TUTOGEN MEDICAL INC Form 10-Q July 06, 2006

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

X Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities --- Exchange Act of 1934.

For the period ended March 31, 2006.

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities --- Exchange Act of 1934.

For the transition period from__ to__.

Commission File Number:

0-16128

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC. (Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida 59-3100165 (State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

13709 Progress Boulevard, Alachua, Florida 32615 (Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (386) 462-0402

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer X

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

As of May 31, 2006 there were outstanding 16,083,135 shares of Tutogen Medical,

1

Inc. Common Stock, par value \$0.01.

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX

PART I.		Financial Information.	Page No.
	ITEM 1.	Financial Statements.	
		Unaudited - Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - March 31, 2006 and September 30, 2005.	1
		Unaudited - Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 (as restated).	2
		Unaudited - Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 (as restated).	3
		Unaudited - Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders'Equity for the year ended September 30, 2005 and the six months ended March 31, 2006.	4
		Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited).	5
	ITEM 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.	15
	ITEM 3.	Quantitative Statements and Supplementary Data.	20
	ITEM 4.	Controls and Procedures.	20
PART II.			
	ITEM 4.	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security-Holders	22
	ITEM 5.	Other Information	23
	ITEM 6.	Exhibits	23
SIGNATURES			23

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (in thousands) (unaudited)

	MARCH 31, 2006		SEPTEMBE 2005
ASSETS			
Current Assets Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Accounts receivable - net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$	2 , 305 892	\$
of \$506 in March 2006 and \$462 in September 2005 Inventories – net		4,261 11,366	
Deferred tax asset Other current assets		1,205 1,002	
Total current assets		21,031	1
Property, plant and equipment, net		9,505	
Deposits		386	
Deferred tax asset		1,509	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	32 , 431	\$ 2 ======
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities	^	1 540	
Accounts payable Accounts expenses	\$	1,543 2,778	\$
Other current liabilities		1,752	
Accrued commissions		1,793	
Short-term borrowing		2,441	
Current portion of deferred distribution fees		975	
Current portion of long-term debt		492	
Total current liabilities		11,774	
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Deferred distribution fees Long-term debt		2,919 3,358	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,051	1
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 30,000,000 authorized; 16,038,585			
and 15,932,960 shares issued and outstanding		161	
Additional paid-in capital		36,900	3
Accumulated other comprehensive income Accumulated deficit		1,874 (24,555)	(2
Total shareholders' equity		14,380	1
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$	32,431	\$ 2 ======

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

1

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (in thousands except per share data) (unaudited)

	2006	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006 2005 (as restated see Note 14)			
REVENUE	\$ 9,115	\$ 7,554	\$		
COST OF REVENUE	4,111	4,691			
Gross profit	5,004	2,863			
OPERATING EXPENSES					
General and administrative	1,498	1,289			
Distribution and marketing	3,201	2,786			
Research and development	443	452			
	5,142	4,527			
OPERATING LOSS	(138)	(1,664)			
FOREIGN EXCHANGE (LOSS) GAIN	(146)	183			
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(7)	24			
INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE)	100	(16)			
	(53)	191			
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT	(191)	(1,473)			
Income tax benefit	(213)	(344)			
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 22 ========	\$ (1,129) ====================================	====		
Comprehensive Income (Loss): Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	399	(344)			
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 421 ========	\$ (1,473) ====================================			
AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING FOR BASIC					
(LOSS) PER SHARE	15,972,871	15,915,960	15,		

BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.07)	\$
	=========	=========	=====
AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING FOR DILUTED			
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE	16,538,916	15,915,960	15,9
	========	========	=====
DILUTED (LOSS) PER SHARE	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.07)	Ç
	=========	========	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (in thousands) (unaudited)

	SIX MONTHS END 2006	DED MARCH 31, 2005
	(as restated	see Note 14)
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (59)	\$ (3,043)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash		
used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	257	382
Amortization of deferred distribution fees revenue	(271)	(326)
Deferred income taxes	(334)	115
Provision for inventory write-downs	105	(492)
Share-based compensation	235	_
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(787)	520
Inventories	(1,916)	2,094
Other current assets	(379)	134
Accounts payable	(7)	(753)
Accrued expenses	(990)	(415)
Other current liabilities	542	(400)
Accrued commissions	28	423
Deferred distribution fees	1,650	_
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,926)	(1,761)
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Investment in a marketable security	_	(491)
Change in restricted cash	(892)	·
Deposits on purchases of property and equipment	(386)	_
Purchase of property and equipment	(2,964)	(617)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,242)	(1,108)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuance of common stock	286	_

Proceeds from long-term borrowings Proceeds from short-term borrowings Repayment of short-term borrowings Repayment of long-term debt	3,120 1,504 (110) (85)	- - - (67)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,715	(67)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	196	424
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,257)	(2,512)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3 , 562	5 , 063
Cash and Equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,305 ======	\$ 2,551
Supplemental cash flow disclosures: Interest paid	\$ 147 ======	\$ 32 ======
Income taxes paid	\$ - =======	\$ 61 =======

