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

# FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2007**

Commission File Number: **000-11178**

**UTAH MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC.**
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

| **Utah** | **87-0342734** |
|---|---|
| (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) | (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.) |
| **7043 S 300 W, Midvale Utah** | **84047** |
| (Address of principal executive offices) | (Zip Code) |

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **Telephone (801) 566-1200**
**Facsimile (801) 566-2062**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

| Title of each class | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|---|---|
| **Common Stock, $.01 Par Value** | **The NASDAQ Global Market** |
| **Preferred Stock Purchase Rights** | |

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
(Title of Class)
**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 ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act.
Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (Section 229.405 of this chapter) 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. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. **As of June 30, 2007, the aggregate market value of the voting and nonvoting common equity held by nonaffiliates of the registrant was $112,144,000.**

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. **As of March 5, 2008, common shares outstanding were 3,884,000.**

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE. **The Company's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders is incorporated by reference into Part III, Item 10, 11, 12, and 13, and 14 of this Form 10-K.**

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# PART I

## ITEM 1 – BUSINESS

Utah Medical Products, Inc. ("UTMD" or "the Company") is in the business of producing high quality cost-effective medical devices that are predominantly proprietary, disposable and for hospital use. Success depends on 1) recognizing needs of clinicians and patients, 2) rapidly designing or acquiring economical solutions that gain premarketing regulatory concurrence, 3) reliably producing products that meet those clinical needs, and then 4) selling through

a) UTMD's own direct channels into markets where the Company enjoys an established reputation and has a critical mass of sales and support resources, or
b) establishing relationships with other medical companies that have the resources to effectively introduce and support the Company's products.

UTMD's success in providing reliable solutions comes from its proven ability to integrate a number of engineering and technical disciplines in electronics, software, mechanical packaging, instrumentation, plastics processing and materials. The resulting proprietary products represent significant incremental improvements in patient safety, clinical outcomes and/or total cost over preexisting clinical tools. UTMD's experience is that, in the case of labor-saving devices, the improvement in cost-effectiveness of clinical procedures also leads to an improvement in overall healthcare including lower risk of complications. UTMD markets a broad range of medical devices used in critical care areas, especially the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), the labor and delivery (L&D) department and the women's health center in hospitals, as well as products sold to outpatient clinics and physician's offices.

The opportunity to apply solutions to recognized needs results from an excellent core of practicing clinicians who introduce ideas to the Company, and key employees who are both clinical applications savvy and development engineering adept.

UTMD's products are sold directly to end users in the U.S. domestic market by the Company's own direct sales representatives and independent manufacturers' representatives. In addition, some of UTMD's products are sold through specialty distributors, national hospital distribution companies and other medical device manufacturers. Internationally, products are sold through other medical device companies and through independent medical products distributors. UTMD has representation in all major developed countries through 136 international distributors, each of which purchased at least five thousand dollars in UTMD products during 2007.

UTMD was formed as a Utah corporation in 1978. UTMD publicly raised equity capital one time in 1982. In 1994, UTMD acquired all of the tangible and intangible assets of OB Tech, Inc, a Huntington Beach, CA company, the original owner of the Cordguard® concept. In 1995, Utah Medical Products Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary located in Ireland, was formed to establish an international manufacturing capability. In 1997, UTMD purchased Columbia Medical, Inc. (CMI), a Redmond, Oregon company specializing in silicone injection molding, assembly and marketing vacuum-assisted obstetrical delivery systems. In 1998, UTMD acquired the neonatal product line of Gesco International, a subsidiary of Bard Access Systems and C.R. Bard, Inc. On March 8, 2000, UTMD returned to the Nasdaq Stock Market after trading on the New York Stock Exchange for about 3 years. The Company was previously listed on Nasdaq for 14 years. In 2004, UTMD acquired Abcorp, Inc., its supplier of fetal monitoring belts. The Company's corporate offices are located at 7043 South 300 West, Midvale, Utah 84047 USA. The corporate telephone number is (801) 566-1200. Ireland operations are located at Athlone Business and Technology Park, Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland. The telephone number in Ireland is 353 (90) 647-3932. CMI's mailing address is 1830 S.E. 1st, Redmond, Oregon 97756. The phone number in Oregon is (541) 548-7738.

Dollar amounts throughout this report and where noted, are in thousands except per-share amounts.

PRODUCTS

Labor and Delivery/ Obstetrics:
Fetal Monitoring Accessories.

The majority of births are considered "higher risk" due to lack of prenatal care, or use of anesthesia, among other factors. In many of these births, labor may become complicated and does not progress normally. The obstetrician or perinatologist must assess progression of labor to be able to intervene with drug therapy, infuse a solution to augment amniotic fluid, or ultimately if necessary, perform an operative procedure, and then be prepared for complications immediately following childbirth.

To assist the physician in controlling the effectiveness of administration of oxytocin and monitoring effects of amnioinfusion, contraction intensities, uterine resting tones and peak contraction pressures are closely monitored through the use of an invasive intrauterine pressure catheter system. In addition, to help identify the possible onset of fetal hypoxia, correlation of the changes in fetal heart rate (FHR) relative to the frequency and duration of contractions are often electronically monitored. UTMD's intrauterine pressure (IUP) catheters provide for clinician choices from a traditional fluid-filled system to INTRAN® PLUS, the most widely accepted transducer-tipped system. In addition, adjunct FHR electrodes, leg plates, toco belts and chart paper are provided by UTMD to complete a package of fetal monitoring supplies. UTMD's IUP catheters include:

- IUP-075 and UTMD's other custom fluid-filled clear catheter kits utilize a saline-filled catheter that is placed within the uterine cavity, connected to a separate external reusable or disposable transducer. This product package, utilizing double lumen catheters, was the traditional mode of intrauterine monitoring prior to the introduction of INTRAN. An intrauterine pressure change is transmitted through the fluid column to the external pressure transducer.

- Introduced in 1987, INTRAN was the first disposable intrauterine pressure catheter that placed the pressure transducer at the pressure source within the uterine cavity. This design eliminated the complicated setup of fluid-filled systems and provided more accurate pressure waveforms. INTRAN I was discontinued in 1995 in favor of the more widely preferred INTRAN PLUS, also covered by UTMD's original INTRAN patent.

- INTRAN PLUS was introduced in 1991. The INTRAN PLUS catheter combines the transducer tip concept of INTRAN I with a refined tip design, a zeroing switch that allows the clinician to reset the reference of the monitor, and a dedicated amnio lumen which provides access to the amniotic fluid environment which may be helpful in the diagnosis and intervention of certain fetal conditions. In 1996, a viewport enhancement which allows physicians to observe amniotic fluid in a closed system was added to INTRAN PLUS. In 1997, UTMD introduced several variations to allow user preferences in tip size, zero switch location and amniotic fluid visualization.

UTMD markets tocodynamometer belts, disposable electrodes, catheters and accessories as outlined above, but does not currently market electronic monitors, the capital equipment that process the electrical signals. In addition to products currently offered, UTMD intends to continue to investigate and introduce tools that enhance fetal monitoring techniques, as an area of product development focus.

Vacuum-Assisted Delivery Systems (VAD).

UTMD's VAD Systems include CMI® patented soft silicone bell-shaped birthing cups and patented hand-held vacuum pumps which UTMD believes are the safest products available for use in vacuum-assisted operative deliveries. UTMD's patented soft silicone cup is a bell-shaped cup design that should be preferred for fetal well-being in low or outlet fetal stations with occiput anterior presentations, which represent more than 90% of the cases where VAD is indicated. Operative vaginal deliveries using forceps or vacuum-assisted delivery systems provide knowledgeable physicians with a trial vaginal operative delivery prior to a more invasive C-section intervention. Although there are risks associated with vaginal operative deliveries which may currently represent 6-10% of all U.S. hospital births, the procedures are generally regarded as safer for the mother, and at least as safe for the fetus, as abdominal (Cesarean) delivery in comparable clinical situations. UTMD estimates that the VAD operative

approach is used for about 4-8% of all U.S. births, with forceps continuing to lose ground as the alternative. UTMD's patented bell-shaped soft silicone TENDER TOUCH® cups enjoy a low reported complication rate compared to other vacuum cup designs, as evidenced by the FDA Medical Device Reporting System which reports specific names of products used in hospitals.

Other Obstetrical Tools.

AROM-COT™ is a finger cover with a patented prong design to rupture maternal membranes with less patient pain and anxiety. MUC-X is an aspiration device used immediately after birth to clear neonatal respiratory passages and reduce exposure to potential infections. CORDGUARD® is a patented product which unifies the multiple steps of clamping the neonate's cord close to the umbilicus, severing the cord without splattering blood, drawing a clean cord blood sample, and assisting in the removal of the placenta. CORDGUARD's sharpless, closed system reduces the risk of exposure to potentially infected blood, and consequently reduces the high cost of exposure treatment under OSHA and CDC guidelines. In addition, CORDGUARD facilitates obtaining neonatal blood that is otherwise hard to obtain safely and cleanly. Abcorp toco belts and straps for fetal monitoring by an external tocodynamometer are provided in latex-free form in several configurations.

Neonatal Intensive Care:

DISPOSA-HOOD™

The DISPOSA-HOOD is an infant respiratory hood that is used in the NICU to administer oxygen to neonates and flush $CO_2$ (carbon dioxide) while maintaining a neutral thermal environment critical to proper physiologic responses. The DISPOSA-HOOD, placed over the infant's head, incorporates a round diffusor connection specifically designed to disperse the incoming gases along the inner surfaces of the hood, rather than allowing them to blow directly on the infant's head. The design allows more precise $FIO_2$ (fractional inspired oxygen) control, minimizes convective heat loss from the head and provides optimum flows for elimination of $CO_2$ by ventilation. DISPOSA-HOOD, in contrast to an incubator, allows for excellent access to and visualization of the underdeveloped infant. Because it is a disposable product, it also prevents cross-contamination.

DELTRAN® PLUS

UTMD's DELTRAN blood pressure monitoring system has been adapted specifically for use in the NICU. The streamlined version eliminates needles used for blood sampling, avoids the loss of scarce neonatal blood volume and provides a closed system that reduces the risk of infection. The system features excellent visualization of clearing volume, and one-handed use.

GESCO®

In the third quarter of 1998, UTMD acquired the neonatal product line of Gesco International. GESCO, best known for innovative silicone catheters, gained an early distinctive reputation for its focus on the special developmental needs of tiny critically-ill babies.

A class of catheters called umbilical vessel catheters (UVCs) are specially designed for administering vital medications and fluids immediately following birth through the infant's umbilical vessel into the inferior vena cava. Because of the neonate's small size and lack of vascular development, there is no better access to vital organs. The catheters are also called umbilical artery catheters (UACs) when placed in one of the umbilical arteries to measure blood pressure or monitor metabolic processes through blood analysis. In developing its UMBILI-CATH™ product line, Gesco pioneered the use of soft, biocompatible silicone catheters, helping to reduce the number of insertions required as well as other complications associated with invasive applications. UTMD has expanded the UVC product line to include catheters made from a patented thermosensitive polyurethane (Tecoflex®) that offers many of the flexibility and biocompatibility advantages of silicone after insertion, with the greater rigidity of polyurethane preferred by many clinicians for insertion. In addition, GESCO provides a convenient catheterization procedure tray of implements and supplies necessary to place UVC catheters, as well as perform other similar procedures.

The primary distinction of GESCO products is that they were developed with the special needs of the neonate in mind, not just cut-down or smaller versions of adult devices. For example, in the case of invasive catheters, the introducer, the soft rounded distal tip, mode of securing to the patient after insertion to avoid migration, luer-locking hub with minimal dead space, number of lumens, catheter radiopaque striping for visualization, variations in

catheter lengths and diameters and special packaging are all features specially designed for neonates. UTMD continues to modify product features to incorporate current neonatal nurse practitioner preferences.

The soft, biocompatible silicone catheter concept had important advantages in other applications including peripherally inserted central venous catheters (PICC lines), enteral feeding tubes, urinary drainage catheters, and chest drainage tubes. GESCO developed and marketed initial versions of all of these neonatal products. In order to keep pace with the trend of caring for smaller babies, UTMD has added smaller diameter versions of its URI-CATH® and NUTRI-CATH® products. In 2000, UTMD gained FDA premarketing clearance of a new PICC family of products specifically designed to minimize trauma to the critically ill neonate, named PICC-NATE®. The PICC-Nate product line was designed with the input of experienced neonatal nurse practitioners for use as a long-term indwelling catheter system for single-use, therapeutic central venous infusion of drug solutions, blood products or other fluids and for blood sampling. The soft, strong silicone PICC-Nate comes in two diameter sizes and two hub configurations. In early 2003, UTMD added a Tecoflex polyurethane version that offers many of the flexibility and biocompatibility advantages of silicone after insertion, with the greater rigidity of polyurethane preferred by many clinicians for insertion. In 2006, UTMD developed a unique enteral feeding-only extension set that addresses an important safety risk in the NICU – inadvertent delivery of enteral feeding intravenously. Named Nutri-Lok, the adapter ensures a secure connection to the enteral feeding catheter (Nutri-Cath) and will not mate with an IV line connector. Nutri-Lok was launched to the market in January 2007. In October 2007, UTMD added dispensing syringes with interlocking connectors to its Nutri-Cath/Lok family of devices. UTMD has applied for a patent on its Nutri-Lok design. Also in 2006, UTMD completed the replacement of all DEHP plasticizer PVC materials in its Gesco product line that may come in contact with neonatal patients, addressing another evolving safety concern related specifically to the possible maldevelopment of male neonates.

