ATRION CORP
Form 10-K
March 09, 2007

==========

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

|X| ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006
Commission File Number 0-10763

Atrion Corporation
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	63-0821819
(State of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
One Allentown Parkway, Allen, Texas	75002
(Address of principal executive offices)	(ZIP code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (972) 390-9800

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT:

Title of Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, $.10 Par Value	NASDAQ

SECURITIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12(g) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes |_| No |X|
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes |X| No |_|
Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. |X|
Indicate by check whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2Check one):
Large accelerated filer |_| Accelerated filer |X| Non-accelerated filer |_|
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2).
Yes |_| No |X|

The aggregate market value of the voting Common Stock held by nonaffiliates of the Registrant at February 19, 2007 was $135,481,563 based on the last reported sales price of the common stock on the Nasdaq National Market on such date. Shares of voting stock held by executive officers, directors and holders of more than 10% of the outstanding voting shares have been excluded from this calculation because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. Exclusion of such shares should not be construed to indicate that any of such persons possesses the power, direct or indirect, to control the Registrant, or that such

person is controlled by or under common control of the Registrant

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding at February 19, 2007: 1,880,607

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K incorporates by reference information from the Company's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders, to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

==========

ATRION CORPORATION

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT TO
THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATRION CORPORATION

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT TO
THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Atrion Corporation ("Atrion" or the "Company") designs, develops, manufactures, sells and distributes products and components, primarily for the medical and healthcare industry. The Company's products range from ophthalmology and cardiovascular products to fluid delivery devices. The Company has a line of non-medical components that are sold for use in aviation and marine safety products. The Company also owns and maintains a gaseous oxygen pipeline that is small and incidental to the overall operations of the Company.

The Company's fluid delivery products accounted for 32 percent, 28 percent and 26 percent of net revenues for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company develops, manufactures and markets several specialized intravenous fluid delivery tubing sets and accessories. The intravenous fluid delivery line includes more than 80 distinct models used for complex therapy procedures employed in anesthesia administration, intravenous fluid therapy, critical care and oncology therapy. The Company is an industry leader in the manufacturing of medical tubing clamps. These products include clamps offering such features as six match-to-fit sizes with compatibility to all grades of medical tubing, molding in a variety of materials, and compatibility with different sterilization processes. The Company's swabbable luer valve allows needleless luer connections to luer access devices in IV applications. These valves provide an economical replacement for needle access ports in drug delivery and IV applications and maintain a sterile, closed IV system without the need for replacement caps. The Company has developed a wide variety of luer syringe check valves and one-way valves designed to fill, hold and release controlled amounts of fluids or gasses on demand for use in various intubation, catheter and other applications.

The Company's cardiovascular products accounted for 29 percent, 27 percent and 25 percent of net revenues for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. At the heart of the Company's cardiovascular products is the MPS2(R) Myocardial Protection System ("MPS2"), a proprietary technology that delivers essential fluids and medications to the heart during open-heart surgery. The MPS2 integrates key

functions relating to the delivery of solutions to the heart, such as varying the rate and ratio of oxygenated blood, crystalloid, potassium and other additives, and controlling temperature, pressure and other variables to allow simpler, more flexible management of this process, indicating improved patient outcomes. New features include an expanded flow range, low volume mode and cyclic flow mode. The MPS2 is the only device used in open-heart surgery that allows for the mixing of drugs into the bloodstream without diluting the blood. The MPS2 employs advanced pump, temperature control and microprocessor technologies and includes a line of disposable products. The Company also develops, manufactures and markets other cardiovascular products which consist principally of the following: cardiac surgery vacuum relief valves; Retract-O-Tape(R) silicone vessel loops for retracting and occluding vessels in minimally invasive surgical procedures; inflation devices for balloon catheter dilation, stent deployment and fluid dispensing; and Clean-Cut(R) rotating aortic punch and PerfectCut(R) Aortotomy System, both of which are used in heart bypass surgery to make a precision opening in the heart for attachment of the bypass vessels.

The Company's ophthalmic products accounted for 17 percent, 20 percent and 24 percent of net revenues for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Atrion is a leading manufacturer of soft contact lens storage and disinfection cases. Atrion produces a complete line of products which are compatible with all solutions for use with soft or rigid gas permeable lenses. The Company also works with customers to provide customized distribution of products. As a registered pharmaceutical reseller, Atrion provides custom packaging, including component purchasing as well as labeling. Warehousing as well as inventory management is included in Atrion's complete kitting services. The Company also designs, manufactures, sells and distributes the LacriCATH(R) product line, a line of balloon catheters that is used in the treatment of nasolacrimal duct obstruction in children and adults. Nasolacrimal duct obstruction can cause a condition called epiphora (chronic tearing). People affected by this condition experience excessive and uncontrollable tearing and often encounter infection as a result of the nasolacrimal blockage. LacriCATH balloon catheters are the only balloon catheters with Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") approval for use in this application.

The Company's other medical and non-medical products accounted for 22 percent, 25 percent and 25 percent of net revenues for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Atrion is the leading manufacturer of inflation systems and valves used in marine and aviation safety products. The Company manufactures inflation devices, oral inflation tubes, right angle connectors, valves, and closures for life vests, life rafts, inflatable boats, survival equipment, and other inflatable structures. Atrion also produces many one-way and two-way "Breather" valves for use on electronics cases, munitions cases, pressure vessels, transportation container cases, escape slides, and many other medical and non-medical applications requiring pressure relief. Atrion provides contract manufacturing services for other major original equipment manufacturers of medical devices. The Company has the ability to take a product from concept through design, development and prototype all the way to full-scale production manufacturing. Core competencies include engineering product design and development, prototyping, assembly, insert and injection molding, automation, RF-welding, ultrasonic and heat sealing, and sterile packaging. The Company's ACTester product line consists of instrumentation and associated disposables used to measure the activated clotting time of blood. The Company manufactures, sells and distributes a line of products designed for safe needle and scalpel blade containment. The Company owns and maintains a 22-mile high-pressure steel pipeline in north Alabama that is leased to an industrial gas producer that

transports gaseous oxygen to one of its customers.

Marketing and Major Customers

The Company markets components to other equipment manufacturers for incorporation in their products and sells finished devices to physicians, hospitals, clinics and other treatment centers. Sales managers working with a direct sales force, commissioned sales agents, and distributors handle these sales. The Company's sales managers work closely with major customers in designing and developing products to meet customer requirements.

Company revenues from sales to parties outside the United States totaled approximately 30 percent, 27 percent and 30 percent of the Company's net revenues in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. These sales are made to various manufacturers and through distributors in over 50 countries outside the United States. Company revenues from sales to parties in Canada totaled approximately 11 percent, 11 percent and 14 percent of the Company's net revenues in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The Company offers customer service, training and education, and technical support such as field service, spare parts, maintenance and repair for certain of its products. The Company periodically advertises its products in trade journals, routinely attends and participates in industry trade shows throughout the United States and internationally, and sponsors scientific symposia as a means of disseminating product information. The Company provides supportive literature on the benefits of its products.

The Company did not have any customers which represented ten percent or more of its operating revenues in 2006.

Manufacturing

The Company's medical products and other components are produced at facilities in Arab, Alabama, St. Petersburg, Florida and Allen, Texas. The facilities in Arab and St. Petersburg both utilize plastic injection molding and specialized assembly as their primary manufacturing processes. The Company's other manufacturing processes consist of the assembly of standard and custom component parts and the testing of completed products.

The Company devotes significant attention to quality assurance. Its quality assurance measures begin with the suppliers which participate in the Company's supplier quality assurance program. It continues at the manufacturing level where many components are assembled in a "clean room" environment designed and maintained to reduce product exposure to particulate matter. Products are tested throughout the manufacturing process for adherence to specifications. Most finished products are then shipped to outside processors for sterilization by radiation or ethylene oxide gas. After sterilization, the products are quarantined and tested before they are shipped to customers.

Skills of assembly workers required for the manufacture of medical products are similar to those required in typical assembly operations. The Company currently employs workers with the skills necessary for its assembly operations and believes that additional workers with these skills are readily available in the areas where the Company's plants are located.

The Company's medical device operations are ISO13485:2003 certified and are subject to FDA jurisdiction. The Company's non-medical device operations are

ISO9001-2000 certified.

Research and Development

The Company believes that a well-targeted research and development program is an essential part of the Company's activities, and the Company is currently engaged in a number of research and development projects. The objective of the Company's program is to develop new products in the Company's current product lines, improve current products and develop new product lines. Recent major development projects include, but are not limited to, inflation devices for balloon catheter dilation, stent deployment, tissue displacement and fluid dispensing; product-line expansion in ophthalmology; product introductions for sinuplasty applications; products designed for safe needle and scalpel blade containment; and the integration of needle-free injectable caps with fluid delivery products. The Company expects to incur additional research and development expenses in 2007 for various projects.

The Company's consolidated research and development expenditures for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were $2,794,000, $2,396,000, and $2,374,000, respectively.

Availability of Raw Materials

The principal raw materials that the Company uses in its products are polyethylene, polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride resins. The Company's ability to operate profitably is dependent, in large part, on the market for these resins. As these resins used by us are derived from petroleum and natural gas, prices fluctuate substantially as a result of changes in petroleum and natural gas prices, demand and the capacity of the companies that produce these products to meet market needs. Instability in the world markets for petroleum and natural gas could adversely affect the prices of the Company's raw materials and their general availability.

The Company subcontracts with various suppliers to provide the quantity of component parts necessary to assemble the Company's products. Almost all of these components are available from a number of different suppliers, although certain components are purchased from single sources that manufacture these components using the Company's toolings. The Company believes that there are satisfactory alternative sources for single-sourced components, although a sudden disruption in supply from one of these suppliers could adversely affect the Company's ability to deliver finished products on time. The Company owns the molds used for production of a majority of its components. Consequently, in the event of supply disruption, the Company would be able to fabricate its own components or subcontract with another supplier, albeit after a delay in the production process.

Patents and License Agreements

The commercial success of the Company is dependent, in part, on its ability to continue to develop patentable products, to preserve its trade secrets and to operate without infringing or violating the proprietary rights of third parties. The Company currently has 250 active patents and patent applications pending on products that are either being sold or are in development. The Company pays royalties to outside parties for four patents. All of these patents and patents pending relate to current products being sold by the Company or to products in evaluation stages.

The Company has developed technical knowledge which, although non-patentable, is considered to be significant in enabling it to compete. However, the proprietary

nature of such knowledge may be difficult to protect. The Company has entered into agreements with key employees prohibiting them from disclosing any confidential information or trade secrets of the Company. In addition, these agreements also provide that any inventions or discoveries relating to the business of the Company by these individuals will be assigned to the Company and become the Company's sole property.

The medical device industry is characterized by extensive intellectual property litigation, and companies in the medical products industry sometimes use intellectual property litigation to gain a competitive advantage. Intellectual property litigation, regardless of outcome, is often complex and expensive, and the outcome of this litigation is generally difficult to predict.

