensed immediately upon consummation of the acquisition (see Note 3).

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION. The financial statements of the Company's international subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars using the end of period exchange rate at the balance sheet date for assets and liabilities and the weighted average exchange rate for the applicable period for revenues, expenses, gains and losses. Translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses resulting from transactions denominated in a currency other than the local functional currency are included in other income (expense).

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION. The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) 25, "ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES." Nonemployee stock-based compensation is accounted for in accordance with SFAS 123 "ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION."

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS). Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity during a period related to transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. It includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. The difference between the Company's net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) is principally attributable to foreign currency translation.

STOCK SPLIT. In August 2000, the Company's certificate of incorporation was amended increasing its authorized shares for each class of stock and the Board of Directors authorized that all classes of the Company's common stock be split two for one. Also at the Board's direction, in July 2001 upon successful completion of the Company's IPO, the Company's common shares were reverse-split 1 for 2.75. All share and per share information in the consolidated financial statements for the Company have been restated to give effect to these adjustments.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable approximates fair value of these financial instruments at December 31, 2000 and 2001 due to their short maturities or variable rates.

The carrying value of the Company's subordinated notes approximates fair value, evidenced by the issuance of additional subordinated notes in December 2000 with terms substantially similar to the previously issued subordinated notes.

The Company's Series A, Series B and Series C Preferred Stock described in Note 11 are specialized instruments with various terms and preferential treatment which render it impractical to determine the fair value.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)
SUPPLEMENTAL NON-CASH DISCLOSURES. In July 2001, simultaneous with the closing of the Company's IPO, the Company converted all of its outstanding mandatorily redeemable, convertible preferred stock, including accrued dividends, totaling approximately $98.6 million, into common stock. Also in connection with the IPO, senior subordinated notes totaling approximately $13.1 million were converted into 1,125,000 shares of non-voting common stock, resulting in an equity distribution of approximately $1.0 million. Additionally, the resolution of the Company's escrow liabilities (see Note 3) resulted in an increase in goodwill of

approximately $1.1 million.

During 2000, the Company issued Warburg 753,736 shares of Series C voting preferred stock in exchange for 376,868 shares of Series B non-voting preferred stock. At the time of the exchange, both the Series C shares received and the Series B shares exchanged were convertible into 274,086 shares of common stock. During the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999, the Company issued Series A preferred stock, common stock, warrants and senior subordinated debt totaling $9.8 million as a portion of the total consideration paid to the Wright and Cremascoli shareholders in exchange for all of the outstanding common and preferred stock of Wright and Cremascoli (see Note 3).

RECLASSIFICATIONS. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2001 presentation.

RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS. On June 30, 2001, the FASB issued two new pronouncements: SFAS 141, "BUSINESS COMBINATIONS", and SFAS 142, "GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS". The two statements modify the method of accounting for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and address the accounting for intangible assets. In accordance with the provisions of the standards, the Company adopted SFAS 141 upon issuance, and SFAS 142 on January 1, 2002. Thus, effective January 1, 2002 the Company no longer amortizes goodwill, but will evaluate it for impairment at least annually. See Note 7 for further details. During January 2002 the Company engaged an independent third party to determine the fair value of its reporting units as defined by SFAS 142. Because this third party appraisal is not yet final, we are unable to determine the impact of adopting SFAS 142, if any. However, we do not believe that we will incur a goodwill impairment charge associated with the adoption of this accounting principle.

In July and August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 143, "ACCOUNTING FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS", and SFAS 144, "ACCOUNTING FOR THE IMPAIRMENT OR DISPOSAL OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS." SFAS 143 requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. SFAS 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of. The Company implemented SFAS 144 on January 1, 2002, with no material impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company is required to implement SFAS 143 as of January 1, 2003. The Company believes the adoption of SFAS 143 will not have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS 133, "ACCOUNTING FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES" as amended by SFAS 138, which establishes accounting and reporting standards that require all derivative instruments to be recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability and measured at fair value. The statement requires that changes in the derivative's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. The Company has implemented a risk management policy to assist in managing its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. During 2001 and 2000, its principal derivative instruments represented certain foreign currency contracts denominated in British pounds sterling to manage currency fluctuations on intercompany sales between certain Cremascoli subsidiaries. As these contracts are not specifically designated as hedges, the change in value is recognized in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company recorded $146,000 and $154,000, respectively, in gains on these foreign currency contracts. These contracts did not exist prior to 2000 and, thus, had no impact on the Company's or Predecessor Company's operations. At December 31, 2001, foreign currency futures contracts with an aggregate notional amount of L900,000 ($1.3 million) had a nominal fair market value. At December 31, 2000, foreign currency futures

contracts with an aggregate notional amount of L5.0 million ($7.4 million) had a fair market value of $267,000 at the adoption date.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 101, "REVENUE RECOGNITION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS." SAB 101 outlines the basic criteria that must be met before registrants can record revenue under existing rules and addresses revenue recognition for transactions not addressed by existing rules. The Company's accounting policies are in compliance with the provisions of SAB 101.

3. Acquisitions:

On December 7, 1999, the investment group led by Warburg received from the Company Series A preferred stock, common stock and senior subordinated debt in exchange for $70.0 million in cash. Concurrently, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of common and preferred stock of Wright for $9.2 million in cash, of which $3.5 million was placed in escrow (see Note 15), and the issuance of 1,840,000 shares of the Company's Series A preferred stock valued at $5.8 million, 121 shares of common stock valued at $529, 334,545 warrants valued at $193,000 and senior subordinated debt valued at $3.4 million. In addition, the Company borrowed approximately $60.0 million under a term loan as further described in Note 10. This recapitalization and related acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and represents the inception of the Company in its present form.