Other GESCO specialty products include a disposable peritoneal dialysis set that is a pre-assembled, sterile, closed system, called DIALY-NATE®; a patented silicone oral protection device used to prevent palatal soft tissue injury by orotracheal tubes, called PALA-NATE®; and a lumbar sampling kit with a tiny, specially-beveled needle for obtaining cerebral spinal fluid samples, called MYELO-NATE®. In 2006, UTMD introduced a second configuration of Dialy-Nate with uncoiled tubing to facilitate clinician use of a fluid/blood warmer.

GESCO's first patented product, HEMO-NATE®, is a disposable filter designed to remove microaggregates from stored blood prior to transfusion into a neonate where any deficiency can have an overwhelmingly negative impact on a neonate's chances for survival, given an under-developed vasculature and small total blood volume. In 2001, UTMD introduced a new filter and an improved blood bag spike for Hemo-Nate, and a needleless version.

In 2008, UTMD will continue to improve and expand its neonatal product line, seeking to reinforce a reputation as having the most developmentally-friendly NICU specialty products in the medical device industry. In addition to products already offered and being developed internally, UTMD will look to continue to expand sales through international distribution arrangements, and through selective complementary product acquisitions.

Gynecology /Urology /Electrosurgery:

LETZ® System

The LETZ System (loop excision of the transformation zone) is used to excise cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and other lower genital tract lesions related to human papilloma virus (HPV) infections. The electrosurgery procedure with hemostasis has become the standard of care for HPV cervical infection treatment, replacing cold knife scalpel, laser and cryotherapy procedural approaches because it is economical, safe, effective, quick and easy to perform, has fewer potential side effects, and requires little physician training. A major incentive for performing the LETZ procedure is that it may be performed using local anesthetic in a physician's office, eliminating the time and expense of hospital or surgical center admittance. Most importantly clinically, in contrast to laser (tissue ablation) and cryotherapy (freezing of tissue), LETZ provides a fine tissue specimen for pathological assessment.

In mid-2006, the FDA licensed the first vaccine for HPV, which has gained widespread media attention. Such an advance is welcome as an effective preventive measure for 70% of higher level CIN lesions which may progress into cervical cancer. UTMD believes there will be a significant time lag, however, before the new vaccine affects the approximately 500,000 current annual CIN removal procedures based on several factors: the adoption rate of the vaccine, the evolution of the disease in patients already infected and the fact that a portion of CIN-types are

unaffected by the vaccine. In early 2007, the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP) published revised guidelines for the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) which advised greater monitoring of lower grade lesions in lieu of surgical treatment, which includes LETZ.

UTMD's LETZ System includes patented disposable electrodes, the patented FINESSE® electrosurgical generator, and other miscellaneous components. A disposable loop electrode used to excise the tissue specimen is a pencil-like tube with a thin tungsten wire loop attached. The loop is available in varying sizes and includes a patented Safe-T-Gauge® that can be positioned so the physician can accurately colposcopically monitor the amount of tissue being excised. UTMD continues to augment its specialty electrodes. For example, the Company introduced a patented conization electrode for deep endocervical disease called C-LETZ®, designed to limit the removal of healthy tissue margins that might compromise adequate cervical function. UTMD also will continue to provide adapters and other components which allow its market-leading specialty electrodes to be used with other manufacturers' electrosurgical generators. The FINESSE electrosurgical generator is the only generator on the market that contains an integral smoke evacuator, required to filter smoke and vapors that contain potentially hazardous particulate material produced during electrosurgery.

FINESSE® Generator; Specialty Loop, Ball, and Needle Electrodes; FILTRESSE® Evacuator; Other Specialty Electrodes; Other Supplies and Gynecologic Tools.

UTMD has FDA clearance to market its electrosurgical system and tools for use in general surgery applications, including dermatology, plastic surgery and otolaryngology. In 2002, UTMD introduced a product line of ultra-fine tipped microdissection needles, called OptiMicro™ Needles. These electrosurgical needles are particularly useful in small-scale plastic and reconstructive surgery applications. FILTRESSE is a stand-alone surgical smoke filtration system that combines high filtration efficiency, low cost and convenient use in a surgical office setting. Other electrosurgery tools and accessories include disposable electrosurgical pens, dispersive pads, footswitches, filter packs, speculums, retractors, forceps, tenacula and hooks. UTMD acquired the distribution rights to a unique reusable four-way expander system which facilitates access to, and visualization of, the cervix, eliminating the need for less effective specula and lateral retractors. In 2007, UTMD developed and filed for a patent on its design for OptiSpec, an ultra-bright light for cervical visualization without physician distraction during exams, pap smears and other vaginal procedures requiring direct cervical visualization without the use of a colposcope.

EPITOME®

EPITOME is a patented electrosurgical scalpel which delivers precise performance in incision and excision with hemostasis while minimizing thermal side effects. Where rapid yet precise dissection of dense tissue is necessary, such as in mammaplasty or abdominoplasty, UTMD believes that EPITOME has no close substitute. Furthermore, an independent study concludes that the EPITOME scalpel provides a significant improvement over older devices in wound healing and patient comfort. EPITOME allows a rapid incision without countertraction, yielding limited morbidity, less post-surgical pain and cosmetically superior results. EPITOME is useful where minimization of thermal tissue injury is important but control of bleeding needed. A patented bendable version of EPITOME with a smaller active electrode was introduced in 1998. Designed to significantly reduce the chance of tissue burns due to inadvertent electrode contact and where a smaller, bent scalpel tip is needed, the bendable EPITOME is of particular value, e.g., to thoracic surgeons in harvesting the internal mammary artery during coronary artery bypass surgery, as well as to otolaryngologists for tonsillectomies or uvulapalatalplasties.

LIBERTY® System

LIBERTY is a device for the conservative treatment and effective control of urinary incontinence in women. UTMD believes that LIBERTY is the easiest-to-use, most cost effective incontinence treatment available that yields a therapeutic effect, not just a cover-up. LIBERTY consists of a battery operated electrical stimulation unit and an intravaginal electrode probe. This physiotherapy technique, which can be done in the privacy of the home, involves passive strengthening of the periurethral muscles. Pulsed, low voltage, high frequency current is applied primarily to the pudendal neuromuscular tissue causing the pelvic area muscles to contract, leading to better muscle tone. Because electrical stimulation has no known adverse side effects, LIBERTY provides women suffering from mild to moderate incontinence an effective, lower cost and lower risk alternative to more traumatic treatments such as surgery and drug therapy.

PATHFINDER PLUS™

PATHFINDER PLUS is a proprietary endoscopic irrigation device that allows a uro/gyn surgeon to precisely irrigate, clearing the visual field, with the same hand that controls the endoscope, eliminating the need for a separate assistant to irrigate without visualization. An example of a procedure where Pathfinder has found success is ureteroscopic stone ablation.

ENDOCURETTE™

In cooperation with Mayo Clinic, UTMD developed an advanced curette for uterine endometrial tissue sampling in the doctor's office. The sampling procedure is intended primarily to rule out precancer or cancerous change of the uterus in premenopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding, or women with postmenopausal bleeding. The device is part of a class of catheters designed to be used without dilitation of the cervix and without general anesthetic. The inherent weakness of this type of device, which is related to its small size, is that it may not remove enough tissue of the endometrium for an accurate histologic assessment, in contrast to a more invasive D&C hospital procedure. The patented tip of the EndoCurette was designed to obtain a more thorough tissue specimen without the need for dilitation, and without an increase in patient discomfort.

TVUS/HSG-Cath

In order to further assess persistent abnormal or dysfunctional uterine bleeding and other suspected abnormalities of the uterus, or as a next step after endometrial tissue sampling with an EndoCurette, gynecologists are increasingly utilizing transvaginal ultrasound imaging of the uterus. UTMD's TVUS/HSG-Cath was designed to provide effective cervical occlusion that allows distention of the uterus to differentiate anterior and posterior endometrium, among other irregularities, together with minimal visual obstruction of the uterus near the internal os. In addition, the TVUS/HSG-Cath may be used in hysterosalpingography radiographic procedures to assess the patency of fallopian tubes. A patent has been filed on the design of the TVUS/HSG-Cath, which was released for marketing in October 2007.

LUMIN®

LUMIN® is a patented gynecological tool developed by UTMD for reliably and safely manipulating the uterus in laparoscopic procedures. LUMIN combines the strength, range of motion and versatility of the higher end reusable instruments with the lower cost and cleanliness of the inexpensive less functional disposable instruments presently on the market, while at the same time reducing the number of tools needed to move and secure the uterus.

Blood Pressure Monitoring:

DELTRAN® Disposable Pressure Transducer (DPT)

In pressure monitoring, a transducer is used to convert physiological (mechanical) pressure into an electrical signal that is displayed on electronic monitoring equipment. UTMD developed, patented and is now distributing its disposable transducer as a stand-alone product, and as a component in sterile blood pressure monitoring kits through direct representatives and other medical companies in the U.S., as well as independent distributors and other medical device companies internationally.

The Company believes that the DELTRAN DPT which it designed nearly twenty years ago, and currently manufactures, remains the standard in terms of accuracy, reliability and ease of use. UTMD has an automated assembly line which allows the Company to effectively compete with larger suppliers on the basis of consistent quality and low manufacturing costs. Introduced in 1998, the DELTRAN PLUS provides a closed system for blood sampling, without the use of needles, reducing the risk of an unwanted infection for both the patient and the practitioner.

Pressure Monitoring Accessories, Components and Other Molded Parts.

Components included in blood pressure monitoring kit configurations include flush devices, stopcocks, fluid administration sets, caps, pressure tubing, interface cables and organizers. The Company sells similar components designed for other medical device company applications which incorporate UTMD's technologies and designs. DELTA-CAL™ is a calibration device used to check proper functioning of an arterial pressure system. In addition, UTMD sells plastic molded parts on a subcontract basis to a number of medical and non-medical device companies. UTMD believes that this practice helps better utilize its investment in fixed plant and equipment, and spreads overhead costs resulting in better profit margins on finished device sales.

MARKETING

UTMD competes on the basis of its value-added technologies and cost effective clinical solutions. UTMD believes that a number of its products are strong brands because they are recognized as clinically different, and consistently reliable in achieving their intended results. The Company's primary marketing challenge is to keep its customers focused on those differences and their important clinical benefits. Access to the clinical decision-makers, together with the active involvement of clinicians in medical device purchasing decisions, is critical to the Company's success.

UTMD's specialty focus, innovation and extensive experience in its specialties are important marketing attributes which help ensure its ability to successfully compete and survive in a consolidating marketplace where competitors try to degrade UTMD's product differences.

For U.S. hospitals, which now represent about 56% of UTMD's device sales, marketing efforts are complicated and fragmented. Although UTMD's focus is with clinicians who take responsibility for obtaining optimal patient care outcomes, other people who are primarily administrative are often responsible for hospital purchasing decisions.

DISTRIBUTION

An important success factor in the current healthcare industry is access to customers. Although the U.S. hospital supplier environment has been consolidating as a result of group purchasing organizations (GPOs), or their equivalent, establishing long term contracts with large medical device suppliers with diverse product lines in recent years, the financial relationships and true benefits for hospitals has come under increased scrutiny, both by hospitals' managements themselves and by the government. As a potential positive factor to UTMD's future performance, the increased scrutiny may lead to an understanding consistent with UTMD's belief that hospitals are not currently saving money under the GPO contracts. In addition, the longer term overall cost of care will be substantially higher, with quality of care lower, as innovative suppliers are excluded from participating in the marketplace.

The length of time and number of administrative steps required in evaluating new products for use in hospitals has grown substantially in recent years. As a potential negative factor to future performance, as UTMD introduces new products it believes are safer and more effective, it may find itself excluded from certain customers because of the existence of long term supply agreements for existing products. UTMD may also be unable to establish viable relationships with other medical device companies that do have access to users but lack an interest in the Company's approach or demand too great a financial or administrative burden.

In the United States, UTMD sells its products through its own directly employed sales force and through selective independent manufacturer representatives. The direct representatives concentrate on applications for UTMD products where customer training and support are important. As of February 2008, the direct sales force is comprised both of "outside" representatives operating remotely in specific geographic areas, and "inside" representatives who operate by telephone from corporate offices. Direct representatives are trained to understand the medical procedures being performed within UTMD's clinical focus. Through the use of its one-on-one contacts with physicians and other clinical practitioners directly involved in patient care, the direct sales force positions UTMD to gain market leadership with solutions to clinical problems. In addition to its direct representatives, UTMD utilizes third party consulting clinical specialists to augment its customer training programs.

When hospital customers request it, UTMD provides its products through national distribution companies, also known as Med/Surg distributors. Sales to Med/Surg distributors currently comprise less than 8% of total domestic sales. In contrast, eleven years ago, national distributors and independent stocking distributors in the U.S. represented more than 65% of UTMD's direct domestic Ob/Gyn and Neonatal products business.

In addition to the above traditional sales approaches, UTMD encourages customers to take advantage of fast and easy online ordering at https://storefront.utahmed.com. UTMD introduced this advanced "portal" website in 2006. It

provides a convenient and secure method for placing orders, allows the customer to easily monitor the status of orders and shipments, and gives quick access to account information.

Additionally, UTMD sells component parts to other companies for use with their product lines. This OEM distribution channel effort is simply maximizing utilization of manufacturing capabilities that are otherwise needed for UTMD's primary business, and does not compete with or dilute UTMD's direct distribution and marketing programs.

Internationally, the Company sells its products through over 300 regional distributors and OEMs (other medical device manufacturers). The international business is driven by the initiative and resourcefulness of those independent distributors. UTMD's Internet website **www.utahmed.com** is a frequent conduit for international customer inquiries.