Competition

Depending on the product and the nature of the project, the Company competes on the basis of its ability to provide engineering and design expertise, quality, service, product and price. As such, successful competitors must have technical strength, responsiveness and scale. The Company believes that its expertise and reputation for quality medical products have allowed it to compete favorably with respect to each such factor and to maintain long-term relationships with its customers.

However, in many of the Company's markets, the Company competes with numerous other companies in the sale of healthcare products. These markets are dominated by established manufacturers that have broader product lines, greater distribution capabilities, substantially greater capital resources and larger marketing, research and development staffs and facilities than the Company. Many of these competitors offer broader product lines within the specific product market and in the general field of medical devices and supplies. Broad product lines give many of the Company's cardiovascular and fluid delivery competitors the ability to negotiate exclusive, long-term medical device supply contracts and, consequently, the ability to offer comprehensive pricing of their competing products. By offering a broader product line in the general field of medical devices and supplies, competitors may also have a significant advantage in marketing competing products to group purchasing organizations, HMOs and other managed care organizations that are increasingly seeking to reduce costs through centralization of purchasing functions. Furthermore, innovations in surgical techniques or medical practices could have the effect of reducing or eliminating market demand for one or more of the Company's products. In addition, the Company's competitors may use price reductions to preserve market share in their product markets.

Depending on the product and the nature of the project, the Company competes in contract manufacturing on the basis of its ability to provide engineering and design expertise as well as on the basis of product and price. The Company frequently designs products for a customer or potential customer prior to entering into long-term development and manufacturing agreements with that customer. Because these products are somewhat limited in number and normally are only a component of the ultimate product sold by its customers, the Company is dependent on its ability to meet the requirements of those major healthcare companies and must continually be attentive to the need to manufacture such products at competitive prices and in compliance with strict manufacturing standards. The Company competes with a number of contract manufacturers of medical products. Most of these competitors are small companies that do not offer the breadth of services offered by the Company to its customers.

The Company also competes in the market for inflation devices used in marine and

aviation equipment. The Company is the dominant provider in this market area.

Government Regulation

Products

The manufacture and sale of medical products are subject to regulation by numerous United States governmental authorities, principally the FDA, and corresponding foreign agencies. The research and development, manufacturing, promotion, marketing and distribution of medical products in the United States are governed by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder ("FDC Act and Regulations"). All manufacturers of medical devices must register with the FDA and list all medical devices manufactured by them. The list must be updated annually. The Company's medical product subsidiaries and certain of their customers are subject to inspection by the FDA for compliance with such regulations and procedures. The Company's medical products manufacturing facilities are subject to regulation by the FDA.

The FDA has traditionally pursued a rigorous enforcement program to ensure that regulated entities comply with the FDC Act and Regulations. A company not in compliance may face a variety of regulatory actions, including warning letters, product detentions, device alerts, mandatory recalls or field corrections, product seizures, total or partial suspension of production, injunctive actions or civil penalties and criminal prosecutions of the company or responsible employees, officers and directors. The Company's medical products subsidiaries and certain of their customers are subject to these inspections. The Company believes that it has met all FDA requirements.

Under the FDA's requirements, if a manufacturer can establish that a newly-developed device is "substantially equivalent" to a legally marketed device, the manufacturer may seek marketing clearance from the FDA to market the device by filing a 510(k) premarket notification with the FDA. The 510(k) premarket notification must be supported by data establishing the claim of substantial equivalence to the satisfaction of the FDA. The process of obtaining a 510(k) clearance typically can take several months to a year or longer. If substantial equivalence cannot be established or if the FDA determines that the device requires a more rigorous review, the FDA will require that the manufacturer submit a premarket approval ("PMA") that must be reviewed and approved by the FDA prior to marketing and sale of the device in the United States. The process of obtaining a PMA can be expensive, uncertain and lengthy, frequently requiring anywhere from one to several years from the date of FDA submission. Both a 510(k) and a PMA, if granted, may include significant limitations on the indicated uses for which a product may be marketed. FDA enforcement policy strictly prohibits the promotion of approved medical devices for unapproved uses. In addition, product approvals can be withdrawn for failure to comply with regulatory requirements or the occurrence of unforeseen problems following initial marketing. The Company believes that it is in compliance with these rules.

Certain aviation and marine safety products are also subject to regulation by the United States Coast Guard and the Federal Aviation Administration and similar organizations in foreign countries which regulate the safety of marine and aviation equipment.

Third-Party Reimbursement and Cost Containment

In the United States, healthcare providers, including hospitals and physicians, that purchase medical products for treatment of their patients generally rely on third-party payors, principally federal Medicare, state Medicaid and private health insurance plans, to reimburse all or a part of the costs and fees associated with the procedures performed using these products.

Reimbursement systems in international markets vary significantly by country and by region within some countries, and reimbursement approvals must be obtained on a country-by-country basis. Many international markets have government-managed healthcare systems that control reimbursement for new products and procedures. In most markets, there are private insurance systems as well as government-managed systems. Market acceptance of the Company's products in international markets depends, in part, on the availability and level of reimbursement.

Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement for hospitals is generally based on a fixed amount for admitting a patient with a specific diagnosis. Because of this fixed reimbursement method, hospitals may seek to use less costly methods in treating Medicare and Medicaid patients. Frequently, reimbursement is reduced to reflect the availability of a new procedure or technique, and as a result hospitals are generally willing to implement new cost saving technologies before these downward adjustments take effect. Likewise, because the rate of reimbursement for certain physicians who perform certain procedures has been and may in the future be reduced, physicians may seek greater cost efficiency in treatment to minimize any negative impact of reduced reimbursement. Third-party payors may challenge the prices charged for medical products and services and may deny reimbursement if they determine that a device was not used in accordance with cost-effective treatment methods as determined by the payor, was experimental or was used for an unapproved application.

The Company anticipates that Congress, state legislatures and the private sector will continue to review and assess alternative healthcare delivery and payment systems. Potential approaches that have been considered include mandated basic healthcare benefits, controls on healthcare spending through limitations on the growth of private health insurance premiums and Medicare and Medicaid spending, the creation of large insurance purchasing groups, price controls and other fundamental changes to the healthcare delivery system. The Company cannot predict what impact the adoption of any federal or state healthcare reform measures, future private sector reform or market forces may have on its business.

Product Liability and Insurance

The design, manufacture and marketing of products of the types the Company produces entail an inherent risk of product liability claims. A problem with one of the Company's products could result in product liability claims or a recall of, or safety alert or advisory notice relating to, the product.

Advisory Board

Several physicians and perfusionists with substantial expertise in the field of myocardial protection serve as Clinical Advisors for the Company. These Clinical Advisors have assisted in the identification of the market need for myocardial protection systems and the subsequent design and development of the Company's MPS2 and its predecessor. Members of the Company's management and scientific and technical staff from time to time consult with these Clinical Advisors to better understand the technical and clinical requirements of the cardiovascular surgical team and product functionality needed to meet those requirements. The Company anticipates that these Clinical Advisors will play a similar role with respect to other products and may assist the Company in educating other physicians in the use of the MPS2 and related products.

Certain of the Clinical Advisors are employed by academic institutions and may have commitments to, or consulting or advisory agreements with, other entities that may limit their availability to the Company. The Clinical Advisors may also serve as consultants to other medical device companies. The Clinical Advisors are not expected to devote more than a small portion of their time to the Company.

People

At January 31, 2007, the Company had 486 full-time employees. Employee relations are good and there has been no work stoppage due to labor disagreements. None of the Company's employees is represented by any labor union.

Available Information

The Company's website address is www.atrioncorp.com. All of the Company's filings with the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, are available free of charge through its website.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our business. Our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not currently know about or that we currently believe are immaterial, or that we have not predicted, may also harm our business operations or adversely affect us.

- Our business is dependent on the price and availability of resins and our ability to pass on resin price increases to our customers.
  The principal raw materials that we use in our products are polyethylene, polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride resins. Our ability to operate profitably is dependent, in large part, on the market for these resins. The resins used by us are derived from petroleum and natural gas; therefore; prices fluctuate substantially as a result of changes in petroleum and natural gas prices, demand and the capacity of the companies that produce these products to meet market needs. Instability in the world markets for petroleum and natural gas could adversely affect the prices of our raw materials and their general availability.

  Our ability to maintain profitability is heavily dependent upon our ability to pass through to our customers the full amount of any increase in raw material costs. If resin prices increase and we are not able to fully pass on the increases to our customers, our results of operations and our financial condition will be adversely affected.

- The loss of a key supplier of raw materials could lead to increased costs and lower profit margins.
  The loss of a key supplier would force us to purchase raw materials in the open market, which may be at higher prices, until we could secure another source and such higher prices may not allow us to remain competitive. If we are unable to obtain raw materials in sufficient quantities, we may not be able to manufacture our products. Even if we were able to replace one of our raw material suppliers through another

supply arrangement, there is no assurance that the terms that we enter into with such alternate supplier will be as favorable as the supply arrangements that we currently have.

- A substantial portion of our customer relationships are open short-term purchase commitments and, as a result, many of our customers may unilaterally reduce the purchase of our products.
  A substantial portion of our customer relationships are based on open short-term purchase commitments. As a result, many of our customers may unilaterally reduce the purchase of our products or, in certain cases, terminate existing orders for which we may have incurred significant production costs. A loss of a major customer or a number of our smaller customers could materially adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

- Product liability claims could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
  We may be subject to product liability claims involving claims of personal injury or property damage. Our product liability insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover the cost of defense and the potential award in the event of a claim. Also, a well-publicized actual or perceived problem could adversely affect our reputation and reduce the demand for our products.

- Our success is dependent on our ability to develop patentable products, to preserve our trade secrets and operate without infringing or violating the proprietary rights of third parties.
  Others may challenge the validity of any patents issued to us, and we could encounter legal and financial difficulties in enforcing our patent rights against infringers. In addition, there can be no assurance that other technologies cannot or will not be developed or that patents will not be obtained by others which would render our patents less valuable or obsolete. Although we do not believe that patents are the sole determinant in the commercial success of our products, the loss of a significant percentage of our patents or of our patents relating to a specific major product line could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

  We have developed technical knowledge which, although non-patentable, we consider to be significant in enabling us to compete. However, the proprietary nature of such knowledge may be difficult to protect.

  The medical device industry is characterized by extensive intellectual property litigation, and companies in the medical products industry sometimes use intellectual property litigation to gain a competitive advantage. Intellectual property litigation, regardless of outcome, is often complex and expensive, and the outcome of this litigation is generally difficult to predict.

  An adverse determination in any such proceeding could subject us to significant liabilities to third parties or require us to seek licenses from third parties or pay royalties that may be substantial. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that necessary licenses would be available to us on satisfactory terms or at all. Accordingly, an adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding or failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent us from manufacturing or selling certain of our products, which could have a

material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

- New lines of business or new products and services may subject us to additional risks.