Former Wright shareholders retained a 17% voting interest in the Company after the acquisition. The equity interest of former Wright shareholders that became shareholders of the Company was recorded at its carryover basis. Accordingly, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition were recorded at 17% of their historical carrying value and 83% of their fair value at the date of acquisition. Total consideration paid for the outstanding preferred and common stock of Wright was $21.5 million, including acquisition costs of $2.9 million, and has been allocated as follows (in thousands):

Current assets, excluding inventory		$ 23,509
Inventories		57,969
Acquired in-process research and development		11,731
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Completed technology	11,008	
Workforce	4,825	
Distribution channels	5,442	
Trademarks	2,372	
Other	915	
	24,562	
Other assets		34,601
Goodwill		9,988
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(30,466)
Debt		(100,376)
Other liabilities		(10,044)
		$ 21,474

On December 22, 1999, the Company acquired all of the equity ownership of Cremascoli. The Company paid the Cremascoli stockholders $4.2 million in cash and issued 84,027 shares of its Series A preferred stock valued at $266,000 and senior subordinated debt valued at $166,000. Additionally, the Company placed $14.1 million in escrow consisting of 230,306 shares of Series A preferred stock ($700,000) and senior subordinated debt of $422,000 and the remainder in the form of cash related to this acquisition. Concurrent with the acquisition of Cremascoli, the investment group led by Warburg contributed cash of $32.0 million to the Company in exchange for the Company's Series A and B preferred stock and senior subordinated debt. In

3. Acquisitions: (Continued)
addition, the Company borrowed approximately $17.7 million (17.5 million Euros) under a term loan as further described in Note 10.

The Cremascoli acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. Total consideration paid for the outstanding preferred and common stock of Cremascoli was $16.2 million, including acquisition costs of $0.6 million, and has been allocated as follows (in thousands):

Current assets, excluding inventory		$ 15,065
Inventories		15,914
Identifiable intangible assets:		
Completed technology	608	
Workforce	818	
Distribution channels	15,298	
Total identifiable intangible assets		16,724
Other assets		13,027
Goodwill		8,218
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(18,491)
Debt		(27,693)
Other liabilities		(6,590)
		$ 16,174

Upon completion of a final evaluation of Cremascoli's net assets and the resolution of potential income tax liabilities and environmental matters, these escrowed funds were released during the fourth quarter of 2001 as follows: $12.2 million to the Cremascoli stockholders and other third parties, and $1.9 million to the Company. Of the amounts released to the Cremascoli stockholders and other third parties during 2001, only $1.1 million resulted in additional goodwill being recorded in 2001 (in addition to the $8.2 million recorded above) as the remainder had previously been considered part of the acquisition consideration at the original date of purchase.

In connection with the acquisitions of Wright and Cremascoli, the Company conducted a valuation of the intangible assets acquired. The value assigned to purchased in-process research and development ("IPRD") was $11.7 million of the

purchase price for Wright. There was no IPRD identified for Cremascoli. IPRD represented IPRD that had not yet reached technological feasibility and had no alternative future use. Accordingly, these amounts were expensed in the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 following consummation of the acquisition of Wright. The value assigned to IPRD was determined by identifying research projects in areas for which technological feasibility had not been achieved. The value was determined by estimating the costs to develop the IPRD into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting cash flows from such projects, and discounting the net cash flows back to their present value. The discount rate utilized in discounting the net cash flows from IPRD was 22% for Wright products. This discount rate reflects uncertainties surrounding the successful development of the IPRD.

The Company estimated costs required to obtain regulatory approvals and has assumed the approvals will be received. Costs related to manufacturing, distribution, and marketing of the products are included in the projections. The resulting cash flows from such projects were based on management's estimates of revenues, cost of sales, research and development costs, sales and marketing, general and administrative, and the anticipated income tax effect.

The forecast data employed in the analyses was based upon internal product level forecast information. The forecast data and assumptions were inherently uncertain and unpredictable. However, based upon the information available at that time, management believed the forecast data and assumptions to be reasonable. These assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate, and no assurance can be given that unanticipated events and circumstances will not occur.

3. Acquisitions: (Continued)
As both the Wright and Cremascoli acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, the results of operations of the acquired businesses are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company from their respective acquisition dates.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information for the year ended December 31, 1999 represents the consolidated results of operations of the Company as if the acquisition of Wright and Cremascoli had occurred on January 1, 1999. The pro forma financial information excludes the $31.1 million charge to cost of sales related to the step-up of inventory in connection with the Wright and Cremascoli acquisitions (see Note 5) and the charge to operations of $11.7 million related to the purchased IPRD in connection with the Wright acquisition. The pro forma financial information does not purport to be indicative of what would have occurred had the acquisitions been made as of January 1, 1999 or the results that may occur in the future (in thousands).

	1999
Net sales	$141,523
Cost of sales	55,476
Gross margin	86,047
Selling, general and administrative	73,077
Research and development	7,539
Other	15,545

Operating loss	$(10,114)
Net loss	$(18,091)

Net loss per share has not been shown as it is not meaningful for comparative purposes to the Company.

4. Transaction and Reorganization Expenses:

The Predecessor Company recorded approximately $6.5 million of transaction and reorganization expenses during the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999. These costs consisted primarily of $4.8 million of investment banking, consulting and advisory fees incurred by the Predecessor Company to identify and pursue financing alternatives leading up to its December 1999 recapitalization, and $1.3 million of management compensation costs where no ongoing service obligations existed.

The Company recorded approximately $3.4 million of transaction and reorganization expenses during the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999. These amounts were largely attributable to $1.9 million of distributor close out costs incurred to eliminate duplicate distributors upon integrating the Wright and Cremascoli distribution channels and $1.1 million incurred by the Company for recruitment and employee termination expenses based on an assessment of senior management personnel needs following the recapitalization and Cremascoli acquisition.

Costs incurred by the Company that were directly associated with consummating the December 1999 recapitalization and subsequent acquisition of Cremascoli have been included in those respective purchase prices and, accordingly, are not included in transaction and reorganization expenses. As described in Note 3, the Wright and Cremascoli purchase prices include direct acquisition costs of $2.9 million and $600,000, respectively.