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

3

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006

(Unaudited)

(In Thousands, Except for Share Data)

	Common Stock (\$.01 par)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (1)	Accumul Defic
BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 2005	159	36,381	1,678	(24,4
Stock issued on exercise of options	2	284	=	
Share-based compensation		235	_	
Net loss (as restated, see Note 13)	-	_	_	(
Foreign currency translation adjustment	_	_	196	
BALANCE, March 31, 2006	\$ 161	\$ 36,900	\$ 1,874	\$ (24,5

(1) Represents foreign currency translation adjustments. See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

4

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

March 31, 2006

(in thousands, except share data)

(1) OPERATIONS AND ORGANIZATION

Tutogen Medical, Inc. with its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Company") processes, manufactures and distributes worldwide, specialty surgical products and performs tissue processing services for neuro, orthopedic, reconstructive and general surgical applications. The Company's core business is processing human donor tissue, utilizing its patented Tutoplast(R) process, for distribution to hospitals and surgeons. The Company processes at its two manufacturing facilities in Germany and the United States and distributes its products and services to over 30 countries worldwide.

(2) BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial reporting. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary in order to make the financial statements not misleading have been made. Operating results for the three and six months ended March 31, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006. The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended September 30, 2005.

(3) NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement No. 123R "SFAS No. 123R", Share-Based Payment, that requires compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions to be recognized in the financial statements. The Company began complying with SFAS No. 123R for the three months ended December 31, 2005. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 107, Share-Based Payment ("SAB No. 107"), which provides interpretive guidance related to the interaction between SFAS No. 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations, as well as provides the SEC staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements. See footnote 4, "stock-based awards", regarding the impact of these pronouncements on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43. SFAS No. 151 requires idle facility expenses, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) costs to be excluded from the cost of inventory and expensed when incurred. It also requires that allocation of fixed overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. This statement

is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 151 during the three months ended December 31, 2005 did not have a material impact on the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

5

(4) STOCK-BASED AWARDS

The Company maintains the 1996 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") (4,000,000 shares authorized) under which incentive and nonqualified options have been granted to employees, directors and certain key affiliates. Under the Plan, options may be granted at not less than the fair market value on the date of grant. Options may be subject to a vesting schedule and expire four, five or ten years from grant. This plan remains in effect for all options issued during it's life.

The Plan was superseded by the Tutogen Medical Inc. Incentive and Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan (the "New Plan") (1,000,000 shares authorized), adopted by the Board of Directors on December 5, 2005 and ratified by the shareholders on March 13, 2006. Under the New Plan, options may be granted at not less than the fair market value on the date of grant. Options may be subject to a vesting schedule and expire four, five or ten years from grant.

Effective October 1, 2005, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R which establishes the financial accounting and reporting standards for stock-based compensation plans. SFAS No. 123R requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based awards made to employees and directors. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period of the entire award (generally the vesting period of the award). As a result of adopting SFAS No. 123R, the Company's net loss before income taxes and net loss for the three and six months ended March 31, 2006 was \$139 and \$235, respectively, more than if the Company had continued to account for stock-based compensation under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and its related interpretations. Basic and diluted net loss per share for the three and six months ended March 31, 2006 was not affected by the adoption SFAS No. 123R. In addition, there was no tax effect related to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R due to the recording of a full valuation allowance against U.S. net deferred tax assets.

The Company elected to use the modified prospective transition method as permitted by SFAS No. 123R and, therefore, financial results for prior periods have not been restated. Under this transition method, stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended March 31, 2006 includes expense for all equity awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of October 1, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS No. 123,") as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure." Since the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, there have been no changes to the Company's stock compensation plans or modifications to outstanding stock-based awards which would increase the value of any awards outstanding. Compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards granted subsequent to October 1, 2005 was based on the grant-date fair value determined in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123R.

During the quarter and six months ended March 31, 2006, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$139 and \$235, respectively relating to stock options granted during the three and six months ended March 31, 2006 in addition to the vesting of options outstanding as of October 1, 2005. All such expense was recognized within "General and administrative expense" in the Statement of Operations. There were no significant capitalized stock-based compensation costs at March 31, 2006.

Prior to October 1, 2005, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation in accordance with APB 25 and also followed the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123. Under APB 25, the Company accounted for stock-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method as allowed under SFAS No. 123. Under the intrinsic value method, no stock-based compensation expense had been recognized in the Company's Statement of Operations because the exercise price of the Company's stock options granted to employees and directors equaled the fair market value of the underlying stock at the date of grant. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share for the three and six months ended March 31, 2005 and illustrates the effect on net loss and loss per share as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to its stock plans:

6

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2005	Six Months March 3 2005
Net loss:	\$(1,129)	\$(3,043
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of related tax effects	22 	31
Pro forma net loss	\$(1,151) ======	\$(3,074 ======
Basic and diluted loss per share: As reported Pro forma using the fair value method	\$(0.07) \$(0.07)	\$(0.19 \$(0.19

The fair value of each stock option grant is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

Expected Volatility	54.3%	48.6%
Risk-free interest rate (range)	4-4.1%	4-4.1%
Expected term (in years)	5.00	5.00

EXPECTED VOLATILITY. The Company's methodology for computing the expected volatility is based solely on the Company's historical volatility.