  From time to time, we may implement new lines of business or offer new products and services within existing lines of business. There are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with these efforts, particularly in instances where the markets are not fully developed. In developing and marketing new lines of business or new products and services, we may invest significant time and resources. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of new lines of business and new products or services may not be achieved and price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. External factors, such as compliance with regulations, competitive alternatives, and shifting market preferences, may also impact the successful implementation of a new line of business or a new product or service. Furthermore, any new line of business or new product or service could have a significant impact on the effectiveness of our system of internal controls. Failure to successfully manage these risks in the development and implementation of new lines of business or new products or services could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

- Our competitors have significantly greater resources than we do, and it may be difficult for us to compete against them.

  In many of our markets, we compete with numerous other companies that have substantially greater financial resources and engage in substantially more research and development activities than we do. Furthermore, innovations in surgical techniques or medical practices could have the effect of reducing or eliminating market demand for one or more of our products.

  Some of the markets in which we compete are dominated by established manufacturers that have broader product lines, greater distribution capabilities, substantially larger marketing, research and development staffs and facilities than we do. Many of these competitors offer broader product lines within the specific product market and in the general field of medical devices and supplies. Broad product lines give many of our cardiovascular and fluid delivery competitors the ability to negotiate exclusive, long-term medical device supply contracts and, consequently, the ability to offer comprehensive pricing of their competing products. By offering a broader product line in the general field of medical devices and supplies, competitors may also have a significant advantage in marketing competing products to group purchasing organizations. In addition, our competitors may use price reductions to preserve market share in their product markets.

- We are subject to substantial governmental regulation and our failure to comply with applicable governmental regulations could subject us to numerous penalties, any of which could adversely affect our business.

  We are subject to numerous governmental regulations relating to, among other things, our ability to sell our products, third-party reimbursement and fraud and abuse of Medicare or Medicaid. If we do not comply with applicable governmental regulations, governmental authorities could do any of the following:

    - impose fines and penalties on us;

- prevent us from manufacturing our products;
- bring civil or criminal charges against us;
- delay the introduction of our new products into the market;
- recall or seize our products;
- disrupt the manufacture or distribution of our products; or
- withdraw or deny approvals for our products.

Any one of these results could materially adversely affect our revenues and profitability and harm our reputation.

- We will be unable to sell our products if we fail to comply with manufacturing regulations.

  To commercially manufacture our products, we must comply with government manufacturing regulations that govern design controls, quality systems and documentation policies and procedures. The FDA and equivalent foreign governmental authorities periodically inspect our manufacturing facilities and the manufacturing facilities of our OEM medical device customers. If we or our OEM medical device customers fail to comply with these manufacturing regulations or fail any FDA inspections our marketing or distribution of our products may be prevented or delayed, which would negatively impact our business.

- Our products are subject to product recalls even after receiving regulatory clearance or approval, and any such recalls would negatively affect our financial performance and could harm our reputation.

  Any of our products may be found to have significant deficiencies or defects in design or manufacture. The FDA and similar governmental authorities in other countries have the authority to require the recall of any such defective product. A government-mandated or voluntary recall could occur as a result of component failures, manufacturing errors or design defects. We do not maintain insurance to cover losses incurred as a result of product recalls. Any product recall would divert managerial and financial resources and negatively affect our financial performance, and could harm our reputation with customers and end-users.

- We may not receive regulatory approvals for new product candidates or approvals may be delayed.

  Regulation by government authorities in the United States and foreign countries is a significant factor in the development, manufacture and marketing of our proposed products and in our ongoing research and product development activities. Any failure to receive the regulatory approvals necessary to commercialize our product candidates, or the subsequent withdrawal of any such approvals, would harm our business. The process of obtaining these approvals and the subsequent compliance with federal and state statutes and regulations require spending substantial time and financial resources. If we fail to obtain or maintain, or encounter delays in obtaining or maintaining, regulatory approvals, it could adversely affect the marketing of any products we develop, our ability to receive product revenues, and our liquidity and capital resources.

- We rely on technology to operate our business and any failure of these systems could harm our business.

  We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business, enhance customer service and increase employee productivity. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these

systems could result in failures or disruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger, inventory, manufacturing and other systems. There is no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed by our policies and procedures that are intended to safeguard our systems. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of our information systems could damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

- We sell many of our products to healthcare providers that rely on Medicare, Medicaid and private health insurance plans to reimburse the costs associated with the procedures performed using our products and these third party payors may deny reimbursement for use of our products.

  We are dependent, in part, upon the ability of healthcare providers to obtain satisfactory reimbursement from third-party payors for medical procedures in which our products are used. Third-party payors may deny reimbursement if they determine that a prescribed product has not received appropriate regulatory clearances or approvals, is not used in accordance with cost-effective treatment methods as determined by the payor, or is experimental, unnecessary or inappropriate. Failure by hospitals and other users of our products to obtain reimbursement from third-party payors, or adverse changes in government and private third-party payors' policies toward reimbursement for procedures employing our products, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. Major third-party payors for medical services in the United States and other countries continue to work to contain healthcare costs. The introduction of cost containment incentives, combined with closer scrutiny of healthcare expenditures by both private health insurers and employers, has resulted in increased discounts and contractual adjustments to charges for services performed. Further implementation of legislative or administrative reforms to the United States or international reimbursement systems in a manner that significantly reduces reimbursement for procedures using our products or denies coverage for such procedures would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Hospitals or physicians may respond to these cost-containment pressures by substituting lower cost products or other therapies for our products.

- We may not be able to attract and retain skilled people

  Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key people. Competition for the best people in most activities we engage in can be intense and we may not be able to hire people or to retain them. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of our key personnel could have a material adverse impact on our business because of their skills, knowledge of our market, years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

- Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism or other external events could significantly impact our business.

  We currently conduct all our development, manufacturing and management at three locations. Severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or

terrorism and other adverse external events at any one or more of these locations could have a significant impact on our ability to conduct business. Our disaster recovery policies and procedures may not be effective and the occurrence of any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The insurance we maintain may not be adequate to cover our losses.

- Our stock price can be volatile.

  Stock price volatility may make it more difficult for our stockholders to sell their common stock when they want and at prices they find attractive. Our stock price can fluctuate significantly in response to a variety of factors including, among other things:

  - Actual or anticipated variations in quarterly results of operations.
  - Recommendations by securities analysts
  - Operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to the Company.
  - Perceptions in the marketplace regarding the Company and our competitors
  - New technology used, or services offered, by competitors.
  - Significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by or involving the Company or our competitors.
  - Failure to integrate acquisitions or realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions
  - Changes in government regulations
  - Geopolitical conditions such as acts or threats of terrorism or military conflicts.

  General market fluctuations, industry factors and general economic and political conditions and events, such as economic slowdowns or recessions, interest rate changes or credit loss trends, could also cause our stock price to decrease regardless of operating results.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company is headquartered in Allen, Texas, and maintains operations at that location (108,000 square feet on 19 acres) as well as in Arab, Alabama (112,000 square feet on 67 acres), and St. Petersburg, Florida (178,000 square feet on 11 acres). Each facility houses administrative, engineering, manufacturing, and warehousing operations. All operational facilities are Company owned.

The Company owns and maintains a 22-mile high-pressure steel pipeline that transports gaseous oxygen between Decatur and Courtland, Alabama.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company has no pending legal proceedings of the type described in Item 103 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

During the fourth quarter of 2006, no matters were submitted to a vote of security holders.

Executive Officers of the Company

Name	Age	Title
Emile A. Battat	68	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and Chairman or President of all subsidiaries
Jeffery Strickland	48	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company and Vice President or Secretary-Treasurer of all subsidiaries

The persons who are identified as executive officers of the Company currently serve as officers of the Company and all subsidiaries. The officers of the Company and its subsidiaries are elected annually by the respective Boards of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries at the first meeting of such Boards of Directors held after the annual meetings of stockholders of such entities. Accordingly, the terms of office of the current officers of the Company and its subsidiaries will expire at the time such meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries are held, which is anticipated to be in May 2007.

There are no arrangements or understandings between any officer and any other person pursuant to which the officer was elected. There are no family relationships between any of the executive officers or directors.

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments or injunctions material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any executive officers during the past five years.

Brief Account of Business Experience During the Past Five Years

Mr. Battat has been a director of the Company since 1987 and has served as Chairman of the Board of the Company since January 1998. Mr. Battat has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and as Chairman or President of all subsidiaries since October 1998.

Mr. Strickland has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company since February 1, 1997 and has served as Vice President or Secretary-Treasurer for all the Company's subsidiaries since January 1997. Mr. Strickland was employed by the Company or its subsidiaries in various other positions from September 1983 through January 1997.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER REPURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is traded on the Nasdaq National Market (Symbol ATRI). As of February 20, 2007, the Company had approximately 1,100 stockholders, including beneficial owners holding shares in nominee or "street" name. The high and low closing prices as reported by Nasdaq for each quarter of 2005 and 2006 are shown below.

Year Ended

December 31, 2005:	High	Low
First Quarter	$ 53.56	$ 45.27
Second Quarter	$ 74.55	$ 47.52
Third Quarter	$ 81.28	$ 64.33
Fourth Quarter	$ 69.43	$ 61.02

Year Ended December 31, 2006:	High	Low
First Quarter	$ 78.99	$ 66.30
Second Quarter	$ 80.96	$ 64.31
Third Quarter	$ 77.50	$ 67.37
Fourth Quarter	$ 79.52	$ 75.13

In September 2003, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had approved a policy for the payment of regular quarterly cash dividends on the Company's common stock. The Company began paying a quarterly cash dividend of $.12 per share starting in September of 2003. The quarterly dividend was increased to $.14 per share in September of 2004, to $.17 per share in September 2005 and to $.20 per share in September 2006. The Company paid quarterly dividends totaling $1.4 million to its stockholders in 2006.
The following table provides certain information about securities authorized for issuance under the Company's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2006:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number remainin future is equity co (exclud reflecte
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	183,750	$32.31	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(2)	7,600	$12.25	
Total	191,350	$31.52	

(1) Consists of shares of the Company's common stock authorized for issuance under (i) the Company's 1997 Stock Incentive Plan, which provides for the grant of nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and performance shares and (ii) the Company's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan which provides for the grant to key employees and consultants of incentive and nonqualified stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units,

deferred stock units, stock appreciation rights and performance shares. The number of shares available for issuance under both plans is subject to equitable adjustment by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors in the event of any change in the Company's capitalization, including, without limitation, a stock dividend or stock split.

(2) Consists of shares of the Company's common stock authorized for issuance upon exercise of nonqualified options granted to certain of the Company's clinical advisors on February 10, 1998. All such options are now vested and expire ten years from the grant date. The exercise price of the options is the closing price on the Nasdaq National Market of the Company's common stock on the grant date.