5. Inventories:

Inventories, net of reserves, consist of the following (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	2001
Raw materials	$ 1,486	$ 1,721
Work-in-process	6,384	6,814
Finished goods	30,024	33,343
	$37,894	$41,878

At December 31, 2001, the Company had pledged approximately $2.6 million of

inventory held at Wright Medical Japan (WMJ), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as collateral in a transition agreement with its prior Japanese distributor. Once the terms of the transition agreement have been satisfied, all security interests in the WMJ inventory will be removed.

At the dates the Company acquired Wright and Cremascoli (see Note 3), inventories were recorded at stepped-up values pursuant to APB 16 requiring an aggregate $31.1 million step-up. This step-up was charged to the statements of operations over a one-year period, representing an estimate of the period over which such inventories were sold. Cost of sales was charged $2.0 million for the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and $29.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2000.

6. Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	2001
Land and land improvements	$ 1,463	$ 1,453
Buildings	5,207	5,645
Machinery and equipment	14,702	18,162
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4,278	5,997
Construction in progress	2,419	6,309
Loaner instruments	27,006	30,244
	55,075	67,810
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(9,992)	(16,845)
	$45,083	$50,965

Depreciation expense approximated $6.2 million for the period from January 1, 1999 through December 7, 1999, $489,000 for the period from December 8, 1999 through December 31, 1999, and $11.0 million and $10.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

7. Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets, which principally result from the recapitalization and the acquisition of Cremascoli, consist of the following (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	2001
Completed technology	$11,570	$11,542

Workforce	5,580	5,543
Distribution channels	19,563	18,868
Trademarks	2,372	2,372
Goodwill	17,649	18,620
Other	4,434	3,009
	61,168	59,954
Less: Accumulated amortization	(6,487)	(11,195)
	$54,681	$48,759

Included in accumulated amortization above was $932,000 and $1.8 million related to goodwill at December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

In accordance with the transition provisions of SFAS 142, the Company reviewed all of its intangible assets to determine if they meet the criteria for recognition as separately identifiable intangible assets as defined by SFAS 141 (see Note 2). The Company determined that its workforce intangible does not meet the criteria for recognition as a separate identifiable intangible asset and thus, effective January 1, 2002, the Company reclassified the net book value of its workforce intangible asset net of associated deferred tax liabilities, of approximately $2.0 million into goodwill. Based on the results of the Company's review, no other recharacterization of intangible assets was required. As goodwill will no longer be amortized in 2002, the Company anticipates the amortization of intangible assets will be approximately $2.0 million less in 2002 than it would have been had SFAS 142 not been issued.

8. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities:

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	2001
Interest	$ 4,519	$ 426
Employee benefits	9,069	7,708
Settlement and release accrual (see Note 15)	7,500	--
Commissions	1,860	1,758
Taxes other than income	2,964	3,838
Royalties	3,110	3,988
Professional fees	1,503	710
Transaction and reorganization costs	1,401	812
Deferred revenue	2,177	1,186
Legal	2,855	2,888
Distributor transition agreement	--	1,429
Other	7,882	8,349
	$44,840	$33,092

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Earnings Per Share:

SFAS 128, "EARNINGS PER SHARE" requires the presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated to include any dilutive effect of the Company's common stock equivalents, which consists of stock options, warrants, and convertible preferred stock. The dilutive effect of such instruments is calculated using the treasury-stock method.

During the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999, and for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, the Company's computation of diluted earnings per share does not differ from basic earnings per share, as the effect of the Company's common stock equivalents is anti-dilutive. For the same reason, the Company's pro forma computation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 does not differ from pro forma basic earnings per share. Common stock equivalents excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share totaled approximately 18,920,000 and 12,604,000 for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

Net loss applicable to common stockholders for basic and diluted earnings per share purposes is as follows (in thousands):

	FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000	DE
Net income (loss)	$(19,899)	$(39,493)	
Accrued preferred stock dividends	(230)	(4,401)	
Deemed preferred stock dividend on beneficial conversion feature (Note 11)	--	(13,087)	
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	$(20,129)	$(56,981)	

No earnings per share data is presented for the Predecessor Company as it is not considered meaningful for comparative purposes.

A reconciliation of shares and net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders for unaudited pro forma basic earnings per share is as follows (in thousands):

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	17	13,195
Weighted-average effect of assumed conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock and related dividends	17,243	10,349
Pro forma weighted-average number of common shares outstanding	17,260	23,544

Net loss applicable to common stockholders shown above.....	$(56,981)	$(4,053)
Reversal of accrued preferred stock dividends.....	4,401	2,546
Reversal of deemed preferred stock dividend on beneficial conversion feature (Note 11).....	13,087	--
Pro forma net income (loss) applicable to common stockholders.....	$(39,493)	$(1,507)

The weighted-average effect of the conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock and related dividends into common shares was computed as if such stock was converted at the beginning of the respective period (see Note 11).

10. Debt:

Long-term obligations consist of the following (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2000	2001
Notes payable.....	$ 72,876	$20,000
Senior subordinated notes.....	45,451	--
Capitalized lease obligations.....	2,352	3,634
	120,679	23,634
Less: current portion.....	(8,396)	(3,830)
	$112,283	$19,804

Prior to the Company's completion of its IPO on July 18, 2001, the Company's bank financing consisted of two senior credit facilities. The first senior credit facility consisted of a $60.0 million term loan arrangement and permitted borrowings up to $5.0 million under a revolving line of credit. The term loan bore interest at the Eurodollar rate plus 3.25% (9.69% at December 31, 2000). The second senior credit facility consisted of a 17.5 million Euro term loan that bore interest at the EURIBO rate plus .25% (5.1% at December 31, 2000). The second facility also permitted borrowings up to 5.0 million Euro under a revolving line of credit. Immediately preceding the IPO, there was $54.0 million outstanding under the first senior credit facility and $13.5 million outstanding under the second senior credit facility.