EXPECTED TERM. The expected term is based on employee exercise patterns during the Company's history and expectations of employee exercise behavior in the future giving consideration to the contractual terms of the stock-based awards.

RISK-FREE INTEREST RATE. The interest rate used in valuing awards is based on the yield at the time of grant of a U.S. Treasury security with an equivalent remaining term.

DIVIDEND YIELD. The Company has never paid cash dividends, and does not currently intend to pay cash dividends, and thus has assumed a 0% dividend yield.

PRE-VESTING FORFEITURES. Estimates of pre-vesting option forfeitures are based on Company experience and industry trends. The Company will adjust its estimate of forfeitures over the requisite service period based on the extent to which actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures will be recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change and will also impact the amount of compensation expense to be recognized in future periods.

7

Presented below is a summary of the status of the Company's stock options as of December 31, 2005, and related transactions for the quarter then ended:

STOCK OPTIONS	NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES (000'S)	EXERCISE		AGGREG INTRIN VAI
Outstanding at September 30, 2005 Granted Canceled Exercised	28	\$ 2.64 3.12 2.53	5.1 10.0	\$
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	2,491	\$ 2.65	5.3	\$
Granted Canceled Exercised	(6)	3.22 3.58 2.70	10.0	
Outstanding at March 31, 2006	2 , 485	\$ 2.66	4.9	\$
Vested or expected to vest	2,236	\$ 2.66	4.8	\$
Fully vested at March 31, 2006	1,883	\$ 2.49	2.1	\$

As of March 31, 2006, 239,178 stock options were available for grant. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the six months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005 was \$3.20 and \$1.43, respectively. Cash received from option exercises for the six months ended

March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005, was \$285 and \$0 respectively.

As of March 31, 2006, there was \$445 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.2 years.

(5) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted Earnings (loss) per EPS for net income and net income available to common shareholders (in thousands, except per share amounts):

		ree Months Ended March 31, 2006	d		ee Months arch 31,
	come erator	Shares Denominator	Per Share	Income imerator	Shar Denomi
Net Income (loss) BASIC EPS:	\$ 22			\$ (1,129)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 22	15,973	\$0.00 =====	\$ (1,129)	15 , 9
Effect of dilutive securities:					
Stock options DILUTED EPS:		629			
Net income (loss) assumed conversions	\$ 22	16,602	\$0.00	\$ (1,129)	15,

For the three months ended March 31, 2006, weighted average options to purchase 387,960 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$3.62 to \$11.00 per share were outstanding but were not included in the computation of the duluted EPS because the options werer antidilutive under the treasury stock method. A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators for the six months ended March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005 has not been included as the Company incurred net losses during those respective periods.

8

(6) INVENTORIES

Major classes of inventory at March 31, 2006 and September 30, 2005 were as follows:

	March 31, 2006		-	mber 30, 2005
Raw materials Work in process	\$	2,377 5,414	\$	1,753 4,219

Less reserves for obsolescence	 3,901 	 3,278
	\$ 11,366	\$ 9,554

(7) INCOME TAXES

The Company has approximately \$15,200 of federal net operating loss carryforwards expiring beginning in 2008 and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$14,700 that will begin to expire in September 2006.

The Company has a corporate net operating loss carryforward for German income tax purposes of approximately \$4,283 (3,546 Euros), and a trade net operation loss carryforward for German income tax purposes of approximately \$1,828 (1,514 Euros), which can be carried forward indefinitely.

The Company continually reviews the adequacy and necessity of the valuation allowance in accordance with the provisions of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. As of March 31, 2006, the Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance on the net deferred tax assets attributable to its domestic operations. The Company does not maintain a valuation allowance on its International deferred tax assets, because management believes it is more likely than not that these tax benefits will be realized through the generation of future International taxable income.

The Company has not recorded deferred income taxes on the undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries because it is management's intent to indefinitely reinvest such earnings. Upon distribution of these earnings, the Company may be subject to U.S. income taxes and/or foreign withholding taxes.

(8) LONG-TERM DEBT

As of March 31, 2006, the Company has a \$1,300 construction loan with a financing company which has provided funding for the expansion of its U.S. manufacturing facility. With the completion of the manufacturing facility in May 2006, the construction loan converted into a long-term capital lease. The Company will commence lease payments of \$55 per month over 24 months. At the end of the term, the company has the option to purchase the property for a price determined by the company and the lessor or continue to extend the lease for additional time periods.

On March 31, 2006, the Company refinanced a \$1,800 construction loan which provided funding for the expansion of its German manufacturing facility. The loan has a term of six years and an interest rate of 5.15% which was fixed by an interest rate swap entered into on March 31, 2006 (See Note 9 for hedging activities). As of March 31, 2006, approximately \$900 of the proceeds received in this financing were restricted for the purpose of funding the continued construction of the German manufacturing facility.