The Company has a Common Share Purchase Rights Plan, which is intended to protect the interests of stockholders in the event of a hostile attempt to take over the Company. The rights, which are not presently exercisable and do not have any voting powers, represent the right of the Company's stockholders to purchase at a substantial discount, upon the occurrence of certain events, shares of common stock of the Company or of an acquiring company involved in a business combination with the Company. This plan, which was adopted in August of 2006, expires in August of 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company did not sell any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and during the fourth quarter of 2006 did not repurchase any of its equity securities.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected Financial Data
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	2006	2005	2004	20
Operating Results for the Year ended December 31,				
Revenues	$ 81,020	$ 72,089	$ 66,081	$ 6
Operating income	14,338	12,698	8,596	
Income from continuing operations	10,600	8,793	6,305	
Net income	10,765	8,958	6,470	
Depreciation and amortization	5,005	5,389	4,830	
Per Share Data:				
Income from continuing operations, per diluted share	5.43	4.57	3.41	
Net income per diluted share	5.51	4.66	3.50	

Cash dividends per common share	.74	.62	.52	
Average diluted shares outstanding	1,953	1,924	1,850	
Financial Position at December 31,				
Total assets	95,772	78,470	67,408	6
Long-term debt	11,399	2,529	2,936	

(a) Dividends on outstanding shares of common stock paid in the 3rd and 4th quarters at $.12 per share

(b) Includes a $1.6 million after-tax goodwill impairment charge ($ .88 per diluted share)

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

The Company designs, develops, manufactures, sells and distributes products and components, primarily for the medical and healthcare industry. The Company markets components to other equipment manufacturers for incorporation in their products and sells finished devices to physicians, hospitals, clinics and other treatment centers. The Company's medical products primarily serve the fluid delivery, cardiovascular, and ophthalmology markets. The Company's other medical and non-medical products include instrumentation and disposables used in dialysis, contract manufacturing and valves and inflation devices used in marine and aviation safety products. In 2006 approximately 30 percent of the Company's sales were outside the United States.

The Company's products are used in a wide variety of applications by numerous customers. The Company encounters competition in all of its markets and competes primarily on the basis of product quality, price, engineering, customer service and delivery time.

The Company's strategy is to provide a broad selection of products in the areas of its expertise. Research and development efforts are focused on improving current products and developing highly-engineered products that meet customer needs and have the potential for broad market applications and significant sales. Proposed new products may be subject to regulatory clearance or approval prior to commercialization and the time period for introducing a new product to the marketplace can be unpredictable. The Company also focuses on controlling costs by investing in modern manufacturing technologies and controlling purchasing processes. The Company has been successful in consistently generating cash from operations and has used that cash to reduce indebtedness, to fund capital expenditures, to repurchase stock and, starting in 2003, to pay dividends.

The Company's strategic objective is to further enhance its position in its

served markets by:

- Focusing on customer needs;
- Expanding existing product lines and developing new products;
- Maintaining a culture of controlling cost; and
- Preserving and fostering a collaborative, entrepreneurial management structure.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company reported revenues of $81.0 million, income from continuing operations of $10.6 million and net income of $10.8 million, up 12 percent, 21 percent and 20 percent, respectively, from 2005.

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company completed the construction of a new facility in St. Petersburg, Florida for a subsidiary, Halkey-Roberts Corporation ("Halkey-Roberts"). The relocation of the Halkey-Roberts operations to its new facility was completed in 2006.

Results of Operations

The Company's net income was $10.8 million, or $5.82 per basic and $5.51 per diluted share, in 2006, compared to net income of $9.0 million, or $4.99 per basic and $4.66 per diluted share, in 2005 and $6.5 million, or $3.78 per basic and $3.50 per diluted share, in 2004. Revenues were $81.0 million in 2006, compared with $72.1 million in 2005 and $66.1 million in 2004. The 12 percent revenue increase in 2006 over the prior year was primarily attributable to a 26 percent increase in the revenues from the Company's fluid delivery products, a 21 percent increase from the Company's cardiovascular products, and a 2 percent increase from the Company's other medical and non-medical products. These revenue increases were generally attributable to higher sales volumes. These increases were partially offset by a 5 percent decrease in revenues from the Company's ophthalmic products. The 9 percent revenue increase in 2005 over the prior year was primarily attributable to a 19 percent increase in the revenues from the Company's fluid delivery products, a 16 percent increase from the Company's cardiovascular products, and a 7 percent increase from the Company's other medical and non-medical products. These revenue increases were generally attributable to higher sales volumes but were partially offset by a 7 percent decrease in revenues from the Company's ophthalmic products.

Annual revenues by product lines were as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005	2004
Fluid Delivery	$ 25,809	$ 20,447	$ 17,192
Cardiovascular	23,290	19,307	16,577
Ophthalmology	13,744	14,514	15,690
Other	18,177	17,821	16,622
Total	$ 81,020	$ 72,089	$ 66,081

The Company's cost of goods sold was $48.6 million in 2006, compared with $43.1 million in 2005 and $40.8 million in 2004. The 13 percent increase in cost of goods sold for 2006 over 2005 was primarily related to the revenue increase discussed above. The 6 percent increase in cost of goods sold for 2005 over 2004 was primarily related to the revenue increase discussed above, an improved mix of product sales toward products with lower costs and favorable manufacturing efficiencies brought on by increased volumes and continued manufacturing cost improvement projects.

Gross profit in 2006 increased $3.4 million to $32.4 million, compared with $29.0 million in 2005 and $25.3 million in 2004. The Company's gross profit was 40 percent of revenues in both 2006 and 2005 and 38 percent of revenues in 2004. The increase in gross profit percentage in 2005 from the prior year was primarily due to the favorable shift in product mix mentioned above, productivity improvements and improved manufacturing efficiencies.

Operating expenses were $18.1 million in 2006, compared with $16.3 million in 2005 and $16.7 million in 2004. The increase in operating expenses in 2006 from 2005 was primarily related to increased research and development ("R&D"), selling ("Selling") and general and administrative ("G&A") expenses. R&D expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related expenses of the research and development personnel as well as costs associated with regulatory expenses. R&D expenses increased $398,000 in 2006, primarily due to increased legal, prototype supplies and compensation costs. Selling expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions and other related expenses for sales and marketing personnel, marketing, advertising and promotional expenses. Selling expenses increased $430,000 in 2006, primarily as a result of increased compensation costs, commissions, outside services, promotion and advertising. G&A expenses consist primarily of salaries and other related expenses of administrative, executive and financial personnel and outside professional fees. In 2006, G&A expenses increased $1.0 million, primarily due to outside services, taxes, compensation and benefits and costs associated with the relocation to the new facility for Halkey-Roberts. The decrease in operating expenses in 2005 from 2004 was primarily related to decreased G&A expenses. The decrease in G&A was primarily attributable to reduced legal costs partially offset by increases in compensation and costs related to information technology enhancements.

The Company's operating income for 2006 was $14.3 million, compared with $12.7 million in 2005 and $8.6 million in 2004. The previously mentioned increase in gross profit, partially offset by the previously mentioned increase in operating expenses, was the major contributor to the operating income improvement in 2006. The previously mentioned increase in gross profit along with cost containment and cost reduction activities were the major contributors to the operating income improvements in 2005.

Interest expense was $253,000 in 2006 compared to $61,000 in 2005 and $93,000 in 2004. The increase in 2006 was primarily related to higher average borrowings and increased interest rates..

Income tax expense in 2006 totaled $3.6 million, compared with $3.9 million in 2005 and $2.3 million in 2004. The effective tax rates for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were 25.2 percent, 30.7 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively. Benefits from tax incentives for exports and R&D expenditures totaled $1,476,000 in 2006, $534,000 in 2005 and $516,000 in 2004. The lower effective tax rate in 2006 is primarily a result of a review and documentation of the Company's R&D tax credits for 2005 and prior-year tax returns which indicated that the Company was entitled to higher credits than had been claimed. The higher effective tax rate in 2005 is primarily a result of benefits from tax incentives for exports and R&D expenditures being a lesser percentage of taxable income in 2005 than in 2004. The Company expects the effective tax rate for 2007 to return to approximately 31.0 percent.

The Company believes that 2007 revenues will be higher than 2006 revenues and that the cost of goods sold, gross profit, operating income and net income will each be higher in 2007 than in 2006. As a result of the relocation to the new St. Petersburg facility, the Company expects annual operating expenses, primarily depreciation, property taxes and utility costs, to increase by approximately $1.0 million compared to rent and operating costs at the prior facility. The growth of net income in 2007 will also be impacted by an increase

in the Company's tax rate and the absence of income from discontinued operations in future years. The Company further believes that in 2007 the Company will have continuing volume growth in most of its product lines, complemented by the introduction of new products, and will achieve continued growth in operating income.

Discontinued Operations

During 1997, the Company sold all of its natural gas operations. The financial statements presented herein reflect the Company's natural gas operations as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The financial statements also reflect an after-tax gain on disposal of these discontinued operations of $0.2 million in each of 2006, 2005 and 2004. These gains represented $.09 per basic share in each of 2006 and 2005 and $.10 per basic share in 2004, and $.08 per diluted share in 2006, and $.09 per diluted share in each of 2005 and 2004.

In addition to the initial consideration received in 1997 upon the sale of the natural gas operations, certain annual contingent deferred payments of up to $250,000 per year were to be paid to the Company over an eight-year period which began in 1999, with the amount paid each year to be dependent upon revenues received by the purchaser from certain gas transportation contracts. The Company received deferred payments of $250,000 each, before tax, from the purchaser in April 2006, 2005 and 2004 which are reflected in each year as a gain from discontinued operations of $165,000, net of tax. No additional payments are due in future periods under the terms of the 1997 agreement pursuant to which the Company sold its natural gas operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has a $25.0 million revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with a money center bank to be utilized for the funding of operations and for major capital projects or acquisitions, subject to certain limitations and restrictions (see Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest that is payable monthly at 30-day, 60-day or 90-day LIBOR, as selected by the Company, plus one percent. At December 31, 2006, the Company had $13.6 million available for borrowing under the Credit Facility.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $333,000 compared with $525,000 at December 31, 2005. The Company had outstanding borrowings of $11.4 million under its Credit Facility at December 31, 2006 and $2.5 million at December 31, 2005. The Credit Facility, which expires November 11, 2009, and may be extended under certain circumstances, contains various restrictive covenants, none of which is expected to impact the Company's liquidity or capital resources. At December 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants.