Additionally, in connection with the acquisitions of Wright and Cremascoli discussed in Note 3, the Company had issued $41.2 million in Senior Subordinated Notes (the "Notes"). The Notes bore interest at 10%. At the option of the Company, the amount of interest due and payable on the Notes was added to the unpaid principal of the Notes. The Notes were subordinated in right of payment to amounts due under the aforementioned two senior credit facilities. During 2000, the Company had issued an additional $4.3 million of Notes to certain

stockholders and members of management. Immediately preceding the IPO, the Company had accrued, but not paid, interest of approximately $7.0 million, related to these Notes.

On July 18, 2001, the Company completed its IPO, issuing 7.5 million shares of voting common stock at $12.50 per share, the net proceeds of which were $84.8 million after deducting underwriting discounts and offering expenses. The Company used the net proceeds of this offering to retire $39.4 million of the Notes including accrued interest, all of the Euro-denominated senior credit facility plus interest, totaling approximately $14.0 million, and approximately $31.4 million of the dollar-denominated senior credit facility. Simultaneous with the closing of the offering, the Company converted all of its outstanding mandatorily redeemable, convertible preferred stock, including accrued dividends, totaling approximately $98.6 million, into common stock. Also in connection with the offering, the remaining senior subordinated notes totaling approximately $13.1 million, converted into 1,125,000 shares of non-voting common stock.

On August 1, 2001, the Company entered into a new 5-year senior credit facility with a syndicate of commercial banks. The new senior credit facility consists of $20 million in term loans and an unused revolving loan facility of up to $60 million. Upon entering into the new senior credit facility, the Company used $20 million in term loan proceeds from the new facility and existing cash balances to repay all remaining amounts outstanding plus accrued interest, totaling approximately $22.9 million, under the previous dollar-denominated senior credit facility. Thus, following the IPO, the use of proceeds and related transactions as described above, the Company has $20 million of debt outstanding, excluding capitalized lease obligations. In connection with the replacement of the Company's debt as described, the Company incurred an extraordinary non-cash charge of approximately $1.6 million principally related to unamortized loan costs relating to that debt.

Borrowings under the new senior credit facility are guaranteed by the Company's subsidiaries and collateralized by all of the assets of Wright Medical Technology, Inc. and the other domestic subsidiaries. The new credit facility contains customary covenants including, among other things, restrictions on the Company's ability to pay cash dividends, prepay debt, incur additional debt and

10. Debt: (Continued)
sell assets. The new credit facility also requires the Company to meet certain financial tests, including a consolidated leverage (or debt-to-equity) ratio test and a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio test. At the Company's option, borrowings under the new credit facility bear interest either at a rate equal to a fixed base rate plus a spread of .75% to 1.25% or at a rate equal to an adjusted LIBOR plus a spread of 1.75% to 2.25%, depending on the Company's consolidated leverage ratio, with a rate of 4.03% at December 31, 2001.

Aggregate annual maturities of the Company's long-term obligations at December 31, 2001, excluding capitalized lease obligations, are as follows (in thousands):

2002	$ 2,750
2003	4,000
2004	4,500

2005	5,000
2006	3,750
	$20,000

The Company has acquired certain property and equipment pursuant to capital leases. These leases have various maturity dates ranging from one to seven years with interest rates ranging from 4.02% to 10.68%. At December 31, 2001, future minimum lease payments under capital lease obligations, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments, is as follows (in thousands):

	AMOUNT
2002	$ 1,354
2003	1,336
2004	951
2005	264
2006	161
Thereafter	146
Total minimum payments	4,212
Less amount representing interest	(578)
Present value of minimum lease payments	3,634
Current portion	(1,080)
Long-term portion	$ 2,554

11. Capital Stock:

COMMON STOCK. The Company is authorized to issue up to 70,000,000 shares of voting common stock and 30,000,000 shares of non-voting common stock. The Company has 46,742,468 shares of voting common stock and 24,711,405 shares of non-voting common stock available for future issuance at December 31, 2001.

MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK. Convertible preferred stock outstanding consisted of the following at December 31, 2000 (in thousands except par value):

Series A convertible, mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, $.01 par value (shares authorized--50,000, issued and outstanding--14,434 in 2000)	$45,885
Series B convertible, mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, $.01 par value (shares authorized--30,000, issued and outstanding--7,513 in 2000)	23,789
Series C convertible, mandatorily redeemable preferred stock, $.01 par value (shares authorized--20,000, issued	

and outstanding--5,364 in 2000).....	21,580
	$91,254

Prior to the completion of the Company's IPO in July 2001, the Company was authorized to issue up to 50,000,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series A Preferred Stock). The holders of Series A Preferred Stock were entitled to the number of votes equal to the number of shares of common stock into which each such share of Series A Preferred Stock was convertible. Each share of Series A Preferred Stock was convertible at any time at the option of the holder into shares of common stock at the Series A Conversion Rate, as defined, in the Company's Certificate of Incorporation. The Series A Preferred Stock was mandatorily convertible into shares of common stock at the Series A Conversion Price at any time upon the closing of an underwritten public offering. Series A Preferred stockholders were entitled to receive dividends at 6% per year. The dividends were cumulative and compounded quarterly. At December 31, 2000, the aggregate preferential distribution for the Series A Preferred Stock approximated $48.8 million, including accrued and unpaid dividends of approximately $2.9 million. Simultaneous with the completion of the Company's IPO, the Company converted all of its outstanding Series A Preferred Stock plus accrued but unpaid dividends of $4.4 million into shares of the Company's common stock.