9

(9) HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company accounts for its hedging activities in accordance with SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities", as amended. SFAS No. 133 requires that all hedging activities be recognized in the balance sheet as assets or liabilities and be measured at fair value. Gains or losses from the change in fair value of hedging instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded in other comprehensive income. The Company's policy is to specifically identify the assets, liabilities or future commitments being hedged and monitor the hedge to determine if it continues to be effective. The Company does not enter into or hold derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The fair value of the Company's interest rate swap agreement is based on dealer quotes. The fair value of the interest rate swap was approximately \$0 on March 31, 2006.

(10) SEGMENT DATA

The Company operates principally in one industry providing specialty surgical products and tissue processing services. These operations include two geographically determined segments: the United States and Europe ("International"). The accounting policies of these segments are consistent with prior periods. The Company evaluates performance based on the operating income of each segment. The Company accounts for inter-segment sales and transfers at contractually agreed-upon prices.

The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer products and services to different geographic markets. They are managed separately because of the unique regulatory and marketing differences in these markets as well as their physical location.

A summary of the operations and assets by segment as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively are as follows:

THREE MONTHS - 2006

SEGMENT DATA	INTERNATIONAL U		US 		TOTAL	
GROSS REVENUE LESS: INTERCOMPANY	\$	3,742 (600)	\$	5 , 973 –	\$	9 , 715 (600)
TOTAL REVENUE - THIRD PARTY	\$	3,142	\$	5 , 973	\$	9,115
OPERATING LOSS	\$	(47)	\$	(91)	\$	(138)
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$	(5)	\$	27	\$	22
TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	\$	17,589	\$	14,842	\$	32,431
	THR	EE MONTHS - 2	005			
SEGMENT DATA	INT	ERNATIONAL		US		TOTAL
GROSS REVENUE LESS: INTERCOMPANY	\$	4,285 (1,459)	\$	4,728 -	\$	9,013 (1,459)

10

TOTAL REVENUE - THIRD PARTY	\$	2,826	\$	4,728	\$ 7,554
OPERATING LOSS	\$	(668)	\$	(996)	\$ (1,664)
NET LOSS	\$	(477)	\$	(652)	\$ (1,129)
TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	\$	17,455	\$	12,286	\$ 29,741
	SIX	MONTHS - 20	06		
SEGMENT DATA	 INT	ERNATIONAL		 US	 TOTAL
GROSS REVENUE LESS: INTERCOMPANY		7,558 (1,791)		-	(1,791)
TOTAL REVENUE - THIRD PARTY		5 , 767			
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	\$	177	\$	(558)	\$ (381)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$	137	\$	(196)	\$ (59)
TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	\$	17,589	\$	14,842	\$ 32,431
	SIX	MONTHS - 20	05		
SEGMENT DATA	INI	ERNATIONAL		US 	 TOTAL
GROSS REVENUE LESS: INTERCOMPANY	\$	8,249 (3,266)	\$	9,644	\$ 17,893 (3,266)
TOTAL REVENUE - THIRD PARTY	\$	4,983	\$	9,644	\$ 14,627
OPERATING LOSS	\$	(1,605)	\$	(1,521)	\$ (3,126)
NET LOSS	\$	(1,446)	\$	(1,597)	\$ (3,043)
TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS	\$	17 , 455	\$	12 , 286	\$ 29 , 741

(11) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In 2003, the Company received a proposed judgment in Germany as the result

of a dispute between the Company and a former international distributor. The estimated settlement, including legal costs was accrued as a litigation contingency. In 2004, a decision by the court of appeal in Germany resulted in a reduction of the original proposed judgment received against the Company by \$406. At March 31, 2006 and September 30, 2005, the Company maintained an accrual of \$459 with respect to the remaining

11

appeal and legal costs. Management believes that such accrual is sufficient and that the final settlement will not have a material impact on results of operations.

On October 12, 2005, the Company issued a voluntary recall of all product units, which utilized donor tissue received from BioMedical Tissue Services/BioTissue Recovery Services ("BioMedical"). This action was taken because the Company was unable to satisfactorily confirm that BioMedical had properly obtained donor consent. The Company quarantined all BioMedical products in its inventory, having a value of \$1,046 and notified all customers and distributors of record regarding this action. In connection with the recall, the Company wrote off \$174 of inventory during 2005, and currently has reserved \$872 for quarantined unprocessed tissue. Additionally, as of September 30, 2005, the Company had accrued \$250 of related costs in connection with the recall. During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company recorded an adjustment of approximately \$150 to reduce this accrual as a result of a change in management's estimate of other related costs. The effect of this adjustment was to reduce cost of revenue by approximately \$150.

In January 2006, the Company was named as one of several defendants in a class action suit related to the BioMedical recall. It is management's opinion that it is too early in the process to determine the effect of this class action on the financial condition of the Company. However, the Company intends to vigorously defend this matter and does not believe that settlement of this class action will have an adverse material effect on the Company's operations, cash flow or financial position.