NEW PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

New product development has been a key ingredient to UTMD's market identity. Product development takes three interrelated forms: 1) improvements, enhancements and extensions of current product lines in response to clinical needs or clinician requests, 2) introduction of new or augmented devices that represent a significant improvement in safety, effectiveness and/or cost of care, and 3) acquisitions of products or technology from others. Manufacturing process development is an equally important aspect that cannot be separated from the successful design and development of new products.

Because of UTMD's reputation as a focused product developer, its financial strength and its established clinician user base, it enjoys a substantial inflow of new product development ideas. Internal development, joint development, product acquisitions and licensing arrangements are all included as viable options in the investigation of opportunities. Only a small percentage of ideas survive feasibility screening. For internal development purposes, projects are assigned to a project manager who assembles an interdisciplinary, cross-functional development team. The team's objective is to have a clinically acceptable, manufacturable and FDA released product ready for marketing by a specific date. Approximately ten projects on the average, depending on the level of resources required, are underway at UTMD at any given time. More than 50% of assigned projects do not succeed in attaining a product that meets all of the Company's criteria. In particular, this includes a product that is highly reliable, easy to use, cost-effective, safe, useful and differentiated from the competition. Once a product is developed, tooled, fully tested and cleared for marketing by the FDA, there remains a reasonable probability it cannot be successfully marketed for any number of reasons, not the least of which is being beaten to the market by a competitor with a better solution, or not having access to users because of limitations in marketing and distribution resources or exclusionary contracts of GPOs.

UTMD's current product development projects are in three areas of focus: 1) labor & delivery, 2) neonatal intensive care, and 3) specialized procedures for the assessment and treatment of cervical/uterine disease. Internal product development expenses are expected to be in the range of 1-2% of sales in 2008. In 2007, UTMD spent $382 on internal product development activities, or 1.3% of sales. In 2006 and 2005, internal new product development expenses were $316 (1.1% of sales) and $320 (1.2% of sales), respectively.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2007, the Company had 193 employees, and an additional six contract employees. The contract employees represent UTMD's desire to provide handicapped persons additional work opportunities, hired through the Utah state-supported Work Activity Center. The average tenure of UTMD's employees is about ten years, which conveys an important benefit due to the level of training required to produce consistently high quality medical devices. The Company's continued success will depend to a large extent upon its ability to retain skilled employees. No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to retain or attract such employees in the future, although management is committed to providing an attractive environment in which reliable, creative and high achieving people wish to work.

None of the Company's officers or directors is bound by restrictive covenants from prior employers that limit their ability to contribute to UTMD's programs. All professional employees sign a code of conduct and a confidentiality and non-compete agreement as a condition of employment, and as consideration for receipt of stock option awards and participation in the management bonus program. All employees participate in performance-based bonus programs. None of the Company's employees is represented by labor unions or other collective bargaining groups.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND TECHNOLOGY LICENSES

The Company owns or exclusively licenses twenty-eight unexpired patents, and is the licensee of certain other technology. There can be no assurance, however, that patents will be issued with respect to any pending applications, that marketable products will result from the patents or that issued patents can be successfully defended in a patent infringement situation. The Company also owns a number of trademarks which have achieved brand recognition.

The ability of the Company to achieve commercial success depends in part on the protection afforded by its patents and trademarks. However, UTMD believes that the protections afforded by patents and trademarks are less important to UTMD's business, taken as a whole, than a medical device's incremental clinical utility, which may be dominated by a number of other factors including relative cost, ease of use, ease of training/adoption, perceived clinical value of different design features, risk of use in applicable procedures, the reliability of achieving a desired outcome in the hands of different users and market access to potential users. In cases where competitors introduce products that may infringe on UTMD's technology, the Company has an obligation to its shareholders to defend its intangible property to the extent that it can afford to do so and that it is material to the Company's success. The Company must also defend itself when competitors allege that UTMD may be infringing their technology.

As a matter of policy, UTMD has acquired and will continue to acquire the use of technology from third parties that can be synergistically combined with UTMD proprietary product ideas. During 2007, ongoing royalties included in cost of goods sold were $3. Other royalties have been previously paid as a lump sum, or are incorporated into the price of acquisitions, or into the cost of purchased components which practice certain patents of third parties. Also as a matter of policy, UTMD licenses its proprietary technology to others in circumstances where licensing does not directly compete with UTMD's own marketing initiatives. During 2007, the Company received $450 in royalty income, the same as in 2006 and 2005. Based on the expiration dates of the patents for which the current royalty income is being received and the $450 annual maximum, UTMD expects royalties of at least $450, $450 and $310 in 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. UTMD's future financial performance also depends on the marketing ability of other companies that license UTMD's technology.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

UTMD's products and manufacturing processes are subject to regulation by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration ("FDA"), as well as other regulatory bodies globally. The FDA has authority to regulate the marketing, manufacturing, labeling, packaging and distribution of medical devices in the U.S. In addition, requirements exist under other federal laws and under state, local and foreign statutes that may apply to the manufacturing and marketing of the Company's products.

All manufacturers of medical devices must register with the FDA and list all medical devices produced by them. The listing must be updated annually. In addition, prior to commercial distribution of some devices for human use, a manufacturer must file a notice with the FDA, setting forth certain information regarding the safety and effectiveness of the device that is acceptable in content to the FDA.

Devices which are classified in Class I are subject only to the general controls concerning adulteration, misbranding, good manufacturing practices, record keeping and reporting requirements. Devices classified in Class II must, in addition, comply with special controls or performance standards promulgated by the FDA.

All of UTMD's present products are unclassified, Class I or Class II devices. The Company is in compliance with all applicable U.S. regulatory standards including CFR Part 820, the FDA Quality System Regulation (QSR) effective in 1997, also known as cGMPs (current good manufacturing practices).

In 1994, UTMD received certification of its quality system under the ISO 9001/EN 46001 standards ("ISO" stands for "International Organization of Standardization") which it maintained until December 2003. In October 2003, UTMD's Utah facility was certified under the more stringent ISO 13485 standard for medical devices. UTMD's Ireland facility was certified under the concomitant ISO 13488 standard. In July 2006, both facility ISO certifications were upgraded to the even more stringent ISO 13485:2003 standards, which continue to be maintained. UTMD remains on a continuous periodic audit schedule by its independent notified body in order to stay current with international regulatory standards, and retain its certification. The most recent audit was conducted in February 2007. UTMD has received formal product certifications allowing the use of the CE Mark (demonstrates proof of compliance with the European Community's ISO standards) for essentially all of its products. The U.S. FDA QSR was developed in harmony with the ISO standards.

SOURCES AND AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS

Most of the components which the Company purchases from various vendors are readily available from a number of sources. Alternative sourcing of various components is continually underway. Vendors are qualified by Corporate Quality Assurance. The Company has a vendor quality monitoring program that includes routinely checking incoming material for conformance to specifications, as required per written procedures.

EXPORTS

Revenues from customers outside the U.S. in 2007 were $8,576 (30% of total sales), compared to $7,390 (26% of total sales) in 2006 and $6,392 (23% of total sales) in 2005. Blood pressure monitoring products represented 58% of international sales in 2007, compared to 58% in 2006 and 66% in 2005. International Ob/Gyn and neonatal product sales were $3,586 in 2007, compared to $3,109 in 2006 and $2,191 in 2005. For financial information by geographical area, please see notes 1, 4 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

UTMD continues to regard the international marketplace as an important element of its growth strategy. UTMD is keenly aware that not only are international markets different from the U.S. market, but also that each country has its own set of driving influences that affects the dynamics of the nature of care given and medical devices used. In 1996 UTMD completed construction of a manufacturing facility in Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland. The facility offers a number of advantages: 1) from a marketing point of view, better response to European Union customers, including a better understanding of customized needs, less costly distribution and duty-free access to over 350 million patients; 2) from a regulatory point of view, faster new product introductions; and 3) from a manufacturing point of view, reduced dependence on one manufacturing site and increased capacity for existing U.S. facilities.

BACKLOG

As a supplier of primarily disposable hospital products, the nature of UTMD's business necessitates being very responsive to customer orders and delivering products quickly. Virtually all direct shipments to end users are accomplished within one week of receipt of customer purchase order. Backlog shippable in less than 90 days was $823 as of January 1, 2008, $906 as of January 1, 2007 and $910 as of January 1, 2006.

SEASONAL ASPECTS

The Company's business is generally not affected by seasonal factors.

PRODUCT LIABILITY RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk of product liability lawsuits is a negative factor in the medical device business because products are frequently used in inherently life threatening situations to help physicians achieve a more positive outcome than what might otherwise be the case. In any lawsuit against a company where an individual plaintiff suffers a permanent physical injury, a possibility of a large award for damages exists whether or not a causal relationship exists. However, no such damages have been awarded against UTMD in its 29 year history.

UTMD is self-insured for product liability risk and reserves funds against its current performance on an ongoing basis to provide for its defense should any lawsuits be filed. The best defense the Company believes that it has is the consistent conformance to specifications of its proven safe and effective products. Over the time span of the last fifteen years, UTMD has been named as a defendant, along with each attending physician and hospital, in four product liability lawsuits. All four were related to operative vaginal deliveries where a UTMD VAD birthing cup or hand pump was used by the surgeon. The VADS products in all four cases did conform to specifications. UTMD was ultimately dismissed as a defendant in the lawsuits, and legal costs were not material to performance. During the same fifteen year period of time, in which more than 18 million UTMD finished devices were used, no other UTMD product was the subject of a product liability lawsuit. There have been no product liability lawsuits during the last four years.

FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of management as well as assumptions made by management based on information currently available. When used in this document, the words "anticipate," "believe," "project," "estimate," "expect," "intend" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current view of the Company respecting future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including the risks and uncertainties stated throughout the document. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause the forward statement not to come true as anticipated, believed, projected, expected, or intended. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those described herein as anticipated, believed, projected, estimated, expected or intended. Financial estimates are subject to change and are not intended to be relied upon as predictions of future operating results, and the Company assumes no obligation to update or disclose revisions to those estimates.

## ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

General risk factors that may impact the Company's revenues include: the market acceptance of competitive products; administrative practices of group purchasing organizations; obsolescence caused by new technologies; the possible introduction by competitors of new products that claim to have many of the advantages of UTMD's products at lower prices; the timing and market acceptance of UTMD's own new product introductions; UTMD's ability to efficiently and responsively manufacture its products, including the possible effects of lack of performance of suppliers; opportunities in gaining access to important global distribution channels; budgetary constraints; the timing of regulatory approvals for newly developed products; regulatory intervention in current operations; and third party reimbursement of health care costs of patients.

Negative factors that may adversely impact future performance include managed care reforms or hospital group buying agreements that may limit physicians' ability to choose certain products or procedures, new products introduced by other companies that displace UTMD's products, new product regulatory approval delays, changes in the Company's relationships with distribution partners, and loss of key personnel.

The length of time and number of administrative steps required in adopting new products for use in hospitals has grown substantially in recent years. As a potential negative factor to future performance, as UTMD introduces new products it believes are safer and more effective, it may find itself excluded from certain customers because of the existence of long term supply agreements for preexisting products. UTMD may also be unable to establish viable relationships with other medical device companies that do have access to users but lack an interest in the Company's approach or present unreasonable burdens.

Risk factors, in addition to the risks outlined in the previous paragraphs and elsewhere in this report that may impact the Company's assets and liabilities, as well as cash flows, include: risks inherent to companies manufacturing products used in healthcare, including claims resulting from the improper use of devices and other

product liability claims; defense of the Company's intellectual property and infringement claims of others; productive use of assets in generating revenues; management of working capital, including inventory levels required to meet delivery commitments at a minimum cost; and timely collection of accounts receivable.

Additional risk factors that may affect non-operating income include: the continuing viability of the Company's technology license agreements; actual cash and investment balances; asset dispositions; and acquisition activities that may or may not require external funding.

## ITEM 1B – UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

## ITEM 2 - PROPERTIES

Office and Manufacturing Facilities.

The Company's current operations are located in a 100,000 square foot facility in Midvale, Utah, a suburb of Salt Lake City, a 20,000 square foot facility in Redmond, Oregon, and a 77,000 square foot facility in Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland. UTMD owns its property and facilities in Utah and Ireland, with the exception of a long-term lease on one section of its Midvale parking lot. The Oregon facility is leased.

UTMD is a vertically-integrated manufacturing company. Capabilities include silicone and plastics-forming operations including injection molding, insert and over-molding, thermoforming and extrusion; sensor production; manual and automated assembly of mechanical, electrical and electronic components; parts printing; various testing modalities; advanced packaging in clean room conditions; and a machine shop for mold-making and fabrication of assembly tools and fixtures. Capabilities also include an R&D laboratory for both electronic and chemical processes, software development resources, communications and computer systems networked real time internationally, and administrative offices.

## ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company may be a party from time to time in litigation incidental to its business. Presently, there is no litigation for which the Company believes the outcome may be material to its financial results.

In 3Q 2007, the patent infringement lawsuit filed by Clinical Innovations Associates (CIA) in 2005 was resolved in favor of UTMD, including repayment of UTMD's court costs. CIA did not appeal the U.S. District Court's summary judgment confirming UTMD's non-infringement.

## ITEM 4 - SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report.

## PART II

### ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information.

UTMD's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Market (symbol:UTMD). The following table sets forth the high and low sales price information as reported by NASDAQ for the periods indicated:

| | 2007 | | 2006 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | High | Low |
| 1st Quarter | $34.88 | $31.24 | $33.50 | $28.33 |
| 2nd Quarter | 34.59 | 29.30 | 32.10 | 29.50 |
| 3rd Quarter | 32.84 | 29.50 | 33.10 | 28.25 |
| 4th Quarter | 31.99 | 29.27 | 34.96 | 31.51 |

Stockholders.

The approximate number of beneficial stockholders of UTMD's common stock as of March 5, 2008 was 2,700.

Dividends.