Prior to the completion of the Company's IPO, the Company was authorized to issue up to 30,000,000 shares of Series B Non-Voting Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series B Preferred Stock). Each share of Series B Preferred Stock was convertible at any time at the option of the holder into shares of common stock at the Series B Conversion Rate, as defined, in the Company's Certificate of Incorporation. Series B Preferred stockholders were entitled to receive dividends at 6% per year. The dividends were cumulative and compounded quarterly. At December 31, 2000, the aggregate preferential distribution for the Series B Preferred Stock approximated $25.3 million, including accrued and unpaid dividends of approximately $1.5 million. Simultaneous with the completion of the Company's IPO, the Company converted all of its outstanding Series B Preferred Stock plus accrued but unpaid dividends of $2.3 million into shares of the Company's common stock.

Prior to the completion of the Company's IPO, the Company was authorized to issue up to 20,000,000 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series C Preferred Stock). Each share of Series C Preferred Stock was convertible at any time at the option of the holder into shares of common stock at the Series C Conversion Rate, as defined, in the Company's Certificate of Incorporation. Series C Preferred stockholders were entitled to receive dividends at 6% per year. The dividends were cumulative and compounded quarterly. At December 31, 2000, the aggregate preferential distribution for the Series C Preferred Stock approximated $8.7 million, including accrued and unpaid dividends of approximately $178,000. Simultaneous with the completion of the Company's IPO, the Company converted all of its outstanding Series C Preferred Stock plus accrued but unpaid dividends of $460,000 into shares of the Company's common stock.

During 2000, the Company issued Series C Preferred Stock to both management and existing investors. The issuance of this stock to management resulted in a stock based compensation expense of $3.8 million for the difference between the deemed fair value of

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

11. Capital Stock: (Continued)
the stock for accounting purposes and the issuance price of the Series C Preferred Stock. Additionally, a deemed preferred stock dividend of $13.1 million was incurred by the Company for the issuance of this stock to the existing investors.

WARRANTS. In connection with the December 1999 recapitalization, the Company issued warrants to stockholders to purchase an aggregate of 727,276 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of $4.35 per share. The fair value of these warrants at the time of the issuance of $420,000 was recorded as additional paid-in-capital. The exercise price and the number of shares that can be acquired through the warrants are subject to adjustment in certain situations to prevent dilution of the warrants. The warrants are exercisable at any time after issuance and, unless exercised, expire ten years from the date of issuance. The warrants do not entitle the holders to any voting rights. The holders of warrants are entitled to share in the assets of the Company in the event of reorganization, consolidation, merger, or sale of the Company's assets on the same basis as holders of common stock. In the case of certain consolidations or mergers of the Company, or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company, each warrant shall be exercisable for the right to receive the same consideration to which such holder would have been entitled as a result of such consolidation, merger or sale had the warrants been exercised immediately prior thereto. No warrants were exercised during the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and the year ended December 31, 2000. During the year ended December 31, 2001, 18,182 warrants were exercised.

The Predecessor Company had two classes of common stock and three classes of preferred stock authorized for issuance. The preferred stock accumulated dividends at rates ranging from 11% to 24.97% for the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999. Dividend amounts accrued for the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999 were $13.2 million. In connection with the Company's acquisition of the Predecessor Company's common and preferred stock, all accrued and unpaid preferred stock dividends approximating $39.5 million were discharged.

12. Stock Option Plan:

During the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999, the Predecessor Company had two fixed stock option plans for employees, two stock option plans for non-employees, which principally included the distributors of the Predecessor Company's products, and a distributor stock purchase plan. Generally, Wright's stock option plans granted options to purchase common stock and, in certain instances, Wright's Series A Preferred Stock. Under these two fixed stock option plans, options generally became exercisable in installments of 25% annually in each of the first through fourth anniversaries of the grant date and had a maximum term of ten years. Under the fixed stock option plans, the exercise price of each option equaled the market price, as internally determined based on certain factors, of Wright's respective stock on the date of grant. During the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999, the Predecessor Company expensed $523,000 related to the non-employee stock option plans. Effective with the acquisition of Wright by the Company, the stock option plans and distributor purchase plan were terminated.

On December 7, 1999, the Company approved and adopted the 1999 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan authorizes the granting of options to purchase up to 4,767,051 shares of common stock. Under the Plan, options to purchase common stock generally are exercisable in increments of 25% annually in each of the first through fourth anniversaries of the date of grant. Options to purchase Series A Preferred Stock that were outstanding at the time the Company completed

its IPO in July 2001, became options to purchase the Company's common stock. Those options were immediately exercisable upon their issuance. The options expire after ten years.

12. Stock Option Plan: (Continued)
A summary of the Company's stock option activity is as follows (shares in thousands):

	COMMON STOCK		PR
	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVG. EXERCISE PRICE	SHARE
Balance, December 7, 1999	--	--	--
Granted	291	$4.35	116
Exercised	--	--	--
Forfeited or expired	--	--	--
Outstanding at December 31, 1999	291	$4.35	116
Granted	2,521	$4.35	--
Exercised	--	--	--
Forfeited or expired	(299)	$4.35	--
Outstanding at December 31, 2000	2,513	$4.35	116
Conversion of preferred stock options into common stock options	116	$0.87	(116)
Granted	659	$8.32	
Exercised	(114)	$3.40	
Forfeited or expired	(47)	$4.86	
Outstanding at December 31, 2001	3,127	$5.09	

As of December 31, 2001, there were options for 866,879 shares of common stock exercisable at a weighted average price of $4.35 per share. The weighted average remaining contractual life for all options to purchase common stock is 9.05 years.