The Company is party to various claims, legal actions, complaints and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In management's opinion, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

12

(12) RELATED PARTY

The Company has an exclusive license and distribution agreement with Zimmer Spine, a wholly owned subsidiary of Zimmer Holdings, Inc., whereby Zimmer Spine has been granted the right to act as the Company's exclusive distributor of bone tissue for spinal applications in the United States. For the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 product sales to Zimmer spine totaled \$425 and \$483, respectively, representing 4.7% and 6.4% respectively of our total revenues. For the six months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 product sales to Zimmer spine totaled \$799 and \$1,533, respectively, representing 4.7% and 10.5% respectively of our total revenues. Accounts receivable from Zimmer Spine were \$156 and \$44 at March 31, 2006 and September 30, 2005 respectively.

The Company has also engaged Zimmer Dental, a wholly owned subsidiary of Zimmer Holdings, Inc., to act as an exclusive distributor for the Company's bone tissue for dental applications in the United States and certain international markets. Under this distribution agreement, the Company sells directly to Zimmer Dental's customers. For the quarters ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, Zimmer Dental was paid commissions aggregating approximately \$1,793 and \$1,308, respectively. For the six months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, Zimmer Dental was paid commissions aggregating approximately \$3,358 and \$2,502, respectively. Accounts payable to Zimmer Dental total \$1,793 and \$1,740 at March 31, 2006 and September 30, 2005, respectively.

Zimmer CEP (formerly Centerpulse) USA Holding Co., a subsidiary of Zimmer Holdings, Inc., is a significant owner of the Company's outstanding shares of Common Stock.

(13) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 10, 2006, Zimmer Holdings Inc. ("Zimmer") filed an amended Schedule 13 (d) expressing its intention to initiate discussions with the Company which could possibly include further investment by Zimmer in securities of the Company or the acquisition by Zimmer of some or all of the outstanding common stock of the Company.

On June 28, 2006, the Company entered into a three year distribution agreement (with options to extend) with Mentor Corporation. Mentor has the exclusive North American rights for the use of Tutoplast Dermis in the dermatology and plastic surgery markets for breast reconstruction. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that this agreement will have on its financial statements.

On June 30, 2006, the company issued a \$3,000 convertible debenture and warrants to purchase up to 175,000 shares of its common stock. The debenture bears interest at 5.0% per year, is due upon the earlier of 12 months or upon a change of control of the Company and is convertible into common stock at a price of \$5.15 per share at any time at the election of the holder. The warrants are exercisable at \$5.15 per share at any time at the election of the shareholder until the earlier of the third anniversary of the date of issuance or upon a change in control of the Company.

On June 30 2006, the Company announced the appointment of Dr. Karl Koschatzky as Managing Director of the Company's German subsidiary replacing Mr. Manfred Kruger. In connection with Mr. Kruger's separation from the Company, he will be paid 278,607 Euro plus benefits in twelve equal monthly payments of 23,217 Euro during the period from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007.

13

(14) RESTATEMENT

As part of the financial review for the three and six months ended March 31, 2005, the Company became aware of misstatements in previously reported inventory and cost of revenue. The Company discovered that the misstatements were attributable to errors in the calculation of intercompany profit to be eliminated during the consolidation process for prior periods. While investigating the inventory errors, the Company also discovered other errors affecting the Company's deferred tax benefit, accrued expenses, general and administrative and distribution and marketing expenses for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. As a

result, the Company has restated the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended March 31, 2005 to correct these errors.

The impact of this restatement on the accompanying consolidated financial statements is summarized below:

For the three months ended March 31, 2005		As Treviously Reported	-	justments
Cost of revenues	\$	4,801	\$	(11 11
Gross profit Operating loss		2,753 (1,774)		11
Net loss		(1,774)		11
Comprehensive loss		(1,583)		11
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.08)		(0.
		As		
	P	reviously		
For the six months Ended March 31, 2005		Reported 	-	justments
Cost of revenues	\$	8,561	\$	42
Gross profit	'	6,066		(42
Operating loss		(2,704)		(42
Net loss		(2,621)		(42
Comprehensive loss		(2,679)		(42
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.16)		(0.0
Cash flows from operating activities				,
Net loss		(2,621)		(42
Inventories		1672		42

14

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (IN THOUSANDS)

RESTATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying management's discussion and analysis of the company's financial condition and results of operations included in this report reflects the impact of the restatement described in Note 14 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements typically are identified by use of terms such as "may," "will," "should," "plan," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," and similar words, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. Actual results could differ significantly from those discussed herein. Some of the matters described in the "Risk Factors" and "Description of Business"

sections of its Form 10-K and other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, constitute cautionary statements, including certain risks and uncertainties, that could cause actual results to vary materially from the future results indicated in such forward-looking statements. Other factors could also cause actual results to vary materially from the future results indicated in such forward-looking statements. The following discussion of our results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and Notes included in Part I. "Financial Information".