The following sets forth cash dividends declared or paid during the past two years:

| Record Date | Payable Date | Per Share Amount |
|---|---|---|
| December 16, 2005 | January 5, 2006 | $ 0.17 |
| March 16, 2006 | April 5, 2006 | 0.18 |
| June 16, 2006 | July 5, 2006 | 0.19 |
| September 15, 2006 | October 4, 2006 | 0.20 |
| December 14, 2006 | January 4, 2007 | 0.21 |
| March 15, 2007 | April 4, 2007 | 0.22 |
| June 15, 2007 | July 5, 2007 | 0.22 |
| September 14, 2007 | October 3, 2007 | 0.22 |
| December 14, 2007 | January 3, 2008 | 0.225 |
| 2006 total paid | | $0.74 |
| 2007 total paid | | $0.87 |

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The following table details purchases by UTMD of its own securities during fourth quarter 2007.

| Period | Total Number of Shares purchased (1) | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1) | Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10/01/07 – 10/31/07 | - | $ - | - | see (1) below |
| 11/01/07 - 11/30/07 | 8,730 | 30.09 | 8,730 | |
| 12/01/07 - 12/31/07 | 6,405 | 29.75 | 6,405 | |
| Total | 15,135 | $ 29.95 | 15,135 | |

(1) In fourth quarter 2007 UTMD repurchased an aggregate of 15,135 shares of its common stock at an average cost of $29.95 per share pursuant to a continued open market repurchase program instituted in August 1992. Since 1993 through 2007, the Company has repurchased 6,393,176 shares at an average cost of $11.85 per share including broker commissions and fees in open market transactions. In addition, the Company conducted tender offer transactions in which it purchased an additional 2,775,742 shares at an average cost of $9.76 per share including

fees and administrative costs. In total, UTMD has repurchased over 9.1 million of its shares at an average price of $11.85 per share since 1993. To complete the picture relating to current shares outstanding, since 1993 the Company's employees and directors have exercised and purchased 1.6 million option shares at an average price of $8.96 per share. All options were awarded at the market value of the stock on the date of the award.

The frequency of UTMD's open market share repurchases depends on the availability of sellers and the price of the stock. The board of directors has not established an expiration date or a maximum dollar or share limit for UTMD's continuing long term program of open market share repurchases.

The purpose of UTMD's share repurchases is to maximize the value of the Company for its continuing shareholders, and maximize its return on shareholder equity by employing excess cash generated from effectively managing its business. UTMD does not intend to repurchase shares that would result in terminating its NASDAQ Global Market listing.

**ITEM 6 - SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

Dollar amounts are in thousands, except per share data.

The following selected consolidated financial data of UTMD and its subsidiaries for the five years ended December 31, 2007, are derived from the audited financial statements and notes of UTMD and its subsidiaries, certain of which are included in this report. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with UTMD's Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes included elsewhere in this report.

| | Year Ended December 31 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
| Net Sales | $28,502 | $28,753 | $27,692 | $26,485 | $27,137 |
| Net Income | 7,905 | 8,168 | 7,547 | 10,220 | 20,761 |
| Earnings Per Common Share (Diluted) | 1.98 | 2.02 | 1.80 | 2.19 | 4.25 |
| Total Assets | 45,986 | 44,187 | 41,262 | 41,262 | 49,694 |
| Working Capital | 26,767 | 25,030 | 22,230 | 20,194 | 21,405 |
| Long-term Debt | 3,689 | 4,383 | 4,883 | - | - |
| Cash Dividends Per Common Share | 0.87 | 0.74 | 0.61 | 0.30 | None |

| | Quarterly Data for 2007 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
| Net Sales | $7,118 | $7,211 | $7,097 | $7,076 |
| Gross Profit | 3,937 | 4,005 | 3,973 | 3,873 |
| Net Income | 1,944 | 1,985 | 2,021 | 1,955 |
| Earnings Per Common Share (Diluted) | .48 | .50 | .51 | .49 |

| | Quarterly Data for 2006 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
| Net Sales | $7,104 | $7,293 | $7,001 | $7,355 |
| Gross Profit | 4,007 | 4,077 | 3,971 | 4,092 |
| Net Income | 2,036 | 2,059 | 2,003 | 2,070 |
| Earnings Per Common Share (Diluted) | .50 | .51 | .50 | .51 |

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

Dollar amounts are in thousands except per-share amounts, and where noted.

The following comments should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

Productivity of Assets and Working Capital.

a) Assets. Year-end 2007 total assets were $45,986, compared to $44,187 in 2006. The increase was due mostly to an increase in cash and investments resulting from continued excellent operating profitability, but also to a weakening U.S. Dollar (USD) which increased the net book value of Ireland fixed assets (which were down by 2% in Euro terms) by $411 or 10% in USD terms. The 2007 productivity of total assets (= average total asset turns; total sales divided by average total assets for the year) was lower than in 2006 because sales were lower and ending total assets higher. Both years' productivity was diluted by UTMD's large cash-equivalent balances. Year-end 2007 and 2006 cash and investment balances were $22,372 and $21,049, representing 49% and 48% of total assets, respectively. Year-end cash and investment balances increased $1,323 despite UTMD paying $3,423 in shareholder dividends, $2,023 in share repurchases, and $1,239 in principal repayments on the Ireland loan. Excluding average cash and investment balances, average total asset turns were 1.22 in both 2007 and 2006. In 2008, total assets excluding cash and investment balances will continue to be substantially less than annual sales, which benefits return on average shareholders equity (ROE). Improvement in total asset turns (including cash and investments) will depend on the timing of deployment of excess cash and investment balances.

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) assets are comprised of Utah, Oregon and Ireland manufacturing molds, production tooling and equipment, test equipment, computer/ communications equipment and software, and the Utah and Ireland facilities. UTMD leases the Oregon facility as a result of the 1997 CMI acquisition, and a portion of its Midvale, Utah parking lot. In 2007, net consolidated PP&E (depreciated book value of all fixed assets) increased $275 despite the fact that actual depreciation of assets exceeded new capital expenditures by $241. As noted above, the increase in net PP&E was due to currency exchange translation of preexisting Ireland assets which appreciated 10% in USD terms. The net book value of U.S. PP&E assets decreased $136. The increase in 2007 consolidated PP&E while sales decreased resulted in lower PP&E turns. The year-end net book value (after accumulated depreciation) of consolidated PP&E is 34% of actual acquisition cost. Since current PP&E is in good working order and capable of supporting increased sales activity, the continued productivity of the Company's fixed assets will remain a source of future profitability. In 2008, depreciation of fixed assets should again equal or exceed new PP&E purchases required to sustain current operations.

Average inventory turns in 2007 increased to 4.1 from 4.0 in 2006, continuing to meet management's objective for inventory turns, despite lower sales. This continued the trend of more efficient use of inventories since 2003. Net (after allowance for doubtful accounts) year-end trade accounts receivable (A/R) balances increased $159 or about 4% at the same time that 2007 sales activity decreased 1%, increasing average days in A/R on December 31, 2007 to 47 days, based on 4Q 2007 shipments, compared to 43 days at the end of 2006. This performance remained well within management's continuing objective of 55 days. A/R over 90 days from invoice date at year-end 2007 were 10% of A/R, up from 6% at the end of the prior year. The Company believes the older A/R will be collected or are within its reserve balances for uncollectible accounts.

Working capital at year-end 2007 was $26,767 compared to $25,030 at year-end 2006. Both of these amounts exceed working capital needs for internally financing growth in normal operations. UTMD's current ratio increased to 9.5 from 8.4, mainly due to increases in cash and investments, but also helped by a significant decrease in year-end A/P balances. The progression in the current ratio since 2003 indicates a continued strengthening of UTMD's financial position. Since the large majority of the working capital balance is excess cash (and cash investments), the current ratio going forward in 2008 will depend primarily upon the timing and extent of use of existing cash and investment balances for other than normal operating needs. The other current asset and current liability components of working capital are expected to remain within management objectives, consistent with 2007 and earlier years.

Net (after accumulated amortization) intangible assets, which are comprised of goodwill resulting from acquisitions and the costs of obtaining patents and other intellectual property including technology rights, were $7,449 at the end of 2007 compared to $7,445 at the end of 2006. The goodwill net balance of $7,191, has been

reduced by 24% from acquisition cost as a result of UTMD using previous GAAP through 2001 for the purchase method of acquisition accounting. Under current GAAP, goodwill is not expensed unless and until the market value of the acquired entity becomes impaired. The three acquisitions of 1997, 1998 and 2001 continue to be viable parts of UTMD's overall business, representing 34% of total sales in 2007. UTMD does not expect the goodwill value of the acquisitions to become impaired in 2008. Purchases of other intangibles of $53 in 2007 were offset by $49 in amortization expense. Net intangible assets at the end of 2007 represented 16% of total assets compared to 17% at the end of 2006.

Liabilities. In 2007, UTMD's current liabilities decreased $216, and total liabilities decreased $875, from the end of 2006. The resulting 2007-ending total debt ratio was 16% of total assets, down from a total debt ratio of 18% at the end of 2006. Current liabilities declined because of a normal fluctuation in timing of payments of accounts payable and accrued expenses. The Ireland note payable, denominated in Euros, declined just $712 in USD book value despite actual principal payments of $1,239 because the decline in the value of the USD increased the remaining Euro balance in USD terms by 10%. In Euros, the note declined 24% from €3,672 at the beginning of 2007 to €2,791 (both in thousands) at the end of 2007. As a reminder to shareholders, the note was initiated in December 2005 to finance repatriation of profits achieved in Ireland since 1996 under The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. UTMD Ltd. plans to repay this note from profits generated in Ireland over the next three to four years. In addition to liabilities on the balance sheet, UTMD has operating lease and purchase obligations described in note 7.

Results of Operations.

a) Revenues. Global consolidated sales decreased from $28,753 in 2006 to $28,502 in 2007 (about 1%). Global consolidated sales in 2005 were $27,692.

Domestic sales decreased from $21,363 in 2006 to $19,926 in 2007 (about 7%). In 2005, domestic sales were $21,301. UTMD divides its domestic sales into two distribution channels: "direct sales" which are sales to end user customers by UTMD's direct sales force, independent commissioned sales reps, specialty distributors and national hospital distribution companies, and "OEM sales" which are component sales to other companies where products are packaged and resold as part of another company's finished product offerings. As a percentage of total domestic sales, direct domestic sales were 94% in all three years of 2007, 2006 and 2005. Therefore, domestic OEM sales were 6% of total domestic sales in all three years. Domestic direct sales in 2007 represented 66% of global consolidated sales in 2007 compared to 70% in 2006, and 72% in 2005.

International (foreign) sales increased from $7,390 in 2006 to $8,576 in 2007 (about 16%). In 2005, international sales were $6,392. International sales grew to 30% of global consolidated sales in 2007 compared to 26% in 2006, and 23% in 2005. Of the 2007 international sales, 55% were distributed to customers in Europe, compared to 53% in 2006 and 55% in 2005. Ireland operations (UTMD Ltd.) shipped 51% of international sales (in USD terms) in 2007, compared to 52% in 2006 and 57% in 2005. UTMD Ltd. 2007 trade shipments were up 5% in Euro terms and up 15% in USD terms compared to 2006.

UTMD groups its sales into four general product-line categories: 1) obstetrics, comprised of labor and delivery management tools for monitoring fetal and maternal well-being, for reducing risk in performing difficult delivery procedures and for improving clinician and patient safety; 2) gynecology/ electrosurgery/ urology, comprised of tools for gynecological procedures associated primarily with cervical/ uterine disease including LETZ, endometrial sampling, transvaginal uterine sonography, diagnostic laparoscopy, and other MIS procedures; specialty excision and incision tools; conservative urinary incontinence therapy devices; and urology tools; 3) neonatal care, comprised of devices that provide developmentally-friendly care to the most critically ill babies including providing vascular access, enteral feeding, administering vital fluids, maintaining a neutral thermal environment, providing protection and assisting in specialized applications; and 4) blood pressure monitoring/ accessories/ other, comprised of specialized components as well as molded parts sold on an OEM basis to other companies. In these four categories, UTMD's primary revenue contributors enjoy a significant market share and may have differentiated product features protected by patents.

Global revenues by product category:

| | 2007 | % | 2006 | % | 2005 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obstetrics | $8,473 | 30 | $9,371 | 33 | $9,774 | 36 |
| Gynecology/ Electrosurgery/ Urology | 6,143 | 21 | 6,106 | 21 | 5,397 | 19 |
| Neonatal | 7,062 | 25 | 7,073 | 25 | 6,475 | 23 |
| Blood Pressure Monitoring and Accessories* | 6,824 | 24 | 6,203 | 21 | 6,046 | 22 |
| Total: | $28,502 | 100 | $28,753 | 100 | $27,692 | 100 |

*includes molded components sold to OEM customers.

International revenues by product category:

| | 2007 | % | 2006 | % | 2005 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obstetrics | $ 881 | 10 | $ 764 | 10 | $ 593 | 9 |
| Gynecology/ Electrosurgery/ Urology | 1,944 | 23 | 1,820 | 25 | 1,199 | 19 |
| Neonatal | 761 | 9 | 525 | 7 | 400 | 6 |
| Blood Pressure Monitoring and Accessories* | 4,990 | 58 | 4,281 | 58 | 4,200 | 66 |
| Total: | $ 8,576 | 100 | $ 7,390 | 100 | $ 6,392 | 100 |

*includes molded components sold to OEM customers.