Cash flows from continuing operations generated $12.6 million in 2006 as compared to $9.9 million in 2005. The primary contributors to this were the improved operating results for the 2006 period and the absence of the cash-flow impact from increased inventory in the 2005 period. Cash provided by operating activities consists primarily of net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in working capital items. Non-cash items include depreciation and amortization and deferred income taxes. Working capital items consist primarily of accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventories and other current assets and other current liabilities.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had working capital of $23.7 million,

including $333,000 in cash and cash equivalents. The $4.0 million increase in working capital during 2006 was primarily related to an increase in accounts receivable, and a decrease in accounts payable partially offset by a decrease in inventories. The increase in accounts receivable is primarily related to the increase in revenues for the fourth quarter of 2006 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2005. The decrease in accounts payable is related to one-time items associated with the construction of the Halkey-Roberts facility that were included in the 2005 accounts payable balance. The decrease in inventories is related to increased sales in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment totaled $20.9 million in 2006, compared with $10.6 million in 2005 and $5.6 million in 2004. Of the $20.9 million expended for the addition of property, plant and equipment during 2006, the Company expended $15.5 million toward the construction of its new St. Petersburg facility for its Halkey-Roberts operation. Of the $10.6 million expended for the addition of property, plant and equipment during 2005, the Company expended $4.5 million toward the construction of its new St. Petersburg facility for its Halkey-Roberts operation. In 2004, the Company expended $3.8 million for the purchase of eleven acres of land being used for this construction. The Company completed the construction of its new St. Petersburg facility and moved the Halkey-Roberts operation into the new facility during the third quarter of 2006. The total cost of the new facility was $20.0 million and the cost of the land was $3.8 million.

During 2006, the Company increased its outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility by $8.9 million. The Company reduced its outstanding borrowings under the Credit Facility by $407,000 during 2005. During 2006, the Company repurchased 24,000 shares of its common stock for approximately $1.6 million.

In September 2003, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had approved a policy for the payment of regular quarterly cash dividends on the Company's common stock. During 2006, the Company paid dividends totaling $1.4 million to its stockholders and received $1.2 million from the exercise of stock options.

The table below summarizes debt, lease and other contractual obligations outstanding at December 31, 2006:

	Payments due by period				
Contractual Obligations	Total	2007	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2011	20 the
	(In thousands)				
Credit Facility	$ 11,399	--	$ 67	$ 11,332	$
Purchase Obligations	$ 8,816	$ 7,933	$ 883	--	
Total	$ 20,215	$ 7,933	$ 950	$ 11,332	$

The payment schedule for the Credit Facility assumes at maturity, November 2009, the Company will convert this outstanding debt to a two-year term note as permitted by the terms of the agreement.

The Company believes that its existing cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from operations and borrowings available under the Company's Credit Facility, supplemented, if necessary, with equity or debt financing, which the Company believes would be available, will be sufficient to fund the Company's cash requirements for at least the foreseeable future.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

Impact of Inflation

The Company experiences the effects of inflation primarily in the prices it pays for labor, materials and services. Over the last three years, the Company has experienced the effects of moderate inflation in these costs. At times, the Company has been able to offset a portion of these increased costs by increasing the sales prices of its products. However, competitive pressures have not allowed for full recovery of these cost increases.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements. FIN 48 requires the impact of a tax position to be recognized in the financial statements if that position is more likely than not of being sustained by the taxing authority. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of FIN 48. Based on the Company's computations, the FIN 48 adjustment to the Company's retained earnings during the first quarter of 2007 is expected to be less than $100,000.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), which provides guidance for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities, as well as requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 indicates that fair value should be determined based on the assumptions marketplace participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and provides additional guidelines to consider in determining the market-based measurement. The Company will be required to adopt SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS 159"), which allows measurement at fair value of eligible financial assets and liabilities that are not otherwise measured at fair value. If the fair value option for an eligible item is elected, unrealized gains and losses for that item shall be reported in current earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to draw comparison between the different measurement attributes the Company elects for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is

permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS 159 on its financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based on the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the preparation of these financial statements, the Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company believes the following discussion addresses the Company's most critical accounting policies and estimates, which are those that are most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results and require management's most difficult, subjective and complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

During 2006, the Company accrued for legal costs associated with certain litigation. The Company believes these accruals are adequate to cover the legal fees and expenses associated with litigating these matters. However, the time and cost required to litigate these matters as well as the outcomes of the proceedings may vary from what the Company has projected.

The Company assesses the impairment of its long-lived identifiable assets, excluding goodwill which is tested for impairment pursuant to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142"), as explained below, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. This review is based upon projections of anticipated future cash flows. While the Company believes that its estimates of future cash flows are reasonable, different assumptions regarding such cash flows or future changes in the Company's business plan could materially affect its evaluations. No such changes are anticipated at this time.

The Company assesses goodwill for impairment pursuant to SFAS No. 142 which requires that goodwill be assessed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, or, at a minimum, on an annual basis by applying a fair value test.

Forward-looking Statements

The statements in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K that are forward-looking are based upon current expectations, and actual results or future events may differ materially. Therefore, the inclusion of such forward-looking information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company that the objectives or plans of the Company will be achieved. Such statements include, but are not limited to, the Company's expectations regarding future revenues, cost of goods sold, gross profit, operating income, income from continuing operations, cash flows from operations, growth in product lines, and availability of equity and debt financing. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "intends," "expects," "should" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained herein involve numerous risks and uncertainties, and there are a number of factors that could cause actual results or future events to differ materially, including, but not limited to, the following: changing economic, market and

business conditions; acts of war or terrorism; the effects of governmental regulation; the impact of competition and new technologies; slower-than-anticipated introduction of new products or implementation of marketing strategies; implementation of new manufacturing processes or implementation of new information systems; the Company's ability to protect its intellectual property; changes in the prices of raw materials; changes in product mix; intellectual property and product liability claims and product recalls; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and the loss of any significant customers. In addition, assumptions relating to budgeting, marketing, product development and other management decisions are subjective in many respects and thus susceptible to interpretations and periodic review which may cause the Company to alter its marketing, capital expenditures or other budgets, which in turn may affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rates

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at 30-day, 60-day or 90-day LIBOR, as selected by the Company, plus one percent. The Company is subject to interest rate risk based on an adverse change in the 30-day, 60-day or the 90-day LIBOR. At December 31, 2006, the Company had borrowings under the Credit Facility of $11.4 million. A one percent increase in the market interest rate would reduce the Company's annual pretax income by approximately $114,000 at the current borrowing level.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Atrion Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Atrion Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (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 Atrion Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles

generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment." Also as discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective December 31, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and other Postretirement Plans."

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. Schedule II is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. This schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Atrion Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 9, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on both management's assessment of Atrion Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and on the effectiveness of Atrion Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP
Dallas, Texas
March 9, 2007

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the year ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except p	
Revenues	$ 81,020	$ 72,0
Cost of Goods Sold	48,572	43,1
Gross Profit	32,448	28,9
Operating Expenses:		
Selling	6,067	5,6
General and administrative	9,249	8,2
Research and development	2,794	2,3
	18,110	16,2

Operating Income	14,338	12,6
Interest Income	91	
Interest Expense	(253)	(
Other Income (Expense), net	(4)	
Income from Continuing Operations before Provision for Income Taxes	14,172	12,6
Income Tax Provision	(3,572)	(3,8
Income from Continuing Operations	10,600	8,7
Gain on Disposal of Discontinued Operations, net of tax	165	1
Net Income	$ 10,765	$ 8,9
Income Per Basic Share:		
Continuing operations	$ 5.73	$ 4.
Discontinued operations	.09	.
Net Income Per Basic Share	$ 5.82	$ 4.
Weighted Average Basic Shares Outstanding	1,851	1,7
Income Per Diluted Share:		
Continuing operations	$ 5.43	$ 4.
Discontinued operations	.08	.
Net Income Per Diluted Share	$ 5.51	$ 4.
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding	1,953	1,9
Dividends Per Common Share	$ .74	$.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
As of December 31, 2006 and 2005

Assets:	2006

		(In
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	3
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $149 and $65 in 2006 and 2005, respectively		10,5
Inventories		17,1
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		1,5
Deferred income taxes		1,1
Total Current Assets		30,6
Property, Plant and Equipment		82,5
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization		31,0
		51,4
Other Assets and Deferred Charges:		
Patents and licenses, net of accumulated amortization of $9,195 and $8,877 in 2006 and 2005, respectively		2,2
Goodwill		9,7
Other		1,6
		13,6
	$	95,7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
As of December 31, 2006 and 2005

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		2006
		(I
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$	3,3
Accrued liabilities		2,6
Accrued income and other taxes		8

Total Current Liabilities	6,9
Line of credit	11,3
Other Liabilities and Deferred Credits:	
Deferred income taxes	5,0
Other	1,4
	6,5
Total Liabilities	24,8
Commitments and Contingencies	
Stockholders' Equity:	
Common stock, par value $.10 per share, authorized 10,000 shares, issued 3,420 shares	3
Additional paid-in capital	14,1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8
Retained earnings	91,7
Treasury shares, 1,546 shares in 2006 and 1,586 shares in 2005, at cost	(34,4
	70,8
	$ 95,7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004

	2006	2005
		(In thousa
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	$ 10,765	$ 8,95
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	(165)	(16
Depreciation and amortization	5,005	5,38

Deferred income taxes	693	50
Tax benefit related to stock options	--	1,16
Stock-based compensation	116	-
Other	10	1
	16,424	15,86
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(2,250)	(70
Inventories	590	(3,69
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(698)	19
Other non-current assets	(119)	(1,86
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,087)	(1
Accrued income and other taxes	(216)	(22
Other non-current liabilities	4	33
Net cash provided by continuing operations	12,648	9,89
Net cash provided by discontinued operations (Note 3)	165	16
	12,813	10,05
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Property, plant and equipment additions	(20,889)	(10,56
Deposit on land purchase	--	--
Property, plant and equipment sales	3	2
	(20,886)	(10,54
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Line of credit advances	38,186	25,59
Line of credit repayments	(29,316)	(26,00
Exercise of stock options	1,228	2,28
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,594)	--
Tax benefit related to stock options	752	--
Dividends paid	(1,375)	(1,11
	7,881	75
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(192)	27
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	525	25
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 333	$ 52
Cash paid for:		
Interest (net of capitalization)	$ 199	$ 6
Income taxes	3,272	2,50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the year ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Accum-ulated Addit-ional Paid-in Capital	Other Compre-hensive Loss
	Shares Out-standing	Amount	Shares	Amount		
Balance, January 1, 2004	1,700	$ 342	1,720	$(34,311)	$ 9,673	-
Net income	~	~	~	~	~	
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	~	~	~	~	90	
Exercise of stock options	21	~	(21)	164	250	
Purchase of treasury stock	(2)	~	2	(84)	~	
Dividends	~	~	~	~	~	
Balance, December 31, 2004	1,719	342	1,701	(34,231)	10,013	-
Net income	~	~	~	~	~	
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	~	~	~	~	1,168	
Exercise of stock options	115	~	(115)	958	1,327	
Dividends	~	~	~	~	~	
Balance, December 31, 2005	1,834	342	1,586	(33,273)	12,508	-
Net income	~	~	~	~	~	
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	~	~	~	~	752	
Stock options and restricted stock	66	~	(66)	597	880	
Shares surrendered in option exercises	(2)	~	2	(133)	~	
Purchase of treasury stock	(24)	~	24	(1,594)	~	
Dividends	~	~	~	~	~	
Adjustment for initial application of SFAS 158, net of tax (Notes 1 and 11)	~	~	~	~	~	(89
Balance, December 31, 2006	1,874	$ 342	1,546	$(34,403)	$ 14,140	$ (89

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Atrion Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Atrion Corporation ("Atrion") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") design, develop, manufacture, sell and distribute products primarily for the medical and healthcare industry. The Company markets its products throughout the United States and internationally. The Company's customers include hospitals, distributors, and other manufacturers. The principal subsidiaries of Atrion through which these operations are conducted are Atrion Medical Products, Inc. ("Atrion Medical Products"), Halkey-Roberts Corporation ("Halkey-Roberts") and Quest Medical, Inc. ("Quest Medical").