BUSINESS

Dental sales continue to grow. For spine sales, management believes that the second half of fiscal year 2006 will improve as Zimmer has commenced purchases for new products. The Company will be entering the important hernia repair market with Davol as the Company's distribution partner the second half of the fiscal 2006 year. The expansion of the US facility will be completed during the third quarter. We expect gross margins to continue to improve by fiscal year end 2006 as a result of continued efficiencies.

Europe continues to grow at double-digit growth patterns. In conjunction with this, the Company is also expanding the physical plant in Neunkirchen, Germany in order to fully support the growing and important international segment.

The Company's ability to generate positive operational cash flow is dependent upon increasing revenues supported by increased tissue procurement, controlling costs and the development of additional markets and surgical applications worldwide. While the Company believes that it continues to make progress in these areas, there can be no assurances.

15

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006 AND 2005

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006, increased 21% to \$9,115 from \$7,554 for the same period in 2005. The U.S. operation had an 26% increase in revenues to \$5,973 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$4,728 for the same period last year. This increase was fueled primarily by the continued increase in the demand for the Company's Tutoplast(R) bone products for dental applications sold by Zimmer Dental, the Company's marketing partner. The dental business in the U.S. increased 40% from the three-month period a year ago. The International operation had an increase of 11% in revenue from \$2,826 to \$3,142 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The increase in International revenue was primarily due to increased sales in Germany and France through direct sales force efforts and as certain regulatory provisions which have been cleared. An analysis of revenues by major business segment is as follows:

(000'S OMITTED)	Three Months 03/31/06	Three Months 03/31/05
Spine Dental Surgical Specialties	\$ 425 4,338 1,210	\$ 483 3,102 1,143
Total - U.S.	\$ 5,973	\$ 4,728
Germany	\$ 780	\$ 579

France ROW Other	560 1,675 127	212 1,884 151
Total - International	\$ 3,142	\$ 2,826
Total Consolidated	\$ 9 , 115	\$ 7 , 554

Gross margin for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was 55% as compared to 38% for the comparable period last year. The higher gross margin was due to greater efficiencies in the U.S. operations as manufacturing capabilities have come on line.

General and administrative expenses increased 16% for the three months ended March 31, 2006 over the comparable period last year. The increase from prior year quarter to this quarter was primarily due to increased costs of \$139 associated with stock option expenses, and costs related to new personnel. General and Administrative expenses were 16% and 17% of total revenues for both the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Distribution and marketing expenses increased 15% for the three months ended March 31, 2006 over the comparable period last year. The increase was primarily due to higher marketing fees paid to Zimmer Dental of \$1,798\$ versus \$1,416 a year ago as a result of the 40% increase in dental revenues in the U.S. As a percentage of revenues, distribution and marketing expenses were 35% and 37% for the three months ended 2006 and 2005, respectively.

16

Research and development expenses remained at similar levels for the three months ended March 31, 2006, over the comparable period last year. As a percentage of revenues, research and development expenses decreased from 6% for quarter ended March 31, 2005 to 5% for the quarter ended March 31, 2006.

The Company had a foreign exchange loss for the quarter of \$146. This was the result of a higher volume inter-company transactions between the U.S. subsidiary and the foreign subsidiary and the currency fluctuations of the dollar during this quarter versus the euro during this quarter last year.

Interest expense decreased \$116 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the prior period last year. The decrease in interest expense is primarily associated with the capitalization of interest related to the debt facilities to fund the expansion of the manufacturing facilities in the U.S. and Germany.

As a result of the above, net income for the three months ended March 31, 2006 totaled \$22 or \$0.00 basic and diluted loss per share as compared to a net loss of \$1,129 or \$0.07 basic and diluted loss per share for the comparable period in 2005. The net loss decreased due to increased sales and improved gross margins.

Six months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005

Revenues for the six months ended March 31, 2006, increased 17% to \$17,149 from \$14,627 for the same period in 2005. The U.S. operation had an 18% increase in revenues from \$9,644 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 to \$11,382 for the current six-month period. This increase was fueled by the continuing increase in the demand for the Company's Tutoplast(R) bone products for dental applications sold by Zimmer Dental, the Company's marketing partner. The dental business in the U.S. increased 44% from the six-month period a year ago. The

spine revenues continue to be impacted by the high inventory levels at the Company's marketing partner, Zimmer Spine. The International operation had an increase of 16% from \$4,983 for the six-months ended March 31, 2005 to \$5,767 for the six-month period ended March 31, 2006. The increase in International revenue was primarily due to increased sales in Germany and France through direct sales force efforts and as certain regulatory provisions have been cleared. An analysis of revenues for the six months ended March 31, 2006 by major business segment is as follows:

(000's omitted)	Six Months 03/31/06	Six Months 03/31/05		
Spine Dental Surgical Specialties	\$ 799 8,223 2,360	\$ 1,533 5,701 2,410		
Total - U.S.	\$ 11,382	\$ 9,644		
Germany France ROW Other	\$ 1,575 834 3,105 253	\$ 899 627 3,157 300		
Total - International	\$ 5,767	\$ 4,983		
Total Consolidated	\$ 17,149	\$ 14,627		

Gross margin for the six months ended March 31, 2006 was 56% as compared to 39% for the comparable period last year. The higher gross margin was due to greater efficiencies in the U.S. operations as manufacturing capabilities have come on line.