As a summary explanation of revenues in the above tables,

1. The $898 decline in total obstetrics (L&D) device sales in 2007 was primarily the result of the restrictive effects of U.S. GPO administrative agreements. For example, 2007 GPO restrictions included a sole source contract consummated by HealthTrust Purchasing Group (HPG) with a UTMD competitor for IUPCs and VADS which took effect on September 1, 2007. These specialty catheters and surgical tools are clearly in the category of "clinician preference products." The HPG sole source agreement violates the mandate by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee in April 2002 that GPOs only allow multi-source contracting for clinician-preference products, as well as the ensuing "Healthcare Group Purchasing Industry Initiative" code of ethics, of which HPG was a founding member. It also represented a violation of HPG's own code of ethics, which states in Section HPG.008, "No GPO should come between hospital administration and their physicians when it comes to the choice of medical devices needed to treat the patient. To this end, HealthTrust offers a complete line of contracts in these areas [clinician-preference products] that provides substantial choice to our members and their physicians." In the U.S., 2007 sales of intrauterine pressure catheters (IUPCs) declined $926 and sales of vacuum-assisted delivery systems (VADS) declined $152, a total U.S. IUPC and VADS decline of $1,078. The silver lining of this decline is that the Company's reliance on a single product is much less concentrated; i.e., in 2007, U.S. IUPC sales were 21% of total sales compared to 2004 when U.S. IUPC sales were 31% of total sales ($2.3 million higher). The $1,078 decline in U.S. IUPC and VADS sales but only $250 decline in total sales suggests that UTMD's sales of its other products and its international business are expanding. In 2007, other U.S. L&D product sales (excluding IUPC and VADS) increased $63, and sales of all L&D products internationally increased $117 (15%).

2. International gynecology/ electrosurgery/ urology (ES/gyn) product sales increased $124 (7%), while U.S. ES/gyn sales declined $87. The decline in U.S. ES/gyn sales resulted from lower sales of LETZ electrodes of $104. In the U.S., the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP) published revised guidelines for the treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) which advised greater monitoring of lower grade lesions in lieu of surgical treatment, which includes LETZ (loop excision of the transformation zone).

3. International neonatal product (NICU) sales increased $236 (45%) in 2007, while U.S. NICU sales declined $247. The international sales continue a trend of increasing acceptance of UTMD's NICU devices in foreign countries. In the U.S., because products in this category are sold to hospitals, sales are also affected by GPO restrictions. Because the NICU devices are diverse and lower volume than in L&D, and because of the special nature of the patients, UTMD believes that clinicians remain more heavily involved in product selection, and therefore U.S. GPO administrative deals are less of a challenge in this NICU category than for L&D.

4. International blood pressure monitoring and accessories (BPM) sales increased $709 (17%), while domestic BPM sales decreased $88. This category includes molded components (some of which are not related to medical devices) sold to other companies for use in their products (OEM sales). In contrast to the other product categories, international sales comprise most (73% in 2007 and 69% in 2006) of BPM sales. UTMD depends on successful

sales and marketing by other companies internationally, too. Sales to UTMD's largest foreign OEM customer, Pulsion Medical Systems AG, in Germany, increased approximately $300 in 2007. The decline in U.S. BPM sales in 2007 compared to 2006 is primarily a function of the timing of domestic OEM orders, which are generally for larger quantities of components and are ordered infrequently. Virtually all of UTMD's domestic OEM sales were included in the BPM category in 2007.

Looking forward to 2008, UTMD's improvement in domestic direct sales depends on its ability to obtain medical staff involvement in purchasing decisions for UTMD's "physician-preference" products used in U.S. hospitals where administrators are making the product decisions through the use of GPOs contracts awarded on bases which may not adequately take into consideration the total cost of patient care, which includes complication rates and longer term health outcomes. An important factor in UTMD's ability to compete in this administratively cumbersome environment is its continuing ability to develop devices that are clearly differentiated on the basis of patient safety and better health outcomes. Internationally, UTMD expects continued expansion in clinical acceptance of its specialty products, particularly where the standard of living is increasing in lesser developed countries. Excluding the possibility of acquisition of a new product line with established sales, management projects a 2% overall revenue increase in 2008. This assumes a 2% increase in domestic sales from new products despite a projected continued decline in U.S. IUPC sales, and a 3% increase in international sales, which is conservative compared to recent experience.

b) Gross Profit. UTMD's 2007 gross profit, the surplus after subtracting costs of manufacturing, inspecting, packaging, sterilizing and shipping products (CGS) from net revenues, was $15,788 compared to $16,147 in 2006 and $15,753 in 2005. Gross profit margins (GPMs), gross profits expressed as a percentage of net sales, were 55.4% in 2007 compared to 56.2% in 2006 and 56.9% in 2005. Because of competition and a number of long term fixed pricing agreements, UTMD had a limited ability to increase product prices in 2007 at the same time that direct labor and direct materials costs were increasing fairly substantially. Beginning in September 2007, UTMD offered its HPG customers a 10% IUPC price reduction to encourage them to ignore the sole source GPO contract with a competitor. This accounted for about 20% of the gross profit decline in 4Q 2007. Also, because of the disparity in profitability of UTMD's domestic sales compared to international sales, the sales mix by distribution channel had an unfavorable impact on the overall average margin compared to the prior two years. In Ireland, where manufacturing costs in Euro terms increased, the gross margin was further reduced by a number of fixed pricing agreements established in USD terms, since the value of the USD declined by about 10% relative to the Euro. UTMD possesses facilities and other manufacturing infrastructure well in excess of its current needs. As a result, it projects that dilution of fixed overhead costs from higher 2008 sales will help offset anticipated continued direct labor and materials cost increases in 2008. The Company believes that it can continue to meet its GPM objective of 55% in 2008.

UTMD utilizes OEM sales as a means to help maximize utilization of its capabilities established to satisfy its direct sales business. As a general rule, prices for OEM sales expressed as a multiple of direct variable manufacturing expenses are lower than for direct sales because, in the OEM and international channels, UTMD's business partners incur significant expenses of sales and marketing. Because of UTMD's small size and period-to-period fluctuations in OEM business activity, allocations of fixed manufacturing overhead expenses cannot be meaningfully allocated between direct and OEM sales. Therefore, UTMD does not report GPM by sales channels.

c) Operating Income. Operating income is the surplus after operating expenses are subtracted from gross profits. Operating expenses include sales and marketing (S&M) expenses, product development (R&D) expenses and general and administrative (G&A) expenses. Combined operating expenses were $5,032 in 2007 compared to $5,312 in 2006, and $6,516 in 2005. Litigation expenses and stock option compensation expense estimated by using a Black-Scholes pricing model are included as part of G&A expenses. All other G&A expenses remained very consistent for the three years 2005-2007. Both lawsuits noted below, in which UTMD prevailed on all counts, have been concluded:

| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| R&D expenses | $ 382 | $ 316 | $ 320 |
| S&M expenses | 2,075 | 2,272 | 2,214 |
| G&A – FDA litigation expenses | - | 44 | 1,563 |
| G&A – CIA litigation expenses | 120 | 184 | 76 |
| G&A – stock option compensation expense | 95 | 140 | n/a |
| G&A – all other expenses | 2,360 | 2,357 | 2,342 |
| G&A expenses – total | 2,575 | 2,725 | 3,981 |
| Total operating expenses | $ 5,032 | $ 5,312 | $ 6,516 |

Operating income in 2007 was $10,756 compared to $10,835 in 2006, and $9,237 in 2005. UTMD's operating profit margin (operating income divided by total sales) was 37.7% in 2007 compared to 37.7% in 2006, and 33.4% in 2005. The 2005 margin is substantially lower since there were litigation expenses in that year that were unrelated to sales activity. Looking forward to 2008, UTMD expects to control operating expenses to achieve operating income consistent with 2007.

i) S&M expenses: S&M expenses are the costs of communicating UTMD's differences and product advantages, providing training and other customer service in support of the use of UTMD's solutions, attending clinical meetings and medical trade shows, processing orders and funding GPO fees. Because UTMD sells internationally through third party distributors, its S&M expenses are predominantly for U.S. business activity where it sells directly to clinical users. The largest component of S&M expenses is the cost of directly employing representatives that solicit product sales and provide customer support across the U.S. As a percent of total sales, S&M operating expenses were 7.3% in 2007, 7.9% in 2006 and 8.0% in 2005. In 2008 UTMD intends to increase S&M expenses to a level closer to S&M expenses in 2005 and 2006, but hold the ratio to total sales to about 8%.

ii) R&D expenses: R&D expenses include the costs of investigating clinical needs, developing innovative concepts, testing concepts for viability, validating methods of manufacture, completing premarketing regulatory documentation and other activities required for design control, responding to customer requests for product enhancements, and assisting manufacturing engineering on an ongoing basis in developing new processes or improving existing processes. As a percent of sales, R&D expenses were 1.3% in 2007 compared to 1.1% in 2006, and 1.2% in 2005. In 2008, UTMD will opportunistically invest in R&D in order to reinvigorate its product development pipeline. R&D expenses are expected to increase marginally.

iii) G&A expenses: G&A expenses include the "front office" functional costs of executive management, finance and accounting, corporate information systems, human resources, shareholder relations, risk management, protection of intellectual property, and legal costs. Starting in 2006, G&A expenses also included estimated stock option compensation expense, which was $95 in 2007 and $140 in 2006. In addition to employing the personnel required to coordinate or manage those "front office" functions, G&A expenses include outside director fees and expenses, outside legal counsels' and litigation experts' fees, independent accounting audit fees including auditing for internal controls under SOX 404, 401(k) Plan administration, NASDAQ exchange fees, write-offs of uncollectible receivables, general business insurance and corporate contributions to charitable organizations. Aggregate G&A expenses as a percent of sales were 9.0% in 2007, 9.5% in 2006 and 14.4% in 2005. G&A expenses excluding litigation expenses were 8.6%, 8.7% and 8.5% of sales in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, which may provide a clearer indication of G&A expenses free of disputes that require litigation. Total litigation expenses in the three years of 2005-2007 were $1,957, plus a reduction of UTMD's litigation reserve of $1,228. UTMD's out-of-pocket costs of the 2001-2005 dispute with the FDA which culminated in an unwarranted lawsuit were $4,033. The out-of-pocket costs associated with UTMD's 2005-2007 defense of a meritless patent infringement claim by CIA were $416. There were no litigation expenses during the three years 2005-2007 related to product liability. In 2008, UTMD plans to hold G&A expenses excluding any litigation expenses at a ratio of sales consistent with the prior three years. There are no current lawsuits which UTMD expects will result in significant litigation costs.

d) Non-operating Income, Non-operating Expense and EBT. Non-operating income includes royalties from licensing UTMD's technology, rent from leasing underutilized property to others, income earned from investing the Company's excess cash and gains or losses from the sale of assets, offset by non-operating expenses which include

interest on the Ireland bank loan and bank service fees. Non-operating income was $1,283 in 2007, $1,582 in 2006 and $977 in 2005. The higher 2006 income resulted from capital gains from investments realized in that year. Royalties received were $450 in all three years, which came from one source. The licensed patents for which the royalties have been received are due to expire starting in August 2008, with the last one expiring in August 2010. Annual royalty payments due UTMD under the license agreement were capped at $450. The royalty rate of each unexpired patent will continue to achieve the maximum royalty until August 2010, based on the current sales volume of applicable products subject to the license of UTMD patents. In 2007, UTMD paid $270 in interest compared to $255 in 2006 and $10 in 2005. The interest resulted from borrowing €4.5 million ($5,336) in December 2005 to allow the repatriation in 2005 of profits generated by UTMD's Ireland subsidiary since 1996. UTMD expects interest expense of about $240 in 2008 as a result of the Ireland note payable. Although average loan balances will be lower in 2008, UTMD expects the average conversion rate of the USD from the Euro will be higher than in 2007 (weaker dollar on the average), offsetting some of the lower interest when converting the expense into USD terms. UTMD expects its 2008 non-operating income will be about $200 lower than in 2007 because of projected lower interest rates in the U.S. The actual amount of 2008 non-operating income may be even lower if UTMD utilizes excess cash for an acquisition, unexpected litigation costs or substantial share repurchases.

Earnings before income taxes (EBT) result from adding UTMD's non-operating income to its operating income. EBT was $12,038 in 2007 compared to $12,418 in 2006, and $10,214 in 2005. EBT margin is EBT divided by total sales. UTMD's EBT margin was 42.2%, 43.2% and 36.9% in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. UTMD is targeting 2008 EBT of about $11,800, as operating income is projected to be about the same and non-operating income is projected to be about $200 lower than in 2007.

e) Net Income, EPS and ROE. Net income is EBT minus income taxes, often called the "bottom line". Net income was $7,905, $8,168 and $7,547 in 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. The effective consolidated corporate income tax provision rate was 34.3%, 34.2% and 26.1% respectively. The significantly lower income tax provision in 2005 was a result of The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act) enacted in October 2004 which allowed a temporary tax deduction on repatriated foreign earnings accomplished in 2005. Prior to 2005, UTMD included a deferred tax liability in reported results, anticipating that profits generated by its Ireland facility would eventually be repatriated, triggering U.S. income taxes. Also, UTMD recorded a favorable deferred tax liability adjustment after the conclusion of an IRS audit in 3Q 2005. These were non-recurring tax benefits limited to the year 2005 which provided the much lower tax provision in that year. Other year to year fluctuations in the tax rate may result from: 1) variations in profits of the Ireland subsidiary which is taxed at a 10% rate on exported manufactured products and a 25% rate on rental income; 2) special U.S. tax exclusions such as the manufacturing profit deduction; 3) higher marginal tax rates for EBT above $10 million; and 4) other factors such as R&D tax credits. Management expects the 2008 consolidated income tax provision rate to remain about the same as in the prior year.

UTMD's net income expressed as a percentage of sales was 27.7%, 28.4% and 27.3% for years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. UTMD's profitability has consistently ranked it in the top performance tier of all U.S. publicly-traded companies, and has been a primary driver for UTMD's past excellent returns on shareholders' equity (ROE).