Principles of Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Atrion and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Fair Value
The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these items. The carrying amount of debt approximates fair value as the interest rate is tied to market rates.

Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash equivalents are securities with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Trade Receivables
Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the original sales price to the customer. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. On an ongoing basis, the collectibility of accounts receivable is assessed based upon historical collection trends, current economic factors and the assessment of the collectibility of specific accounts. The Company evaluates the collectibility of specific accounts and determines when to grant credit to its customers using a combination of factors, including the age of the outstanding balances, evaluation of customers' current and past financial condition, recent payment history, current economic environment, and discussions with appropriate Company personnel and with the customers directly. Accounts are written off when it is determined the receivable will not be collected.

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (including materials, direct labor and applicable overhead) or market. Cost is determined by using the first-in, first-out method. The following table details the major components of inventory (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	2005
Raw materials	$ 7,194	$ 6,898
Work in process	4,084	4,291
Finished goods	5,837	6,516
Total inventories	$ 17,115	$ 17,705

Income Taxes
The Company utilizes the asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed annually for differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's other assets and liabilities. These amounts are based on tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax assets will be realized. A valuation allowance is provided where the realization of the deferred tax asset is not likely.

Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. The following table represents a summary of property, plant and equipment at original cost (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	2005	Useful Lives
Land	$ 5,260	$ 5,260	--
Buildings	28,945	14,006	30-40 yrs
Machinery and equipment	48,331	43,775	3-10 yrs
Total property, plant and equipment	$ 82,536	$ 63,041	

Depreciation expense of $4,685,000, $4,365,000 and $4,408,000 was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Capitalized interest related to the construction of a new facility at Halkey-Roberts in the amount of $325,839 and $26,850 was recorded during 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Patents and Licenses
Cost for patents and licenses acquired is determined at acquisition date. Patents and licenses are amortized over the useful lives of the individual patents and licenses, which are from 7 to 19 years. Patents and licenses are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible net assets acquired. Annual impairment testing for goodwill is done using a fair value-based test. Goodwill is also reviewed periodically for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate a change in value may have occurred. The Company has identified three reporting units where goodwill was recorded for purposes of testing goodwill impairment annually: (1) Atrion Medical Products (2) Halkey-Roberts and (3) Quest Medical. The carrying amount for goodwill in each of the three years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was $9,730,000.

Current Accrued Liabilities
The items comprising current accrued liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2006	2005
Accrued payroll and related expenses	$ 1,272	$ 1,277
Accrued vacation	227	261
Accrued professional fees	567	427
Other accrued liabilities	588	662
Total accrued liabilities	$ 2,654	$ 2,627

Revenues
The Company recognizes revenue when its products are shipped to its customers and distributors, provided an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed and determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. All risks and rewards of ownership pass to the customer upon shipment. Net sales represent gross sales invoiced to customers, less certain related charges, including discounts, returns and other allowances. Revenues are recorded exclusive of taxes. Returns, discounts and other allowances have been insignificant historically.

Shipping and Handling Policy
Shipping and handling fees charged to customers are reported as revenue and all shipping and handling costs incurred related to products sold are reported as cost of goods sold.

Research and Development Costs
Research and development costs relating to the development of new products and improvements of existing products are expensed as incurred.

Advertising
Advertising production costs are expensed as incurred. Media for print placement costs are expensed in the period the advertising appears. Total advertising expenses were approximately $198,000, $219,000 and $161,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation
At December 31, 2006, the Company had three stock-based employee

compensation plans which are described more fully in Note 8. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for those plans under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"), and related interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost was reflected in net income prior to January 1, 2006, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No. 123R"), using the modified-prospective transition method and the disclosures that follow are based on applying SFAS No. 123R. Under this transition method, compensation expense recognized during 2006 included compensation expense for all share-based awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006, 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"). In accordance with the modified-prospective transition method, results for the prior periods have not been restated. In 2006 the Company recorded compensation expense under its three plans in the amount of approximately $116,000 and recognized tax benefits of approximately $35,000 related to such expense.

As a result of the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the financial results of the Company were lower than the results would have been under the previous accounting method for stock-based compensation by the following amounts:

	Year ended December 31, 2006 (in thousands , except per share amounts)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	$ 71
Income from continuing operations and net income	$ 51
Basic and diluted earnings per share	$ 0.03

Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R all tax benefits resulting from the exercise of stock options were reflected as operating cash flows in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. SFAS No. 123R requires that cash flows from the exercise of stock-based compensation resulting from tax benefits in excess of recognized compensation cost (excess tax benefits) be classified as financing cash flows. In 2006, $752,000 of such excess tax benefits was classified as financing cash flows. In 2005 and 2004,

$1,168,000 and $90,000, respectively of such excess tax benefits were recorded as operating cash flows, as was prescribed prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R.

Upon adoption of SFAS No. 123R, we have elected the "long form" method of calculating the tax effects of stock-based compensation pursuant to SFAS No. 123R, paragraph 81. Under the "long form" method, we determine the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool related to the tax effects of the employee stock-based compensation "as if" we had adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 since its effective date of January 1, 1995.

Pension Plan

Pension plan benefits are expensed as applicable employees earn benefits. The recognition of expenses is significantly impacted by estimates made by management such as discount rates used to value certain liabilities and expected return on assets. The Company uses third-party specialists to assist management in appropriately measuring the expense associated with pension plan benefits.

On December 31, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). As is further described in Note 11, the funded status of the Company's pension is recorded as a noncurrent asset and all unrecognized losses, net of tax, are recorded as accumulated other comprehensive loss within stockholders' equity at December 31, 2006. As required by SFAS 158, results for prior periods have not been restated.

The incremental effects of applying SFAS 158 on line items in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2006 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Before Application	Adjustments	After Application
Other Assets and Deferred Charges: Other	$ 3,051	($ 1,373)	$ 1,67
Deferred income tax liability	5,555	(481)	5,07
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	--	(892)	(89

The adoption of SFAS 158 had no effect on net earnings or cash flows.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in financial statements. FIN 48 requires the impact of a tax position to be recognized

in the financial statements if that position is more likely than not of being sustained by the taxing authority. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of FIN 48. Based upon the Company's computations, the FIN 48 adjustment to the Company's retained earnings during the first quarter of 2007 is expected to be less than $100,000.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), which provides guidance for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities, as well as requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 indicates that fair value should be determined based on the assumptions marketplace participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and provides additional guidelines to consider in determining the market-based measurement. The Company will be required to adopt SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS 159"), which allows measurement at fair value of eligible financial assets and liabilities that are not otherwise measured at fair value. If the fair value option for an eligible item is elected, unrealized gains and losses for that item shall be reported in current earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to draw comparison between the different measurement attributes the company elects for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS 159 on its financial statements.

(2) Patents and Licenses

Purchased patents and licenses paid for the use of other entities' patents are amortized over the useful life of the patent or license. Patents and licenses are as follows (dollars in thousands):

December 31, 2006			December 31, 2005		
Weighted Average Original Life (years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Weighted Average Original Life (years)	Gross Carrying Amount	
14.72	$ 11,459	$ 9,195	14.74	$ 11,208	$

Aggregate amortization expense for patents and licenses was $318,000 for 2006, $1,024,000 for 2005 and $422,000 for 2004. Estimated future amortization expense for each of the years set forth below ending December

31, is as follows (in thousands):

2007	$ 312
2008	$ 295
2009	$ 276
2010	$ 262
2011	$ 262

(3) Discontinued Operations

During 1997, the Company sold all of its natural gas operations. The consolidated financial statements presented herein reflect the Company's natural gas operations as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The consolidated financial statements reflect a gain on disposal of these discontinued operations of $165,000 in each of 2006, 2005 and 2004. These amounts are net of income tax expense of $85,000 in each of the three years.

In addition to the initial consideration received in 1997 upon the sale of the natural gas operations, certain annual contingent deferred payments of up to $250,000 per year were to be paid to the Company over an eight-year period which began in 1999, with the amount paid each year to be dependent upon revenues received by the purchaser from certain gas transportation contracts. The Company received deferred payments of $250,000 each, before tax, from the purchaser in April 2006, 2005 and 2004 which are reflected in each year as a gain from discontinued operations of $165,000, net of tax. The eight-year period expired when the final payment was received in April 2006.

(4) Line of Credit

The Company has a revolving credit facility ("Credit Facility") with a money center bank. Under the Credit Facility, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries have a line of credit of $25 million which is secured by substantially all inventories, equipment and accounts receivable of the Company. Interest under the Credit Facility is assessed at 30-day, 60-day or 90-day LIBOR, as selected by the Company, plus one percent (6.38 percent at December 31, 2006) and is payable monthly. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, $11.4 million and $2.5 million, respectively, were outstanding under the line of credit. The Credit Facility expires November 12, 2009 and may be extended under certain circumstances. At any time during the term, the Company may convert any or all outstanding amounts under the Credit Facility to a term loan with a maturity of two years. The Company's ability to borrow funds under the Credit Facility from time to time is contingent on meeting certain covenants in the loan agreement, the most restrictive of which is the ratio of total debt to earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization. At December 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants.

(5) Income Taxes

The items comprising income tax expense for continuing operations are as follows (in thousands):

			Year ended December 31,		
			2006	2005	2004
Current	--	Federal	$ 2,705	$ 3,189	$ 1,80
	--	State	230	257	9
			2,935	3,446	1,89
Deferred	--	Federal	607	408	38
	--	State	30	37	1
			637	445	39
Total income tax expense			$ 3,572	$ 3,891	$ 2,28

Temporary differences and carryforwards which have given rise to deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets:		
Benefit plans	$ 629	$ 471
Inventories	446	448
Other	194	63
Total deferred tax assets	$ 1,269	$ 982
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	$ 4,259	$ 3,930
Pensions	143	488
Patents and goodwill	803	288
Total deferred tax liabilities	$ 5,205	$ 4,706
Net deferred tax liability	$ 3,936	$ 3,724
Balance Sheet classification:		
Non-current deferred income tax liability	$ 5,074	$ 4,344
Current deferred income tax asset	1,138	620
Net deferred tax liability	$ 3,936	$ 3,724

Atrion Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - (continued)

Total income tax expense for continuing operations differs from the amount that would be provided by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to pretax earnings as illustrated below (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Income tax expense at the statutory federal income tax rate	$ 4,960	$ 4,313	$ 2,922
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
State income taxes	210	210	67
R&D credit	(1,322)	(100)	(75)
Foreign sales benefit	(154)	(434)	(441)
Other, net	(122)	(98)	(184)
Total income tax expense	$ 3,572	$ 3,891	$ 2,289

The 2006 amount for R&D credit includes $1,022,000 representing the results of a review and documentation of the Company's R&D tax credits for 2005 and prior-year tax returns. This review indicated that the Company was entitled to higher credits than had been claimed and amended returns were filed.