As permitted by SFAS 123, ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION, the Company applies APB Opinion 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its employee stock option plan. Accordingly, compensation cost related to stock option grants to employees has been recognized only to the extent that the fair market value of the stock exceeds the exercise price of the stock option at the date of the grant. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock-based compensation plans been determined based on the fair value of the stock options at the grant dates for awards under those plans consistent with SFAS 123, the Company's net loss for the period December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 would have been increased to the following pro forma amounts (in thousands, except per share amounts):

PREDECESSOR

	COMPANY		COMPANY
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000
Net loss:			
As reported	$(20,456)	$ (19,899)	$ (39,493)
Pro forma	$(20,820)	$ (19,930)	$ (40,408)
Basic and diluted net loss per share:			
As reported		$(27,918.17)	$ (3,405.71)
Pro forma		$(27,961.17)	$ (3,460.40)
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share (unaudited):			
As reported			$ (2.29)
Pro forma			$ (2.34)

12. Stock Option Plan: (Continued)
For the year ended December 31, 2001, the fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes methodology required by SFAS 123 for publicly traded companies. The weighted-average fair value of the Company's options granted in 2001 was $10.25 per share. In applying the Black-Scholes methodology to the 2001 option grants, the Company used risk-free interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 5.75% with an expected option life of 7 years. The Company assumed a volatility factor of 67.3% and a dividend yield of zero percent.

For the 1999 and 2000 periods presented above, the fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the minimum value methodology promulgated by SFAS 123. This methodology was used as the Company's shares were not then publicly traded. The weighted average fair value of the Company's options was $1.86 per share for the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and $2.90 per share for the year ended December 31, 2000. In applying the minimum value methodology, the Company used a risk free interest rate of 4.25% for the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999 and rates between 4.25% and 6.5% in 2000 with an expected option life of 7 years for the 1999 and 2000 periods. Additionally, the Company assumed a dividend yield and volatility of zero percent. The Predecessor Company did not grant options in the period from January 1 to December 7, 1999.

DISTRIBUTOR STOCK PURCHASE PLAN. In 2000 and 2001, the Company granted a group of independent distributors a total of 21,182 and 12,518 common stock options, respectively, under the Plan. The distributors were given options to purchase common stock, exercisable in 25% increments on the first through fourth anniversaries of the date of grant, at a weighted-average exercise price of $4.35 and $9.58 per share in 2000 and 2001, respectively. The options expire after ten years. In addition, a group of independent distributors were granted a total of 46,846 and 22,842 shares of common stock in 2000 and 2001, respectively under the Plan.

In connection with the issuance of certain stock options to employees and distributors and the distributor stock grants discussed above, the Company incurred stock-based compensation of $7.6 million representing the fair value of the stock and stock options granted to distributors and for employee stock options, the extent to which the fair value of the Company's stock exceeded the

exercise price of the stock option at the date of the grant. The Company will recognize this stock-based compensation over the respective vesting period, as appropriate. For the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, stock-based compensation expense of $1.2 million and $1.6 million, respectively, was recorded in the accompanying statement of operations related to these stock options and stock grants. Based on the stock-based compensation incurred as of December 31, 2001, the Company expects that $1.7 million in 2002, $1.7 million in 2003, $1.5 million in 2004, and $230,000 in 2005 will be recognized as non-cash stock-based expense. The amount of the remaining stock-based compensation expense to be recorded in future periods could decrease if the related options are forfeited.

13. Income Taxes:

The components of the Company's income/(loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item are as follows (in thousands):

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	COMPANY	
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000
Domestic	$ (21,654)	$ (17,619)	$ (29,608
Foreign	1,388	(2,305)	(8,344
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item	$ (20,266)	$ (19,924)	$ (37,952

13. Income Taxes: (Continued)
The components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes on income/(loss) before extraordinary item are as follows (in thousands):

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	COMPANY	
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000
CONTINUING OPERATIONS:			
Current provision (benefit):			
Domestic:			
Federal	$ (2,482)	$ (173)	$ (376)
State	(304)	(22)	(46)
Foreign	190	(723)	392
Deferred provision (benefit):			

Domestic:			
Federal	(3,544)	(1,738)	(9,050)
State	(434)	(212)	(1,109)
Foreign	--	(122)	(3,354)
Change in valuation allowance	6,764	2,965	15,084
Total	$ 190	$ (25)	$ 1,541

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax provision (benefit) to the Company's actual income tax provision (benefit) attributable to continuing operations is as follows (in thousands):

	PREDECESSOR COMPANY	COMPANY	
	PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000
Income tax provision/(benefit) at statutory rate	(34.0)%	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
State tax provision/(benefit)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.6)
Change in valuation allowance	33.4	14.9	39.7
Write-off of acquired in-process research and development	--	20.0	--
Goodwill amortization	2.5	.1	.8
Meals and entertainment	.3	.1	.4
Other, net	1.3	1.4	(.2)
Total	.9%	(.1)%	4.1%

13. Income Taxes: (Continued)
The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2000 and 2001 are as follows (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31, 2000	DECEMBER 31, 20
Deferred tax assets:		
Operating loss carryforwards	$ 28,256	$ 34,35
General business credit carryforward	1,191	1,19
Reserves and allowances	14,095	12,39
Amortization	8,841	5,66
Other	7,523	6,10
Valuation allowance	(40,369)	(41,78
Total deferred tax assets	19,537	17,92

Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	2,137	3,32
Acquired intangible assets	13,425	11,54
Other	3,655	4,05
Total deferred tax liabilities	19,217	18,92
Net deferred tax assets	$ 320	$ (1,00

The Company has provided a valuation allowance against all of its net deferred tax assets for United States federal income tax purposes and a portion of its net deferred tax assets for foreign income tax purposes because, given the Company's history of operating losses, the realizability of these assets is uncertain. Approximately $500,000 of the increase in the valuation allowance for deferred taxes in 2001 is attributable to employee stock options deductions, the benefit of which will be credited to equity when realized. Approximately $600,000 of the increase in the valuation allowance for deferred taxes in 2001 is attributable to the portion of current year net operating losses generated by the Company's 2001 extraordinary loss, for which no benefit has been recognized. The Company's assessment of the need for a valuation allowance could change in the future based on the Company's future operating results.

At December 31, 2001, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards for U.S. federal income tax purposes of approximately $74.7 million, which expire in 2009 through 2021. Additionally, the Company has general business credit carryforwards of approximately $1.2 million, which expire in 2007 through 2016. The use of some of these net operating loss carryforwards is subject to annual limitations.