Earnings per share (EPS) is net income divided by the number of shares of stock outstanding (diluted to take into consideration stock option awards which are "in the money," i.e., have exercise prices below the applicable period's weighted average market value). Diluted EPS were $1.982, $2.020 and $1.800 in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. UTMD's EPS has grown at an annually compounded rate of 15% per year during the ten years since 1997.

The end of 2007 weighted average number of diluted common shares (the number used to calculate diluted EPS) were 3,989 (in thousands) compared to 4,043 shares in 2006, and 4,192 shares in 2005. Dilution for "in the money" unexercised options for the year 2007 was 62 (in thousands) shares compared to 100 in 2006 and 230 in 2005. The total number of options outstanding at year-end 2007 declined 7% from year-end 2006. Dilution decreased in 2007 from 2006 because the average number of options outstanding decreased, even though a slightly higher average share price in the stock market increased the dilutive effect of each option. Actual outstanding common shares as of December 31, 2007 were 3,905,297.

Return on shareholders' equity (ROE) is the portion of net income retained by UTMD (after payment of dividends) to internally finance its growth, divided by the average accumulated shareholders' equity during the applicable time period. ROE includes balance sheet measures as well as income statement measures. ROE for 2007 was 12% (21% before dividends) compared to 15% (24% before dividends) in 2006, and 15% (22% before dividends) in 2005. UTMD's ROE is primarily driven by its high net profit margin, which in 2007 remained consistent with prior years. ROE was diluted by lower total asset turns as UTMD continued to grow its cash balances, and by a lower debt ratio as UTMD continued to repay its bank loan in Ireland without increasing other liabilities. UTMD's ROE (before dividends) has averaged 33% per year over the last 20 years. This ratio determines how fast the Company can afford to grow without diluting shareholder interests. For example, a 30% ROE will financially support 30% annual growth in revenues without having to issue more stock.

Looking forward, unless UTMD utilizes its cash to make an acquisition or more actively repurchase shares, 2008 ROE will be lower than 2007 because net profitability is projected to be slightly lower while average shareholders' equity and dividends increase, and total asset turns and financial leverage decrease. Retaining a high cash balance which returns only about 5% dilutes overall ROE.

Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Cash Flows.

Net cash provided by operating activities, including adjustments for depreciation and other non-cash operating expenses, along with changes in working capital and the tax benefit attributable to exercise of employee incentive stock options, totaled $7,474 in 2007 compared to $8,403 in 2006, and $5,515 in 2005. Compared to 2006, net cash provided by operating activities in 2007 was lower due to a decrease of $263 in net profits, and a $645 smaller increase in accrued interest and other receivables, among other changes that were generally consistent with excellent balance sheet management in the presence of slightly lower sales activity

The Company's use of cash for investing activities was primarily as a result of purchases of liquid investments, in an effort to maximize returns on excess cash balances while maintaining safety and liquidity. UTMD expended $2,000 in 2007 on such purchases compared to $6,600 in 2006, and $10,600 in 2005. In 2007, UTMD received $2,023 from selling short-term investments compared to $4,306 in 2006, and $9,045 in 2005. No acquisitions requiring investment of cash were made in 2007 or 2006.

In 2007, UTMD received $180 and issued 27,519 shares of stock upon the exercise of employee stock options. Employees exercised a total of 35,062 option shares in 2007, with 7,543 shares immediately being retired as a result of some optionees trading the shares in payment of the exercise price of the options. The Company received a $60 tax benefit from option exercises in 2007. UTMD repurchased 65,820 shares of stock in the open market at a cost of $2,023 during 2007. Option exercises in 2007 were at an average price of $12.30 per share. Share repurchases in the open market were at an average cost of $30.73 per share, including commissions and fees. In comparison, in 2006 UTMD received $627 from issuing 155,823 shares of stock on the exercise of employee and director stock options, including 168,725 shares retired upon employees and directors trading those shares in payment of the stock option exercise price and related tax withholding subject to statutory limitations. UTMD paid $2,700 in 2006 to meet tax withholding requirements on options exercised, but received a $2,450 tax benefit from those exercises. In 2005, the Company received $858 from issuing 123,478 shares of stock on the exercise of employee and director stock options, including 83,655 shares retired upon employees trading those shares in payment of the stock option exercise price.

UTMD did not borrow during 2007 or 2006. In December 2005, UTMD's foreign subsidiary borrowed €4.5 million ($5,336) to allow repatriation (from Ireland to the U.S.) of profits achieved since 1996, per The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. In 2007, UTMD made repayments of $1,239 on the Ireland note, compared to $1,057 in 2006. Although UTMD has not borrowed under its revolving line of credit since it paid off the balance in 2003, the line of credit is used to guarantee the current Ireland loan in order to achieve favorable credit terms.

Management believes that future income from operations and effective management of working capital will provide the liquidity needed to finance internal growth plans. Planned 2008 capital expenditures are expected to be less than $600 to keep facilities, equipment and tooling in good working order. In addition, UTMD may use cash in 2008 for selective infusions of technological, marketing or product manufacturing rights to broaden the Company's

product offerings; for continued share repurchases when the price of the stock is undervalued; and if available for a reasonable price, acquisitions that may strategically fit UTMD's business and are accretive to performance. The U.S. revolving line of credit will continue to be available for liquidity when the timing of acquisitions or repurchases of stock require a large amount of cash in a short period of time not otherwise available from existing cash and investment balances.

In summary, management plans to utilize cash not needed to support normal operations in one or a combination of the following: 1) to make investments in new technology and/or processes; 2) to acquire a product line that will augment revenue growth and better utilize UTMD's existing infrastructure; and/or 3) to repurchase UTMD shares in the open marketplace.

Management's Outlook.

In summary, in 2008 UTMD plans to

1) fight to retain its significant U.S. market shares of established key specialty products,
2) accelerate revenue growth of newer products;
3) develop proprietary products helpful to clinicians through internal new product development;
4) continue to disproportionately increase international sales;
5) continue outstanding overall financial operating performance;
6) look for new acquisitions to augment sales growth; and
7) utilize current cash balances in shareholders' best long-term interest, including continued cash dividends and open market share repurchases.

The safety, reliability and performance of UTMD's products are high and represent significant clinical benefits while providing minimum total cost of care. Physicians do care about the well-being of their patients, but their time is limited to evaluate choices, and they have hospital administrators to deal with who often look at the initial price of a product without understanding the total cost of care which includes risk of unwanted complications and unnecessary utilization.

In the U.S., UTMD will continue to leverage its reputation as an innovator which will responsively take on challenges to work with physicians who use its products in specialty hospital areas, or outside the hospital in their office practices. Internationally, where UTMD must depend on the knowledge, focus, relationships and energy of independent distributors, management will continue to closely monitor performance and recruit needed business partners.

UTMD will continue to focus on differentiating itself, especially from commodity-oriented competitors. UTMD is small, but its employees are experienced and diligent in their work. UTMD's passion is in providing innovative clinical solutions that will help reduce health risks for women and their babies. The Company has a defined focus and does not seek revenue growth as its primary motivation. Its fundamental focus is to do an excellent job in meeting customers' and patients' needs, while providing shareholders with excellent returns.

Looking back seven years to the end of 2000 from the end of 2007, UTMD's EPS have more than doubled (up 120%) while the year-ending share price has increased almost four times (up 296%), providing long term shareholders with excellent returns. In comparison, the NASDAQ Composite, S&P 500 Index and DJIA indices were up 7%, 11% and 23%, respectively, over that same time span.

In 2007, while the year ending share price decreased 10%, UTMD increased dividends/share actually paid to shareholders by 18% (from $.74 in 2006 to $.87 in 2007), decreased diluted shares outstanding by 1% and decreased outstanding unexercised options by 7%. This was accomplished in 2007 by UTMD again achieving a high positive cash flow by meeting its profitability goals, managing working capital effectively and keeping new capital expenditures below the rate of depreciation of existing assets. UTMD's balance sheet is strong enough to be able to finance a substantial acquisition in 2008 without issuing stock, should an attractive one become available. In considering acquisitions, UTMD looks to acquire successful companies, products or technologies that will enhance its specialist focus, but not significantly increase its business risk and not dilute its financial performance.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience, current economic and industry conditions and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. This forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Management has identified the following as the Company's most critical accounting policies which require significant judgment and estimates. Although management believes its estimates are reasonable, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

- Allowance for doubtful accounts: The majority of the Company's receivables are with hospitals and medical device distributors. Although the Company has historically not had significant write-offs of bad-debt, the possibility exists, particularly with foreign customers where collection efforts can be difficult or in the event of widespread U.S. hospital bankruptcies.
- Inventory valuation reserves: The Company strives to maintain a good balance of inventory to 1) meets its customer's needs while 2) not tying-up an unnecessary amount of the Company's resources increasing the possibility of, among other things, obsolescence. The Company believes its method of reviewing actual and projected demand for its existing inventory allows it to arrive at a fair inventory valuation reserve. While the Company has historically not had significant inventory write-offs, the possibility exists that one or more of its products may become unexpectedly obsolete for which a reserve has not previously been created. The Company's historical write-offs have not been materially different from its estimates.

Accounting Policy Changes.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." This statement clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income tax positions. The Company or one of its subsidiaries files or has filed income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, in various states and in Ireland. With few exceptions, UTMD is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2003. In 2005, the Internal Revenue Service examined the Company's federal income tax returns for 2002 – 2004 and suggested one immaterial adjustment which the Company made.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. UTMD did not make any adjustment to opening retained earnings as a result of the implementation. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits along with penalties in operating expenses. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company did not recognize any interest or penalties relating to income taxes. UTMD did not have any accrual for the payment of interest or penalties at December 31, 2007, 2006 or 2005.

## ITEM 7A - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company had manufacturing operations, including related assets, in Ireland denominated in the Euro, and sold products under agreements denominated in various Western European currencies. The Euro and other currencies have been and are subject to exchange rate fluctuations that are beyond the control of UTMD. The exchange rate for the Euro was .6786, .7611 and .8433 per U.S. Dollar as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Please see note 1 in Item, 8, below under "Translation of Foreign Currencies" for more information. UTMD manages its foreign currency risk without separate hedging transactions by converting currencies as transactions occur.

**ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**

Dollar amounts are in thousands except per-share amounts and where noted.

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## MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- 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.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*.

Based on our assessment and those criteria, management believes that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Jones Simkins, P.C., has audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, and their report is shown on the next page.

By: /s/ Kevin L. Cornwell
Kevin L. Cornwell
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Paul O. Richins
Paul O. Richins
Principal Financial Officer

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Utah Medical Products, Inc.

We have audited Utah Medical Products, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Utah Medical Products, Inc.'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 included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on 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 of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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, Utah Medical Products, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows of Utah Medical Products, Inc., and our report dated February 20, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Jones Simkins, P.C.

JONES SIMKINS, P.C.
Logan, Utah
February 20, 2008

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Utah Medical Products, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Utah Medical Products, Inc. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007. Utah Medical Products, Inc.'s management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Utah Medical Products, Inc. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Utah Medical Products, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, 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 February 20, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ Jones Simkins, P.C.
JONES SIMKINS, P.C.
Logan, Utah
February 20, 2008

UTAH MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 2007 and 2006
(In thousands)

| ASSETS | 2007 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash | $ 1,251 | $ 610 |
| Investments, available-for-sale (note 3) | 21,121 | 20,439 |
| Accounts and other receivables, net (note 2) | 3,905 | 3,746 |
| Inventories (note 2) | 3,153 | 3,037 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 282 | 274 |
| Deferred income taxes (note 8) | 220 | 305 |
| Total current assets | 29,931 | 28,411 |
| Property and equipment, net (note 4) | 8,606 | 8,331 |
| Goodwill | 7,191 | 7,191 |
| Other intangible assets - net (note 2) | 258 | 254 |
| Total assets | $ 45,986 | $ 44,187 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | $ 393 | $ 599 |
| Accrued expenses (note 2) | 2,349 | 2,341 |
| Current portion of note payable (note 5) | 423 | 441 |
| Total current liabilities | 3,165 | 3,381 |
| Note payable (note 5) | 3,689 | 4,383 |
| Deferred income taxes (note 8) | 343 | 308 |
| Total liabilities | 7,197 | 8,072 |
| Commitments and contingencies (notes 7 and 12) | - | - |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 5,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding | - | - |
| Common stock, $.01 par value; 50,000 shares authorized, issued 3,905 shares in 2007 and 3,944 shares in 2006 | 39 | 39 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | (789) | (720) |
| Retained earnings | 39,539 | 36,796 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 38,789 | 36,115 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | $ 45,986 | $ 44,187 |

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

UTAH MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales, net (notes 10 and 11) | $ 28,502 | $ 28,753 | $ 27,692 |
| Cost of goods sold (notes 10 and 11) | 12,714 | 12,606 | 11,939 |
| Gross profit | 15,788 | 16,147 | 15,753 |
| Operating income (expense): | | | |
| Sales and marketing expense | (2,075) | (2,272) | (2,214) |
| Research and development expense | (382) | (316) | (320) |
| General and administrative expense | (2,575) | (2,725) | (3,981) |
| Operating income | 10,756 | 10,835 | 9,237 |
| Other income (expense): | | | |
| Dividend and interest income | 1,003 | 862 | 398 |
| Royalty income | 450 | 450 | 450 |
| Interest expense | (270) | (255) | (10) |
| Other, net | 100 | 525 | 139 |
| Income before provision for income taxes | 12,038 | 12,418 | 10,214 |
| Provison for income taxes (note 8) | 4,134 | 4,250 | 2,667 |
| Net income | $ 7,905 | $ 8,168 | $ 7,547 |
| Earnings per common share (basic) (note 1): | $ 2.01 | $ 2.07 | $ 1.91 |
| Earnings per common share (diluted) (note 1): | $ 1.98 | $ 2.02 | $ 1.80 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | |
| Foreign currency translation net of taxes of $29, $(41) and $(153) | $ 58 | $ (75) | $ (502) |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on investments net of taxes of $(100), $(69) and $(42) | (156) | (109) | (65) |
| Total comprehensive income | $ 7,807 | $ 7,984 | $ 6,980 |