(6) Stockholders' Equity

The Board of Directors of the Company has at various times authorized repurchases of Company stock in open-market or negotiated transactions at such times and at such prices as management may from time to time decide. In 2006, the Company repurchased 24,000 shares at a price of $66.41 per share. The Company repurchased 1,900 shares at a price of $44.16 per share in 2004. As of December 31, 2006, authorization for the repurchase of up to 68,100 additional shares remained.

In September 2003, the Company announced that it had adopted a policy for the payment of regular quarterly cash dividends on the Company's common stock. The Company began paying a quarterly cash dividend of $.12 per share starting in September of 2003. The quarterly dividend was increased to $.14 per share in September of 2004 and to $.17 per share in September of 2005 and to $.20 per share in September of 2006.

The Company has a Rights Plan, which is intended to protect the interests of stockholders in the event of a hostile attempt to take over the Company. The rights, which are not presently exercisable and do not have any voting powers, represent the right of the Company's stockholders to purchase at a substantial discount, upon the occurrence of certain events,

shares of common stock of the Company or of an acquiring company involved in a business combination with the Company. This plan, which was adopted in August of 2006, expires in August of 2016.

(7) Income Per Share

The following is the computation for basic and diluted income per share from continuing operations:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Income from continuing operations	$ 10,600	$ 8,793	$ 6,305
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	1,851	1,794	1,711
Add: Effect of dilutive securities	102	130	139
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	1,953	1,924	1,850
Income per share from continuing operations:			
Basic	$ 5.73	$ 4.90	$ 3.68
Diluted	$ 5.43	$ 4.57	$ 3.41

In 2006, 7,500 shares of restricted stock were excluded from the calculation of weighted average basic shares outstanding, but incremental shares of restricted stock were included in the calculation of weighted average diluted shares outstanding. For the year ended December 31, 2004, options to purchase approximately 26,000 shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted income per share because their effect would have been antidilutive.

(8) Stock Option Plans

The Company's 1997 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant to key employees of incentive and nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and performance shares. In addition, under the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan, outside directors (directors who are not employees of the Company or any subsidiary) received automatic annual grants of nonqualified stock options to purchase 2,000 shares of common stock. The 1997 Stock Incentive Plan was amended in 2005 to provide that no additional stock options may be granted to outside directors thereunder. Under the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan, 624,425 shares, in the aggregate, of common stock were reserved for grants. The purchase price of shares issued on the exercise of incentive options must be at least equal

to the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant. The purchase price for shares issued on the exercise of nonqualified options and restricted and performance shares is fixed by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The options granted become exercisable as determined by the Compensation Committee and expire no later than 10 years after the date of grant.

During 1998, the Company's stockholders approved the adoption of the Company's 1998 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan which, as amended, provided for the automatic grant on February 1, 1998 and February 1, 1999 of nonqualified stock options to the Company's outside directors. Although no additional options may be granted under the 1998 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan, all outstanding options under this plan continue to be governed by the terms and conditions of the plan and the existing option agreements for those grants.

During 2006, the Company's stockholders approved the adoption of the Company's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan which provides for the grant to key employees and consultants of incentive and nonqualified stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, deferred stock units, stock appreciation rights and performance shares. Under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, 100,000 shares, in the aggregate, of common stock were reserved for awards. The purchase price of shares issued on the exercise of options must be at least equal to the fair market value of such shares on the date of grant. The purchase price for restricted and performance shares is fixed by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The options granted become exercisable and expire as determined by the Compensation Committee except that incentive options expire no later than 10 years after the date of grant.

Option transactions for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 are as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at January 1, 2004	287,600	$17.38
Granted in 2004	62,000	$44.39
Exercised in 2004	(21,100)	$19.63
Options outstanding at December 31, 2004	328,500	$22.33
Granted in 2005	12,500	$46.05
Expired in 2005	(1,000)	$31.39
Exercised in 2005	(114,900)	$19.88
Options outstanding at December 31, 2005	225,100	$24.86
Granted in 2006	25,000	$71.86
Exercised in 2006	(58,750)	$23.16
Options outstanding at December 31, 2006	191,350	$31.52
Exercisable options at December 31, 2004	287,250	$22.32

Exercisable options at December 31, 2005	206,350	$24.26
Exercisable options at December 31, 2006	166,350	$25.45

During 2006, the Company made one award of restricted stock, the restrictions as to which lapse generally over a five-year period. Under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, during the vesting period, holders of the restricted stock have voting rights and earn dividends, but the shares may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise encumbered. Nonvested shares are forfeited on termination of employment. Changes in restricted stock for the year ended December 31, 2006 were as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Award Date Fair Valu Per Share
Nonvested shares at the beginning of the period	-	$ -
Awarded	7,500	$ 71.86
Vested	-	$ -
Forfeited	-	$ -
Nonvested shares at the end of the period	7,500	$ 71.86

During 2006, $45,000 was charged to expense for the amortization of this restricted stock award over its vesting period.

As of December 31, 2006, there remained 68,534 shares for which options may be granted in the future under the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan and the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2006:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisab	
Range of exercise prices	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Number exercisable	Wei ave exe pr
$6.875-$14.063	81,900	2.2 years	$11.47	81,900	$11
$14.875-$22.50	6,000	3.2 years	$19.96	6,000	$19
$26.13-$31.39	22,350	2.4 years	$30.07	22,350	$30
$43.75-$71.86	81,100	3.2 years	$53.01	56,100	$44

	191,350	2.7 years	$31.52	166,350	$25

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing formula and a single option award approach. This fair value is then amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the entire awards, which is generally the vesting period. The expected life represents the period that the Company's stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding and was determined based on historical experience of similar awards, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the stock-based awards, vesting schedules and expectations of future employee behavior. Stock-based payments made prior to January 1, 2006 were accounted for using the intrinsic value method under APB 25. The fair value of stock-based payments made subsequent to January 1, 2006 are valued using the Black-Scholes valuation method with a volatility factor based on the Company's historical stock trading history. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate using the Black-Scholes valuation method on the implied yield currently available on U. S. Treasury securities with an equivalent term. The Company bases the dividend yield used in the Black-Scholes valuation method on the Company's stock dividend history.

The fair value for the options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions for 2006, 2005 and 2004:

	2006	2005	2004
Risk-free interest rate	4.9%	3.4%	2.1%
Dividend yield	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%
Volatility factor	25.0%	31.3%	47.7%
Expected life	4 years	3 years	2.8 years

The weighted average fair values of the options granted in 2006, 2005 and 2004 were $18.02, $10.51 and $13.45, respectively. The total fair values of shares vested during 2006, 2005 and 2004 were $243,000, $131,000 and $1,077,000, respectively.

The total intrinsic values of options exercised during 2006, 2005 and 2004 were $2.8 million, $3.7 million and $.5 million, respectively. The total intrinsic values of options outstanding and options currently exercisable at December 31, 2006, were $8.8 million and $8.7 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value of restricted stock awards at December 31, 2006 was $539,000. The weighted-average remaining contractual term for restricted stock awards at December 31, 2006 was 4.6 years.

As of December 31, 2006 there was $404,000 in unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options granted under the plans and $494,000 in unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards. The unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested stock options will be recognized over a period of 3.6 years. The unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock awards will be

recognized over a period of 4.6 years. At December 31, 2006 there were 25,000 nonvested stock options and 7,500 shares of nonvested restricted stock.

The Company has a policy of utilizing existing treasury shares to satisfy stock option exercises and restricted stock awards.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and income per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123R to stock-based employee compensation in the 2005 and 2004 periods (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year ended December 31, 2005	2004
Net income, as reported	$ 8,958	$ 6,470
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based methods for all awards, net of tax effects	129	658
Pro forma net income	$ 8,829	$ 5,812
Income per share:		
Basic - as reported	$ 4.99	$ 3.78
Basic - pro forma	$ 4.92	$ 3.40
Diluted - as reported	$ 4.66	$ 3.50
Diluted - pro forma	$ 4.59	$ 3.14

(9) Revenues From Major Customers

The Company did not have any customers which represented ten percent or more of its operating revenues in 2006.

The Company had one major customer which represented approximately $7.8 million (10.8 percent) and $9.6 million (14.5 percent) of the Company's operating revenues during the years 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(10) Industry Segment and Geographic Information

The Company operates in one reportable industry segment: designing, developing, manufacturing, selling and distributing products for the medical and healthcare industry and has no foreign operating subsidiaries. The Company has other product lines which include pressure relief valves and inflation systems, which are sold primarily to the aviation and marine industries. Due to the similarities in product technologies and manufacturing processes, these products are managed as part of the medical products segment. The Company recorded incidental revenues from its oxygen

pipeline, which totaled approximately $955,000 in each of the years of 2006, 2005 and 2004. Pipeline net assets totaled $2.3 and $2.4 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Company revenues from sales to parties outside the United States totaled approximately 30 percent, 27 percent and 30 percent of the Company's total revenues in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. No Company assets are located outside the United States. A summary of revenues by geographic territory, based on shipping destination, for the three years 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
United States	$ 56,784	$ 52,283	$ 46,375
Canada	9,235	8,232	9,113
United Kingdom	1,897	1,984	1,883
Japan	2,763	1,824	1,739
Germany	1,827	1,183	1,235
Other countries less than $1 million	8,514	6,583	5,736
Total	$ 81,020	$ 72,089	$ 66,081

A summary of revenues by product line for the three years 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands):

	2006	2005	2004
Fluid Delivery	$ 25,809	$ 20,447	$ 17,192
Cardiovascular	23,290	19,307	16,577
Ophthalmology	13,744	14,514	15,690
Other	18,177	17,821	16,622
Total	$ 81,020	$ 72,089	$ 66,081

(11) Employee Retirement and Benefit Plans

A noncontributory cash balance defined benefit retirement plan is maintained for all regular employees of the Company except those of Quest Medical. This plan was amended effective May 1, 2005 to discontinue the addition of newly-hired employees to the plan after that date. The Company's funding policy is to make the annual contributions required by applicable regulations and recommended by its actuary. The Company uses a December 31 measurement date for the plan.