17

General and administrative expenses increased 26% for the six months ended March 31, 2006 over the comparable period last year. The increase for the six-month period was primarily due to the increased costs of \$235 associated with stock option expenses, additional costs related to Sarbanes Oxley and personnel costs. As a percentage of revenues general and administrative expenses were 18% and 17% for the six months ended 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Distribution and marketing expenses increased 10% for the six months ended March 31, 2006 over the comparable period last year. The increase was primarily due to higher distribution fees paid to Zimmer Dental of 3,347 versus 2,668 a year ago as a result of the 44% increase in dental revenues in the U.S. As a percentage of revenues, distribution and marketing expenses were 35% and 38% for the six months ended 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Research and development expenses remained at similar levels for the six months ended March 31, 2006 as compared to the comparable period last year. As a percentage of revenues, research and development expenses decreased from 6% for the six-months ended March 31, 2006 to 5% for the six months ended 2006.

The Company had a foreign exchange loss for the six-month period of \$28. This was the result of a higher volume of inter-company transactions between the U.S. subsidiary and the foreign subsidiary and the currency fluctuations of the dollar versus the Euro during this period in 2005.

Interest expense decreased \$53 for the six months ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same period last year. The decrease in interest expense is primarily associated with the capitalization of interest related to the debt facilities to fund the expansion of the manufacturing facilities in the U.S. and Germany.

As a result of the above, the net loss for the six months ended March 31, 2006 totaled \$59 or \$0.00 basic and diluted loss per share as compared to a net loss of \$3,043 or \$0.19 basic and diluted loss per share for the comparable period in 2005. The decrease in net loss is associated with increased sales and improved gross margins.

Inventory

Net Inventory increased 19%, from \$9,555 at last fiscal year-end to \$11,366 at March 31, 2006. Raw material levels increased 21% due to increased sales and purchase orders. Similarly, work-in-process ("WIP") is up 28%. Finished goods levels are up 9%.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in the annual report. However, certain of the accounting policies are particularly important to the portrayal of the financial position and results of operations and require the application of significant judgment by management; as a result, they are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. In applying those policies, management uses its judgment to determine the appropriate assumptions to be used in the determination of certain estimates. Those estimates are based on historical experience, terms of existing contracts, observance of trends in the industry, information provided by customers and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate. The Company's significant accounting policies include:

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (weighted average basis) or market. Work in process and finished goods include costs attributable to direct labor and overhead. Reserves for slow moving and obsolete inventories are provided based on historical experience, current product demand and the remaining shelf life. The adequacy of these reserves is evaluated quarterly.

18

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable. Revenue on product sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the price is fixed and final, delivery has occurred and there is a reasonable assurance of collection of the sales proceeds. Oral or written purchase authorizations are generally obtained from customers for a specified amount of product at a specified price. Title transfers at the time of shipment. Customers are provided with a limited right of return. Revenue is recognized at shipment. Reasonable and reliable estimates of product returns are made in accordance with SFAS No. 48 and allowances for doubtful accounts is based on significant historical experience. Revenue from service sales is recognized when the service procedures have been completed or applicable milestones have been achieved. Revenue from distribution fees includes nonrefundable payments received as a result of exclusive distribution agreements between the Company and independent distributors. Distribution fees under these arrangements are recognized ratably over the life of the contract.

Foreign Currency Translation. The functional currency of the Company's

German subsidiary is the Euro for the years 2006 and 2005. Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated at the period end exchange rate ("spot rate") while revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustments, representing unrealized, non-cash losses or gains are made directly to comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries, which are made in currencies different from their own, are included in net income as they occur. The Company recognized a foreign currency translation loss of \$146 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 as compared to a gain of \$183 for the quarter ended March 31, 2005. The Company recognized a foreign currency translation loss of \$29 for the six months ending March 31, 2006 versus a loss of \$397 for the six months ended March 31, 2005.

Valuation Of Deferred Tax Asset. We record valuation allowances to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amounts estimated to be recognized. While we consider taxable income in assessing the need for a valuation allowance, in the event we determine we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in the future, it is more likely than not, that an adjustment would be made and income increased in the period of such determination. Likewise, in the event we determine we would not be able to realize all or part of our deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment would be made and charged to income in the period of such determination.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2006, the Company has working capital of \$9,257 as compared to \$8,434 at September 30, 2005. The Company maintains current working capital credit lines totaling 1,500 euros (approximately \$1,800) with two German banks and a \$1,500 credit line with a U.S. bank. At March 31, 2006, the Company had outstanding \$900 on the credit lines in Germany and \$1,500 outstanding on the U.S. credit line to support ongoing working capital initiatives.