At December 31, 2001, the Company has foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $17.6 million, which expire in 2002 through 2010. The use of some of these foreign net operating loss carryforwards is subject to annual limitations.

14. Employee Benefit Plans:

The Company sponsors a defined contribution plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, which covers U.S. employees who are 21 years of age and over. Under this plan, the Company matches voluntary employee contributions at a rate of 100% for the first 2% of an employee's annual compensation and at a rate of 50% for the next 2% of an employee's annual compensation. Employees vest in the Company's contributions after three years of service with the Company. The Company's expense related to the plan was $550,000 and $609,000 in 2000 and 2001, respectively. The Company's expense related to the plan was not material for the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999.

Prior to its acquisition by the Company, the Predecessor Company sponsored a defined contribution plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, which covered employees who were 21 years of age and over. The Predecessor Company had the option to contribute annually to the plan shares of the Predecessor Company's stock as determined by the Board of Directors and matched employee's voluntary contributions at rates of 100% of the first 2% of an employee's annual compensation, and 50% of the next 2% of an employee's annual compensation. Employees vested in the Predecessor Company's contributions after five years. The Predecessor Company's expense related to this plan was approximately $500,000 for the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999.

Wright Medical Group, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Commitments and Contingencies:

The Company leases certain equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. Rental expense under operating leases approximated $1.0 million for the period from January 1, 1999 to December 7, 1999, $56,000 for the period from December 8, 1999 to December 31, 1999, and $1.7 million and $2.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively. Future minimum payments, by year and in the aggregate, under non-cancelable operating leases with initial or remaining lease terms of one year or more, are as follows at December 31, 2001 (in thousands):

YEAR	OPERATING LEASES
2002	$2,684
2003	2,047
2004	1,252
2005	400
2006	185
Thereafter	158
	$6,726

On June 30, 1993, the Predecessor Company acquired substantially all the assets of the large joint orthopaedic implant business from Dow Corning Corporation (DCC). DCC retains liability for matters arising from certain conduct of DCC prior to June 30, 1993. As such, DCC has agreed to indemnify the Predecessor Company against all liability for all products manufactured prior to the acquisition except for products provided under the Predecessor Company's 1993 agreement with DCC pursuant to which the Predecessor Company purchased certain small joint orthopaedic implants for worldwide distribution.

The Predecessor Company was notified in May 1995 that DCC, which filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, would no longer defend the Predecessor Company in such matters until it received further direction from the bankruptcy court. Based on the most recent plan of reorganization submitted to the court, it appears that the Predecessor Company would be considered an unsecured creditor and, under the terms of the plan, would receive 24% of any such claim as a cash payment with the remainder to be paid by a senior note due within ten years. There are several appeals regarding the confirmed plan of reorganization pending before the U.S. District Court in Detroit, Michigan, which have delayed implementation of the plan.

There can be no assurance that DCC will indemnify the Predecessor Company or the Company on any claims in the future. Although neither the Predecessor Company nor the Company maintains insurance for claims arising on products sold by DCC, the Company does not believe the outcome of any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In January 1996, the Predecessor Company entered into an agreement with a licensor of intellectual property (the "Licensor") to acquire an option to purchase rights to patents, ideas and designs related to certain spinal product

designs. In January 1997, the Predecessor Company entered into an additional agreement with the same Licensor to purchase rights to patents, ideas and designs related to additional spinal product designs. Both agreements required guaranteed royalties to be paid to the Licensor over a period of years.

In January 1999, the Predecessor Company entered into an exclusive license agreement with a third party orthopaedic company whereby the Predecessor Company sold its rights related to these spinal product designs for an up front $3.5 million license fee and royalties based upon future product sales. The Licensor filed a complaint in the United States District Court against the Predecessor Company alleging breach of contract and other charges related to the licensing of these spinal product designs to this third party. As this licensing arrangement was contested by the Licensor, the Predecessor Company deferred revenue on the $3.5 million license fee it had received.

15. Commitments and Contingencies: (Continued)
As of December 31, 2000, the Company had recorded a liability of $7.5 million for the estimated amount of settlement, which included the reclassification of the $3.5 million deferred license fee, in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying balance sheet. In January 2001, the Company and the Licensor executed a settlement and release agreement (the "S & R Agreement"). The Licensor and the Company agreed to irrevocably release and discharge the other party from any previous claims related to these spinal product designs. By February 28, 2001, the Company had fully paid its obligation to the Licensor. A portion of the proceeds ($3.5 million) to settle this liability came from an escrow established in connection with the acquisition of Wright (see Note 3).

During March 1998, the Company filed a complaint for injunctive relief in the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, against a former employee of the Company. In the complaint, the Company alleged that this former employee violated a "trade secrets" employment contract provision and had developed a calcium sulfate bone void filler product to compete against the Company's similar product. The court initially granted a temporary injunction barring the defendant from participating in direct competition against the Company in the calcium sulfate bone void filler market.

During 1999, the court set aside the temporary injunction and, in March 2000, conducted a hearing on the defendant's charges from being wrongfully enjoined. In May 2000, the court entered a judgement in favor of the defendant awarding the defendant compensatory damages of $4.8 million and punitive damages of $4.8 million. Additionally, the court awarded the defendant ongoing compensatory damages of $408,000 per month for the next twelve months or until final resolution of this case, whichever comes first, and assessed the Company for related court costs.

In December 2001, the Tennessee Court of Appeals reversed, in part, the trial court's ruling. The Court of Appeals reversed the punitive damages award and limited the total damages to the amount of the injunction bond of $500,000 which the Company has accrued. In February 2002, the defendant sought permission to appeal the Court of Appeal's findings.

Management believes that if an adverse outcome related to this appeal did occur, a portion of such judgment may be subject to reimbursement from the Company's applicable insurance carrier. Management does not believe that the resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial

position or results of operations.