See Note 1 regarding the adoption of SFAS 158 and its effect on presentation of pension balances on the consolidated balance sheet. The following table summarizes amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2006 (in thousands):

Unrecognized net actuarial loss	$ 1,762
Unrecognized prior service cost	(389)
Total	$ 1,373
Tax benefit recognized	(481)
Net amount	$ 892

Estimated amounts that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost during 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

Net actuarial loss	$81
Prior service cost	(38)
Total	$43

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets as of year end (in thousands):

	2006	2005
Actuarial Present Value of Benefit Obligation:		
Accumulated Benefit Obligation	$ 5,806	$ 5,571
Projected Benefit Obligation	5,905	5,655
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation, January 1	$ 5,655	$ 5,539
Service cost	278	267
Interest cost	334	322
Actuarial (gain)/loss	12	(61)
Benefits paid	(374)	(412)
Projected benefit obligation, December 31	$ 5,905	$ 5,655
Change in Plan Assets:		
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	$ 5,676	$ 5,661
Actual return on plan assets	761	227
Employer contributions	250	200
Benefits paid	(374)	(412)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	$ 6,313	$ 5,676
Funded Status of Plan at Year End	$ 408	$ 21

Atrion Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - (continued)

The amount recognized as other assets in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2006 equals the funded status of the Company's pension plan of $408,000. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the following table shows the reconciliation of the funded status of the Company's pension plan with the amounts recorded in the consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

Funded status of plan at year end	$ 21
Unrecognized actuarial loss	2,182
Unrecognized prior service cost	(427)
Net prepaid pension cost	1,776
Other comprehensive loss	--
Net amount recognized as other assets	$ 1,776

The components of net periodic pension cost for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Components of Net Periodic Pension Cost:			
Service cost	$ 278	$ 267	$ 241
Interest cost	334	322	311
Expected return on assets	(445)	(456)	(423)
Prior service cost amortization	(37)	(37)	(37)
Actuarial loss	116	107	103
Transition amount amortization	--	(44)	(44)
Net periodic pension cost	$ 246	$ 159	$ 151

Actuarial assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31 were as follows:

	2006	2005
Discount rate	6.00%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%

Actuarial assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Discount rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.50%
Expected long-term return on assets	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Rate of compensation increase	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

The Company's expected long-term rate of return assumption is based upon

the plan's actual long-term investment results as well as the long-term outlook for investment returns in the marketplace at the time the assumption is made.

The Company's pension plan assets at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were invested in the following asset categories:

	2006	2005
Asset Category:		
Equity securities	77%	70%
Debt securities	19%	29%
Other	4%	1%
Total	100%	100%

It is the Company's investment policy to maintain 66 percent to 79 percent of the plan's assets in equity securities and 19 percent to 31 percent of the plan's assets in debt securities with the balance invested in a money market account to meet liquidity requirements for distributions. The asset allocation at December 31, 2006 represents the targeted asset allocation. Based upon the plan's current funded position, the Company expects to make $250,000 in contributions to its pension plan in 2007, and the Company's estimated future benefit payments under the plan are as follows (in thousands):

2007	$ 480
2008	$ 270
2009	$ 280
2010	$ 280
2011	$ 300
2012-2016	$ 1,690

The Company also sponsors a defined contribution plan for all employees. Each participant may contribute certain amounts of eligible compensation. The Company makes a matching contribution to the plan. The Company's contribution under this plan was $244,000, $223,000 and $214,000 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(12) Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time and in the ordinary course of business, the Company may be subject to various claims, charges and litigation. In some cases, the claimants may seek damages, as well as other relief, which, if granted, could require significant expenditures. The Company accrues the estimated costs of settlement or damages when a loss is deemed probable and such costs are estimable, and accrues for legal costs associated with a loss contingency when a loss is probable and such amounts are estimable. Otherwise, these costs are expensed as incurred. If the estimate of a probable loss or defense costs is a range and no amount within the range is more likely, the Company accrues the minimum amount of the range. As of December 31, 2006, the Company had accrued $384,000 for legal fees and expenses that it expected to incur in connection with the litigation or arbitration of two such matters.

The Company has arrangements with its executive officers (the "Executives") pursuant to which the termination of their employment under certain circumstances would result in lump sum payments to the Executives. Termination under such circumstances in 2007 could result in payments aggregating $1.4 million excluding any excise tax that may be reimbursable by the Company.

During 2004, the Company began planning for the construction of a new facility for its Halkey-Roberts operation to be located approximately four miles from its leased facility. In 2004, the Company made a $3.75 million deposit required in connection with a proposed purchase of eleven acres of land to be used for the construction of this new facility. During 2005, this property was acquired and construction of the new facility commenced. The Company completed the construction of this new facility and moved the Halkey-Roberts operation into the new facility during the third quarter of 2006. The Company terminated its lease for the Halkey-Roberts facility in St. Petersburg, Florida which was vacated in October of 2006. This lease was being accounted for as an operating lease, and the rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was $363,000, $422,000 and $409,000, respectively. There is no future rental commitment under this lease.

(13) Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table shows selected unaudited quarterly financial data for 2006 and 2005:

Quarter Ended	Operating Revenue	Operating Income	Net Income	Income Per Basic Share	Per D
		(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
03/31/06	$ 19,503	$ 3,052	$ 2,106	$ 1.15	$
06/30/06	20,849	4,125	2,985	1.62	
09/30/06	19,290	3,186	2,696	1.45	
12/31/06	21,379	3,974	2,979	1.60	
03/31/05	$ 18,645	$ 3,418	$ 2,294	$ 1.33	$
06/30/05	18,102	3,131	2,272	1.27	
09/30/05	18,338	3,111	2,241	1.23	
12/31/05	17,003	3,037	2,149	1.17	

The quarterly information presented above reflects, in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of December 31, 2006. Based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting for the fourth fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2006 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company's internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. A system of internal control may become inadequate over time because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, the Company's management concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The financial statements for each of the years covered in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP. Additionally, Grant Thornton LLP has provided an attestation report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Atrion Corporation

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Atrion Corporation and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring

Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Atrion Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Atrion Corporation and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO. Also in our opinion, Atrion Corporation and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Atrion Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, and our report dated March 9, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP
Dallas, Texas
March 9, 2007

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

There was no information required to be disclosed in a report on Form 8-K during the three months ended December 31, 2006 that was not reported.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Directors

The information for this item relating to directors of the Company is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual meeting of stockholders.

Executive Officers

The information for this item relating to executive officers of the Company is set forth in Part I of this report.

The information required by Item 405 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual meeting of stockholders.

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that applies to all of the Company's directors, officers and employees. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct will be provided to any person, without charge, upon request addressed to: Corporate Secretary, Atrion Corporation, One Allentown Parkway, Allen, Texas 75002.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information for this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual meeting of stockholders.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The information for this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual meeting of stockholders.

Security Ownership of Management

The information for this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual meeting of stockholders.

Changes in Control

The Company knows of no arrangements that may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Company.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

None.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information for this item is incorporated by reference form the Company's definitive proxy statement for its 2007 annual meeting of stockholders.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements of the Company:
   Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
   Consolidated Statements of Income
   Consolidated Balance Sheets
   Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
   Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders Equity

2. Financial Statement Schedules:

   Schedule II - Consolidated Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

	Allowance for Doubtful Receivables December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(in thousands)		
Beginning balance	$ 65	$ 118	$ 104
Additions charged to expense	106	(34)	41
Deductions from reserve	(22)	(19)	(27)
Ending balance	$ 149	$ 65	$ 118

All other financial statement schedules have been omitted since the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto or is not applicable or required.

3. Exhibits. Reference as made to Item 15(b) of this report on Form 10-K.

(b) Exhibits

Exhibit Numbers	Description

2a	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated March 19, 1997, between Atrion Corporation and Mid
3a	Certificate of Incorporation of Atrion Corporation, dated December 30, 1996(2)
3b	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Atrion Corporation (3)
10a*	Atrion Corporation 1997 Stock Incentive Plan (4)
10b*	Form of Award Agreement for Incentive Stock Option (5)
10c*	Form of Award Agreement for Nonqualified Stock Option for Key Employee (6)
10d*	Form of Award Agreement for Nonqualified Stock Option for Director (7)
10e*	Atrion Corporation 1998 Outside Directors Stock Option Plan (8)
10f*	Form of Stock Option Agreement (9)
10g*	Severance Plan for Chief Financial Officer (1(0))
10h*	Atrion Corporation Incentive Compensation Plan for Chief Financial Officer (1(1))
10i*	Chief Executive Officer Amended and Restated Employment Agreement (1(2))
10j*	Atrion Corporation 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (1(3))
10k*	Form of Award Agreement for Incentive Stock Option under the Atrion Corporation 20
10l*	Form of Award Agreement for Non-Qualified Stock Option under the Atrion Corporatio
10m*	Form of Award Agreement for Restricted Stock under the Atrion Corporation 2006 Equ
21	Subsidiaries of Atrion Corporation as of December 31, 2006 (17)
23	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP (1(7))
31.1	Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer (1(7))
31.2	Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer (1(7))
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 9 Act Of 2002 (1(7))
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 9 Act Of 2002 (17)

Notes
---

(1) Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Definitive Proxy Statement of the Company dated April 23, 1997.

(2) Incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Definitive Proxy Statement of the Company dated January 10, 1997.

(3) Incorporated by reference to Appendix C to the Definitive Proxy Statement of the Company dated January 10, 1997.

(4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4(b) to the Form S-8 of Atrion Corporation filed June 10, 1998 (File No.333-56509).

(5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Form S-8 of Atrion Corporation filed June 10, 1998 (File No. 333-56509).

(6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Form S-8 of Atrion Corporation filed June 10, 1998 (File No. 333-56509).

(7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Form S-8 of Atrion Corporation filed June 10, 1998 (File No. 333-56509).

(8) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Form S-8 of Atrion Corporation, filed June 10, 1998 (File No. 333-56511).

(9) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Form S-8 of Atrion Corporation, filed June 10, 1998 (File No. 333-56511).

(10) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10b to Form 10-Q of Atrion Corporation dated May 12, 2000.

(11) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10k to Form 10-K of Atrion Corporation dated March 30, 2001.

(12) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q of Atrion Corporation dated November 6, 2006.

(13) Incorporated by reference to Appendix A to Definitive Proxy Statement of Atrion Corporation dated April 6, 2006

(14) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q of Atrion Corporation dated August 8, 2006.
(15) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q of Atrion Corporation dated August 8, 2006.
(16) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-Q of Atrion Corporation dated August 8, 2006.
(17) Filed herewith.

* Management Contract or Compensatory Plan or Arrangement

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Atrion Corporation

By: /s/ Emile A. Battat
Emile A. Battat
Chairman,
President and Chief
Executive Officer

Dated: March 9, 2007

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	D
/s/ Emile A. Battat Emile A. Battat	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	March
/s/ Jeffery Strickland Jeffery Strickland	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary-Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March
/s/ Hugh J. Morgan, Jr. Hugh J. Morgan, Jr.	Director	March
/s/ Roger F. Stebbing	Director	March

Roger F. Stebbing

/s/ John P. Stupp, Jr. John P. Stupp, Jr.	Director	March
Ronald N. Spaulding	Director	March