The Company had a negative cash flow from operations of \$2,311 for the six months ended March 31, 2006 as compared to a negative cash flow from operations of \$1,761 for the same period in 2005. The primary reasons for the increased cash utilized for operating activities in 2006 was due mainly to increased inventory purchase, offset somewhat by the receipt of a deferred distribution payment and a reduced net loss for the six-month period. Cash flows used in investing activities increased to \$4,242 as the company continued to expand its manufacturing facilities in the U.S. and Germany. The increase in investing activities has been financed by interim construction facilities of \$1,300 and \$1,800 in the U.S. and Germany, respectively. The Company's ability to generate positive operational cash flow is dependent upon increased revenues supported by increased tissue procurement, controlling costs and the development of additional markets and surgical applications worldwide. While the Company believes that it continues to make progress in these areas, there can be no assurances.

19

Future minimum rental payments required under Company's leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of March 31, 2006 are as follows:

2006	\$ 562
2007	995
2008	755
2009	388
2010	65

\$ 2,765

Long-term debt consists of senior debt construction loans. Future minimum payments as of March 31, 2006 are as follows: (1)

			====	=====
			\$	3 , 358
Less	current	portion		492
			\$	3,850
2009				1,452
2008				690
2007				1,143
2006			\$	565

(1) The above payments do not include interest.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

For information regarding the Company's exposure to certain market risks, see Item 7A, Quantitative Statements and Supplementary Data, in the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended September 30, 2005. There have been no significant changes in our market risk exposures from the fiscal 2005 year-end.

We are subject to market risk from exposure to changes in interest rates based upon our financing, investing and cash management activities. A 1% increase in interest rates would not have a material effect on our results of operations.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As part of the financial review for the three and six months ended March 31, 2006 under the direction of the Company's chief executive officer and new chief financial officer, the Company conducted an analysis of the Company's inventory on hand as of prior reporting periods, its policies and procdures over certain journal entries recorded in the financial close process, and the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, (as defined in Rule 13(a) - 15(e) under the 34 Act). The evaluation led the Company to conclude that as of September 30, 2005, the Company's controls and procedures relating to the calculation of intercompany profit and certain journal entries recorded in the financial close process were deficient, resulting in a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, the Company concluded that as of September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2005 the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file under the Securities and Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

As a result, the Company has restated the financial statements for prior periods. (See Note 13 to the accompanying unaudited interim condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.)

A material weakness in internal control is a significant deficiency or combination of significant deficiencies that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the Company. For the quarter ended March 31, 2006, the Company has subsequently taken steps to remediate this material weakness including designing and implementing a more effective and precise analytic model for calculating intercompany profit. Additionally, the Company has developed a system for assuring the accuracy of this model. This system includes an enhanced reporting process for determining actual costs and transfer prices used in the calculation of intercompany profit to be eliminated during the consolidation process. Also, the Company has designed and documented new policies and procedures to strengthen its controls over certain journal entries recorded in its financial close process.

Management believes that these subsequent changes in the design of internal controls have strengthened the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as well as its internal control over financial reporting, and have remediated the material weakness that the Company identified in its internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2005. The Company has discussed this material weakness and its remediation program with its Audit Committee. The Company recognizes that controls and procedures can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Accordingly, the Company intends to continue to refine its internal control over financial reporting on an ongoing basis as it deems appropriate.

The Company instituted the changes noted above during its financial close process during the quarter ended March 31, 2006 to materially enhance its internal control over financial reporting of inventory, net revenues and cost of revenues.

Changes in Control:

Except as described above, there has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, those controls.

21

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Please refer to Footnote 8 of the Interim Financial Statements.

- ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS
 None.
- ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES None.
- ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITIES HOLDERS

An annual Meeting of Stockholders was held on March 14, 2005. All management's nominees for director, as listed in the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting, were elected.

Listed below are the matters voted on by stockholders and the number of votes cast at the Annual Meeting:

(a) Election of eight members of the Board of Directors.

Name	Voted For	Voted Against	Votes Withheld
G. Russell Cleveland	11,730,141	0	611,988
Roy D. Crowninshield	12,088,562	0	253 , 567
Neal Freeman	12,074,904	0	267,225
J. Harold Helderman	12,067,131	0	274,998
Udo Henseler	12,085,914	0	256,215
Guy L. Mayer	12,088,081	0	254,048
Adrian J. R. Smith	12,082,066	0	260,063
Carlton E. Turner	12,080,879	0	261,250

(b) Adopt an Incentive and Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan covering 1,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock

 Voted For:
 8,007,221

 Voted Against:
 794,348

 Votes Abstained:
 85,889

 Broker Non-Votes
 3,454,671

(c) Ratification of the appointment of Deloitte and Touche L.L.P. as independent auditors of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006.

Voted For: 12,305,091 Voted Against: 21,240 Votes Abstained: 15,798

22

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

The Company filed three reports on Form 8-K during the quarter ended March 31, 2006.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14. ***
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14. ***
- 32. Certification of Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.***

Broker Non-Votes and Abste

*** Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

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

TUTOGEN MEDICAL, INC.

Date: July 6, 2006 /s/ Guy L. Mayer

Chief Executive Officer

Date: July 6, 2006 /s/ L. Robert Johnston, Jr.

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

23