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

UTAH MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005
(In thousands)

| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net income | $ 7,905 | $ 8,168 | $ 7,547 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 597 | 634 | 676 |
| Gain on investments | (992) | (1,375) | (70) |
| Provision for (recovery of) losses on accounts receivable | (30) | 29 | (4) |
| (Gain) loss on disposal of assets | 3 | - | (5) |
| Deferred income taxes | 93 | 118 | (129) |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 95 | 140 | - |
| (Increase) decrease in: | | | |
| Accounts receivable | (117) | (37) | (51) |
| Accrued interest and other receivables | 64 | 709 | (770) |
| Inventories | (80) | 35 | (573) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (11) | 1 | (13) |
| Increase (decrease) in: | | | |
| Accounts payable | (207) | 74 | 81 |
| Accrued expenses | 154 | (92) | (1,175) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 7,474 | 8,403 | 5,515 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | |
| Capital expenditures for: | | | |
| Property and equipment | (307) | (334) | (345) |
| Intangible assets | (53) | - | - |
| Purchases of investments | (2,000) | (6,600) | (10,600) |
| Proceeds from the sale of: | | | |
| Investments | 2,023 | 4,306 | 9,045 |
| Property and equipment | - | - | 5 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (337) | (2,628) | (1,895) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock - options | 180 | 627 | 858 |
| Common stock purchased and retired | (2,023) | (2,094) | (8,604) |
| Common stock purchased and retired - options | - | (2,700) | (833) |
| Tax benefit attributable to exercise of stock options | 60 | 2,450 | 936 |
| Proceeds from note payable | - | - | 5,336 |
| Repayments of note payable | (1,239) | (1,057) | - |
| Dividends paid | (3,423) | (2,902) | (2,445) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (6,445) | (5,676) | (4,751) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | (52) | (191) | 16 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 640 | (92) | (1,116) |
| Cash at beginning of year | 610 | 703 | 1,818 |
| Cash at end of year | $ 1,251 | $ 610 | $ 703 |
| SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION: | | | |
| Cash paid during the year for: | | | |
| Income taxes | $ 2,827 | $ 1,866 | $ 2,915 |
| Interest | 203 | 255 | 10 |

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

UTAH MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005
(In thousands)

| | Common Stock | | Additional Paid-in | Accumulated Other Comprehensive | Retained | Total Stockholders' |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Shares | Amount | Capital | Income | Earnings | Equity |
| Balance at December 31, 2004 | 4,105 | $ 41 | $ - | $ 226 | $ 35,890 | $ 36,157 |
| Shares issued upon exercise of employee stock options for cash | 207 | 2 | 2,420 | - | - | 2,422 |
| Shares received and retired upon exercise of stock options | (84) | (1) | (2,395) | - | - | (2,396) |
| Tax benefit attributable to appreciation of stock options | - | - | 936 | - | - | 936 |
| Common stock purchased and retired | (373) | (4) | (960) | - | (7,640) | (8,604) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | - | - | - | (654) | - | (654) |
| Unrealized holding gain from investments, available-for-sale, net of taxes | - | - | - | (67) | - | (67) |
| Common stock dividends | - | - | - | - | (2,484) | (2,484) |
| Net income | - | - | - | - | 7,547 | 7,547 |
| Balance at December 31, 2005 | 3,856 | $ 39 | $ - | $ (495) | $ 33,314 | $ 32,857 |
| Shares issued upon exercise of employee stock options for cash | 325 | 3 | 3,406 | - | - | 3,409 |
| Shares received and retired upon exercise of stock options | (169) | (2) | (5,481) | - | - | (5,483) |
| Tax benefit attributable to appreciation of stock options | - | - | 2,450 | - | - | 2,450 |
| Stock option compensation expense | - | - | 140 | - | - | 140 |
| Common stock purchased and retired | (69) | (1) | (515) | - | (1,610) | (2,125) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | - | - | - | (116) | - | (116) |
| Unrealized holding loss from investments, available-for-sale, net of taxes | - | - | - | (109) | - | (109) |
| Common stock dividends | - | - | - | - | (3,076) | (3,076) |
| Net income | - | - | - | - | 8,168 | 8,168 |
| Balance at December 31, 2006 | 3,944 | $ 39 | $ - | $ (720) | $ 36,796 | $ 36,115 |
| Shares issued upon exercise of employee stock options for cash | 35 | 0 | 431 | - | - | 431 |
| Shares received and retired upon exercise of stock options | (8) | (0) | (251) | - | - | (252) |
| Tax benefit attributable to appreciation of stock options | - | - | 60 | - | - | 60 |
| Stock option compensation expense | - | - | 95 | - | - | 95 |
| Common stock purchased and retired | (66) | (1) | (335) | - | (1,688) | (2,023) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | - | - | - | 87 | - | 87 |
| Unrealized holding loss from investments, available-for-sale, net of taxes | - | - | - | (156) | - | (156) |
| Common stock dividends | - | - | - | - | (3,474) | (3,474) |
| Net income | - | - | - | - | 7,905 | 7,905 |
| Balance at December 31, 2007 | 3,905 | $ 39 | $ - | $ (789) | $ 39,539 | $ 38,789 |

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Dollar amounts are in thousands except per-share amounts and where noted.

## Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### Organization

Utah Medical Products, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, principally Utah Medical Products Ltd., which operates a manufacturing facility in Ireland, and Columbia Medical, Inc., (the Company) are in the business of producing specialized devices for the healthcare industry. The Company's broad range of products includes those used in critical care areas and the labor and delivery departments of hospitals, as well as outpatient clinics and physicians' offices. Products are sold in both domestic U.S. and international markets.

### Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although actual results could differ from those estimates, management believes it has considered and disclosed all relevant information in making its estimates that materially affect reported performance and current values.

### Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include those of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company considers cash on deposit and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

### Investments

The Company classifies its investments as "available for sale." Securities classified as "available for sale" are carried in the financial statements at fair value. Realized gains and losses, determined using the specific identification method, are included in operations; unrealized holding gains and losses are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Declines in fair value below cost that are other than temporary are included in operations. As of December 31, 2007 the Company's investments are in Fidelity Instl Treas Port Cl I (FISXX), Citigroup (C) and Washington Mutual (WM).

### Concentration of Credit Risk

The primary concentration of credit risk consists of trade receivables. In the normal course of business, the Company provides credit terms to its customers. Accordingly, the Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances for possible losses which, when realized, have been within the range of management's expectations as reflected by its reserves.

The Company's customer base consists of hospitals, medical product distributors, physician practices and others directly related to healthcare providers, as well as other manufacturing companies. Although the Company is affected by the well-being of the global healthcare industry, management does not believe significant trade receivable credit risk exists at December 31, 2007.

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts in addition to Fidelity Investments accounts. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to a significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalent balances.

### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are amounts due on product sales and are unsecured. Accounts receivable are carried at their estimated collectible amounts. Credit is generally extended on a short-term basis; thus accounts receivable do not

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
Accounts Receivable (continued)

bear interest although a finance charge may be applied to such receivables that are past the due date. Accounts receivable are periodically evaluated for collectibility based on past credit history with clients. Provisions for losses on accounts receivable are determined on the basis of loss experience, known and inherent risk in the account balance and current economic conditions (see note 2).

Inventories

Finished products, work-in-process, raw materials and supplies inventories are stated at the lower of cost (computed on a first-in, first-out method) or market (see note 2).

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line and units-of-production methods over estimated useful lives as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Building and improvements | 30-40 years |
| Furniture, equipment and tooling | 3-10 years |

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets." Long-lived assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their net book value may not be recoverable. When such factors and circumstances exist, the Company compares the projected undiscounted future cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets and is recorded in the period in which the determination was made.

Intangible Assets

Costs associated with the acquisition of patents, trademarks, license rights and non-compete agreements are capitalized and are being amortized using the straight-line method over periods ranging from 5 to 17 years. UTMD's goodwill is tested for impairment annually, in the fourth quarter of each year, using a fair value measurement test, in accordance with SFAS 142. UTMD would also perform an impairment test, between annual tests, if circumstances changed that would more than likely reduce the fair value of goodwill below its net book value. If UTMD determined that its goodwill were impaired, a second step would be completed to measure the amount of the impairment loss. UTMD does not expect its goodwill to become impaired in the foreseeable future (see note 2).

Loans to Related Parties

The Company has not made loans to related entities including employees, directors, shareholders, suppliers or customers, nor does it guarantee the debt of related entities.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue at the time of shipment as title generally passes to the customer at the time of shipment. Revenue recognized by UTMD is based upon documented arrangements and fixed contracts in which the selling price is fixed prior to completion of an order. Revenue from product and service sales is generally recognized at the time the product is shipped or service completed and invoiced, and collectibility is reasonably assured. There are circumstances under which revenue may be recognized when product is not shipped, which meet the criteria of SAB 104: the Company provides engineering services, for example, design and production of manufacturing tooling that may be used in subsequent UTMD manufacturing of custom components for other companies. This revenue is recognized when UTMD's service has been completed according to a fixed contractual agreement.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under SFAS No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes,” whereby deferred taxes are computed under the asset and liability method.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Legal Costs

The Company has been involved in lawsuits which are an expected consequence of its operations and in the ordinary course of business. The Company maintains a reserve for legal costs which are probable and estimated based on its previous experience. The reserve for legal costs at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was $32 and $66, respectively (see note 2).

Earnings per Share

The computation of basic earnings per common share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each year.

The computation of earnings per common share assuming dilution is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average common stock equivalents which would arise from the exercise of stock options outstanding using the treasury stock method and the average market price per share during the year.

The shares (in thousands) used in the computation of the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share are reconciled as follows:

| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic | 3,927 | 3,943 | 3,962 |
| Dilutive effect of stock options | 62 | 100 | 230 |
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding, assuming dilution | 3,989 | 4,043 | 4,192 |

Stock-Based Compensation

At December 31, 2007, the Company has stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in note 9. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, using the modified prospective method. This statement requires the Company to recognize compensation cost based on the grant date fair value of options granted to employees and directors. In 2007, the Company recognized $95 in compensation cost compared to $140 in 2006, related to adoption of the statement. Prior to December 31, 2005, the Company accounted for its stock-based employee compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations, and had adopted the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. Accordingly, no compensation cost was recognized in the financial statements prior to 2006, as all options granted under those plans had exercise prices equal to or greater than the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

A comparison of reported net income for the last three years, and pro forma net income for 2005, including effects of expensing stock options, follows.

| | Years ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Net income, as reported | $ 7,905 | $ 8,168 | $ 7,547 |
| Earnings per share, as reported | | | |
| Basic | 2.01 | 2.07 | 1.91 |
| Diluted | 1.98 | 2.02 | 1.80 |
| Stock option expense included in calculation of net income | 95 | 140 | - |
| **Pro forma effects** | | | |
| Stock option expense not included in net income, net of related tax effects | | | $ 869 |
| Net income on a pro forma basis | | | 6,678 |
| Earnings per share on a pro forma basis | | | |
| Basic | | | 1.69 |
| Diluted | | | 1.59 |

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

On May 6, 2005 the Compensation and Option Committee of the Board accelerated the vesting of certain unvested stock options awarded to employees, officers and directors under the Company's stock option plans, which had exercise prices that were under water as of market close May 5, 2005.

Options to purchase 124,800 shares become fully exercisable on December 1, 2005 as a result of the vesting acceleration. Exercise prices of the options accelerated are $24.02 and $25.59 per share. These options previously became fully vested on October 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008. The Company took this action to avoid an accounting charge (as compensation expense) for these options starting in 2006, as required by FAS 123R. The relatively high pro forma compensation expense in 2005, as shown above, is a result of the vesting acceleration.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiary are translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates at year-end. Net gains or losses resulting from the translation of the Company's assets and liabilities are reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity. A negative translation impact on stockholders' equity reflects a current relative U.S. Dollar value higher than at the point in time that assets were actually acquired in a foreign currency. A positive translation impact would result from a U.S. dollar weaker in value than at the point in time foreign assets were acquired.

Income and expense items are translated at the weighted average rate of exchange (based on when transactions actually occurred) during the year.

Reclassifications

This report reclassifies tax benefit attributable to exercise of stock options of $2,450 in 2006 and $936 in 2005 from cash flows from operating activities to cash flows from financing activities on the Statement of Cash Flow in order to conform to current year presentation.