On April 11, 2001, the FDA sent the Company a "warning letter" stating that the FDA believes ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty is a medical device that is subject to the premarket notification requirement. The Company believes that ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty and some of their other allograft-based products are human tissue and therefore are not subject to FDA approval as medical devices. The Company asked the FDA to designate ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty as a product regulated solely as a tissue. The FDA has orally advised the Company that after reviewing the Company's designation request it has decided to regulate ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty as a medical device. Upon official notification of this decision, the Company will submit a 510(k) premarket notification for the product. The Company has continued to market ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty after receiving the warning letter, and intends to continue to market and sell ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty. The FDA has not raised any objection to the Company's continued marketing and sale of ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty pending submission of the premarket notification. There can be no assurance that the 510(k) premarket notification that the Company intends to submit will be cleared by the FDA in a timely manner or at all. Also, the FDA may take enforcement action against the Company, including requiring the Company to modify or cease distributing ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, detaining or seizing the Company's inventory of ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, requiring the Company to recall ALLOMATRIX-TM- Injectable Putty, enjoining future violations and seeking criminal and civil penalties against the Company and its officers and directors, any of which could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations. However, the Company believes that such punitive actions by the FDA against the Company are unlikely. In 2000 and 2001, ALLOMATRIX-TM- products represented approximately 9% and 11% of the Company's total net sales, respectively. The net book value of long-lived assets related to ALLOMATRIX-TM- products totaled approximately $700,000 at December 31, 2001.

In March 2000, Howmedica Osteonics Corp. served a lawsuit against the Company alleging patent infringement. The lawsuit seeks an order of infringement, injunctive relief, compensatory damages and various other costs and relief. The Company believes it has

15. Commitments and Contingencies: (Continued)
strong defenses against this claim and intends to vigorously defend this lawsuit. The Company also believes this claim is, in part, covered pursuant to the Company's patent infringement insurance. Management does not believe that the outcome of this claim will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In 1999, groundwater contamination was detected at our Arlington, Tennessee facility. The Company is presently negotiating the terms of further investigation with state environmental officials; however, based on the Company's current assessment, it does not believe it will have a significant effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings, product liability claims and other matters which arise in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the amount of liability, if any, with respect to these matters will not materially affect the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

The Company has entered into various royalty agreements with third party surgeons and consultants. Minimum guaranteed payments under royalty or other consultant agreements, for which the Company has not recorded a liability, are as follows at December 31, 2001 (in thousands):

YEAR	AMOUNT
2002	$1,752
2003	1,112
2004	794
2005	475
2006	--
	$4,133

16. Related Party Transactions:

The Company compensates each of their non-employee and non-stockholder representative directors $12,000 per year. Non-employee directors are directors who are neither the Company's employees nor representatives of one of the Company's stockholders. The Company compensates the Chairman of its audit committee an additional $18,000 per year and the Chairman of its board of directors an additional $38,000 per year. In addition, the Company reimburses each member of its board of directors for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending the Company's board meetings. The Company does not compensate employee directors for Board meeting attendance or activities.

17. Segment Data:

The Company has one reportable segment, orthopaedic products, which includes the design, manufacture and marketing of reconstructive joint devices and bio-orthopaedic products. The Company's geographic business units consist of operations in the United States, Europe and Other (which principally represents Canada and Japan since August 2001). Identifiable assets are those assets used exclusively in the operations of each business unit. Revenues attributed to each geographic unit are based on the location in which the sale originated.

17. Segment Data: (Continued)
Net sales of orthopaedic products by category and information by geographic area are as follows (in thousands):

PREDECESSOR COMPANY	COMPANY	
PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 7, 1999	PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 8 TO DECEMBER 31, 1999	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

Net Sales by Product Line:			
Knees	$ 52,753	$ 3,448	$ 63,143
Hips	23,596	1,912	47,978
Extremities	13,774	836	17,285
Biologics	7,367	896	20,992
Other	3,704	884	8,154
Total	$ 101,194	$ 7,976	$ 157,552
Net Sales by Geographic Business Unit:			
United States	$ 90,589	$ 7,144	$ 113,323
Europe	7,499	714	41,018
Other	3,106	118	3,211
Total	$ 101,194	$ 7,976	$ 157,552
Operating Income (Loss):			
United States	$ (7,878)	$ (16,193)	$ (19,731)
Europe	1,153	(1,637)	(5,149)
Other	271	(118)	244
Total	$ (6,454)	$ (17,948)	$ (24,636)

	DECEMBER 31, 2000	DECEMBER 31, 2001
Long-lived Assets:		
United States	$ 68,488	$ 68,730
Europe	30,414	28,739
Other	862	2,255
Total	$ 99,764	$ 99,724

Sales to United States-based customers, aggregated $73.8 million, $5.7 million, $95.0 million, and $108.0 million for the period from January 1 to December 7, 1999, for the period from December 8 to December 31, 1999, and for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively. These sales along with United States export sales are included in United States sales in the above table. No single foreign country accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total net sales during 1999, 2000 or 2001; however, Italy and France together represented approximately 17% of the Company's total net sales in 2000 and 16% in 2001.

18. Secondary Offering:

In January 2002, the Company's Board of Directors authorized management to pursue a follow-on registration with the SEC to sell 6,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the public at an offering price to be determined. The Company anticipates that 3,000,000 of those shares will be sold to the public by certain of the Company's current shareholders.

19. Subsequent Events:

In January 2002, the Company received an interim award of $4.2 million in a commercial arbitration proceeding with a former business services provider of the Company's predecessor. In addition to the $4.2 million, the Company has

filed a motion with the arbitration panel seeking reimbursement of legal fees, costs and expenses. The Company is awaiting a ruling on its motion and a final award. The Company has to date not recorded any income with respect to this matter in its statement of operations.

[LOGO]