Note 2 – Detail of Certain Balance Sheet Accounts

| | December 31, 2007 | December 31, 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts and other receivables: | | |
| Accounts receivable | $ 3,804 | $ 3,607 |
| Income tax receivable | 150 | 212 |
| Accrued interest and other | 26 | 28 |
| Less allowance for doubtful accounts | (75) | (101) |
| | $ 3,905 | $ 3,746 |
| Inventories: | | |
| Finished products | $ 1,245 | $ 1,002 |
| Work-in-process | 694 | 984 |
| Raw materials | 1,214 | 1,051 |
| | $ 3,153 | $ 3,037 |
| Other intangible assets: | | |
| Patents | $ 1,948 | $ 1,896 |
| License rights | 293 | 293 |
| Trademarks | 224 | 224 |
| Non-compete agreements | 175 | 175 |
| | 2,640 | 2,588 |
| Accumulated amortization | (2,382) | (2,334) |
| | $ 258 | $ 254 |

Note 2 – Detail of Certain Balance Sheet Accounts (continued)

| | December 31, 2007 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Accrued expenses: | | |
| Income taxes payable | $ 10 | $ 36 |
| Payroll and payroll taxes | 962 | 948 |
| Reserve for litigation costs | 32 | 66 |
| Dividends payable | 880 | 829 |
| Other | 465 | 462 |
| | $ 2,349 | $ 2,341 |

Note 3 – Investments

The Company's investments, classified as available-for-sale consist of the following:

| | December 31, 2007 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Investments, at cost | $ 21,377 | $ 20,439 |
| Equity securities: | | |
| -Unrealized holding gains | - | - |
| -Unrealized holding (losses) | (256) | - |
| Investments, at fair value | $ 21,121 | $ 20,439 |

Changes in the unrealized holding gain on investment securities available-for-sale and reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income are as follows:

| | December 31, 2007 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance, beginning of year | $ - | $ 109 |
| Gross unrealized holding gains (losses), in equity securities | (256) | (179) |
| Deferred income taxes on unrealized holding loss | 100 | 70 |
| Balance, end of year | $ (156) | $ - |

During 2007, 2006 and 2005, UTMD had proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities of $2,023, $4,306 and $9,045, respectively and associated realized gains of $992, $1,375 and $70, respectively. UTMD uses the specific identification method to calculate its realized gains.

Note 4 – Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

| | December 31, 2007 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Land | $ 1,127 | $ 1,072 |
| Buildings and improvements | 9,820 | 9,216 |
| Furniture, equipment and tooling | 14,432 | 14,141 |
| Construction-in-progress | 119 | 115 |
| | 25,498 | 24,544 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization | (16,892) | (16,213) |
| | $ 8,606 | $ 8,331 |

Note 4 – Property and Equipment (continued)

Included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet are the assets of its manufacturing facilities in Utah, Oregon and Ireland. Property and equipment, by location, are as follows:

| | December 31, 2007 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Utah | Oregon | Ireland | Total |
| Land | $ 621 | $ - | $ 506 | $ 1,127 |
| Building and improvements | 4,452 | 32 | 5,336 | 9,820 |
| Furniture, equipment and tooling | 12,169 | 1,264 | 999 | 14,432 |
| Construction-in-progress | 119 | - | - | 119 |
| Total | 17,361 | 1,296 | 6,841 | 25,498 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (13,486) | (1,277) | (2,129) | (16,892) |
| Property and equipment, net | $ 3,875 | $ 19 | $ 4,712 | $ 8,606 |

| | December 31, 2006 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Utah | Oregon | Ireland | Total |
| Land | $ 621 | $ - | $ 451 | $ 1,072 |
| Building and improvements | 4,431 | 32 | 4,753 | 9,216 |
| Furniture, equipment and tooling | 11,994 | 1,261 | 886 | 14,141 |
| Construction-in-progress | 112 | 3 | - | 115 |
| Total | 17,158 | 1,296 | 6,090 | 24,544 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (13,147) | (1,277) | (1,789) | (16,213) |
| Property and equipment, net | $ 4,011 | $ 19 | $ 4,301 | $ 8,331 |

Note 5 – Long-term Debt

In December 2005 the Company borrowed €4.5 million ($5,336) from the Bank of Ireland to finance repatriation of profits achieved since 1996 under The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. The loan term is 10-years at an interest rate of 0.70% plus the bank's money market rate, which is a total of the bank's cost of funds and cost of liquidity. The balance on the note at December 31, 2007 was $4,112 (€2,791).

The following table shows estimated minimum required amortization of the note during the next five years using the December 31, 2007 interest rate of 5.37%, starting with a December 31, 2007 balance of $4,112:

| Year | Payments | Interest | Principal | Ending Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | $ 633 | $ 211 | $ 423 | $ 3,689 |
| 2009 | 633 | 187 | 446 | 3,243 |
| 2010 | 633 | 163 | 471 | 2,772 |
| 2011 | 633 | 137 | 497 | 2,276 |
| 2012 | 633 | 109 | 524 | 1,752 |
| Thereafter | 1,900 | 149 | 1,752 | - |
| Total | $ 5,068 | $ 956 | $ 4,112 | |

Note 6 – Line of Credit

The Company has an unsecured bank line-of-credit agreement with U.S. Bank which allows the Company to borrow up to a fixed maximum amount of $8,000 at an interest rate equal to the bank's one-month LIBOR rate plus 1.25%. The line-of-credit-balance matures on May 31, 2008 and had an outstanding balance of $0 at both December 31, 2007 and 2006. The principal financial loan covenants are a restriction on the total amount available for borrowing

Note 6 – Line of Credit (continued)

to 1.25 times the last twelve months' EBITDA, and a requirement to maintain a net worth in excess of $18.5 million, which at the end of 2007 and 2006 was $38,789 and $36,115, respectively. In 2007 and 2006, U.S. Bank also guaranteed the Bank of Ireland loan through a letter of credit arrangement at an interest rate of 1.25%.

Note 7 – Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual Obligations and Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

The following is a summary of UTMD's significant contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2007:

| Contractual Obligations and Commitments | Total | 2008 | 2009-2010 | 2011-2012 | 2013 and thereafter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long-term debt obligations | $5,068 | $ 633 | $1,266 | $1,266 | $1,900 |
| Operating lease obligations | 986 | 72 | 80 | 80 | 754 |
| Purchase obligations | 1,312 | 1,312 | - | - | - |
| Total | $8,211 | $2,024 | $1,401 | $1,401 | $3,385 |

Operating Leases

The Company has a lease agreement for land adjoining its Utah facility for a term of forty years commencing on September 1, 1991. On September 1, 2001 and subsequent to each fifth lease year, the basic rental was and will be adjusted for published changes in a price index. The Company also leases its CMI building in Oregon under a one-year non-cancelable operating lease. Rent expense charged to operations under these operating lease agreements was approximately $107, $107 and $107 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under its lease obligations as of December 31, 2007 were as follows:

| Years ending December 31: | Amount |
|---|---|
| 2008 | $ 72 |
| 2009 | 40 |
| 2010 | 40 |
| 2011 | 40 |
| 2012 | 40 |
| Thereafter | 754 |
| Total future minimum lease payments | $ 986 |

Purchase Obligations

The Company has obligations to purchase raw materials for use in its manufacturing operations. The Company has the right to make changes in, among other things, purchase quantities, delivery schedules and order acceptance.

Product Liability

The Company is self-insured for product liability risk. "Product liability" is an insurance industry term for the cost of legal defense and possible damages awarded as a result of use of a company's product during a procedure which results in an injury of a patient. The Company maintains a reserve for product liability litigation and damages consistent with its previous long-term experience. Actual product liability litigation costs and damages during the last three reporting years have been immaterial, which is consistent with the Company's overall history.

The Company absorbs the costs of clinical training and trouble-shooting in its on-going operating expenses.

Note 7 – Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Warranty Reserve

UTMD maintains a warranty reserve to provide for estimated costs which are likely to occur. The amount of this reserve is adjusted, as required, to reflect its historical experience. The following table summarizes changes to UTMD's warranty reserve during 2007:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning balance, January 1, 2007 | $ 60 |
| Changes in warranty reserve during 2007: | |
| Aggregate reductions for warranty repairs | (20) |
| Aggregate changes for warranties issued during reporting period | - |
| Aggregate changes in reserve related to preexisting warranties | - |
| Ending balance, December 31, 2007 | $ 40 |

Litigation

The Company has been involved in lawsuits which are an expected consequence of its operations and in the ordinary course of business. There are two such lawsuits currently pending. The Company applies its accounting policy to accrue legal costs that can be reasonably estimated.

Irish Development Agency

In order to satisfy requirements of the Irish Development Agency in assisting the start-up of its Ireland subsidiary, the Company agreed to invest certain amounts and maintain a certain capital structure in its Ireland subsidiary. The effect of these financial relationships and commitments are reflected in the consolidated financial statements and do not represent any significant credit risk that would affect future liquidity.

Note 8 – Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) consist of the following temporary differences:

| | December 31, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | | 2006 | |
| | Current | Long-term | Current | Long-term |
| Inventory write-downs and differences due to UNICAP | $ 89 | $ - | $ 88 | $ - |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | 23 | - | 29 | - |
| Accrued liabilities and reserves | 108 | 16 | 188 | 24 |
| Other | - | (248) | - | (216) |
| Depreciation and amortization | - | (211) | - | (116) |
| Unrealized investment gains | - | 100 | - | - |
| Deferred income taxes, net | $ 220 | $ (343) | $ 305 | $ (308) |

The components of income tax expense are as follows:

| | Years ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Current | $ 3,194 | $ 4,049 | $ 2,519 |
| Deferred | 220 | 201 | 148 |
| Total | $ 4,134 | $ 4,250 | $ 2,667 |

Note 8 – Income Taxes (continued)

Income tax expense differed from amounts computed by applying the statutory federal rate to pretax income as follows:

| | Years ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Federal income tax expense at the statutory rate | $ 4,093 | $ 4,222 | $ 3,473 |
| State income taxes | 397 | 410 | 337 |
| ETI, manufacturing deduction and tax credits | (203) | (154) | (172) |
| Reversal of deferred tax for foreign subsidiary earnings, net of repatriation tax | - | - | (434) |
| Other | (153) | (228) | (537) |
| Total | $ 4,134 | $ 4,250 | $ 2,667 |

Note 9 – Options

The Company has stock option plans which authorize the grant of stock options to eligible employees, directors and other individuals to purchase up to an aggregate of 737,508 shares of common stock, of which 212,245 are outstanding as of December 31, 2007. All options granted under the plans are granted at current market value at date of grant, and may be exercised between six months and ten years following the date of grant. The plans are intended to advance the interest of the Company by attracting and ensuring retention of competent directors, employees and executive personnel, and to provide incentives to those individuals to devote their utmost efforts to the advancement of the Company. Changes in stock options were as follows:

| | Shares | Price Range Per Share |
|---|---|---|
| **2007** | | |
| Granted | 23,600 | $ 31.33 - $ 31.33 |
| Expired or canceled | 4,237 | 18.00 - 31.33 |
| Exercised | 35,062 | 6.50 - 29.86 |
| Total outstanding at December 31 | 212,245 | 6.50 - 31.33 |
| Total exercisable at December 31 | 171,618 | 6.50 - 29.86 |
| **2006** | | |
| Granted | 14,600 | $ 29.86 - $ 29.86 |
| Expired or canceled | 10,729 | 14.60 - 29.86 |
| Exercised | 324,548 | 6.50 - 25.59 |
| Total outstanding at December 31 | 227,944 | 6.50 - 29.86 |
| Total exercisable at December 31 | 191,010 | 6.50 - 25.59 |
| **2005** | | |
| Granted | 27,900 | $ 21.68 - $ 21.68 |
| Expired or canceled | 27,672 | 9.13 - 25.59 |
| Exercised | 207,133 | 6.50 - 25.59 |
| Total outstanding at December 31 | 548,621 | 6.50 - 25.59 |
| Total exercisable at December 31 | 491,070 | 6.50 - 25.59 |

For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company reduced current income taxes payable and increased additional paid-in capital by $60, $2,450 and $936, respectively, for the income tax benefit attributable to sale by optionees of common stock received upon the exercise of stock options.

Note 9 – Options (continued)

Stock-Based Compensation

As described in note 1, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, using the modified prospective method. This statement requires the Company to recognize compensation cost based on the grant date fair value of options granted to employees and directors. In 2007, the Company recognized $95 in equity compensation cost, compared to $140 in 2006. Prior to December 31, 2005, the Company accounted for its stock-based employee compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations, and had adopted the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. Accordingly, no compensation cost was recognized in the financial statements prior to 2006, as all options granted under those plans had exercise prices equal to or greater than the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

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

| | Years ended December 31, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
| Expected dividend amount per quarter/annual yield | $0.2638 | $0.2521 | 2.9% |
| Expected stock price volatility | 17.9% | 28.1% | 39.7% |
| Risk-free interest rate | 4.56% | 5.0% | 4.1% |
| Expected life of options | 5.6 years | 5.3 years | 5.1 years |

The per share weighted average fair value of options granted during 2007, 2006 and 2005 is $5.10, $7.29 and $6.88, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2007:

| | Options Outstanding | | | Options Exercisable | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Range of Exercise Prices | Number Outstanding | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years) | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Number Exercisable | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
| $ 6.50 - 15.01 | 43,864 | 2.58 | $ 9.81 | 43,864 | $ 9.81 |
| 17.71 - 24.02 | 62,944 | 6.28 | 20.71 | 51,061 | 20.90 |
| 25.59 - 31.33 | 105,437 | 7.00 | 27.23 | 76,693 | 25.83 |
| $ 6.50 - 31.33 | 212,245 | 5.87 | $ 21.70 | 171,618 | $ 20.27 |

Note 10 – Geographic Sales Information

The Company had sales in the following geographic areas:

| | United States | Europe | Other |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | $ 19,926 | $ 4,754 | $ 3,822 |
| 2006 | 21,363 | 3,888 | 3,502 |
| 2005 | 21,301 | 3,501 | 2,891 |

Note 11 – Revenues by Product Category

The Company had revenues in the following product categories:

| Product Category | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Obstetrics | $ 8,473 | $ 9,371 | $ 9,774 |
| Gynecology/Electrosurgery/Urology | 6,143 | 6,106 | 5,397 |
| Neonatal | 7,062 | 7,073 | 6,475 |
| Blood Pressure Monitoring and Accessories | 6,824 | 6,203 | 6,046 |

Note 12 - Product Sale and Purchase Commitments

The Company has license agreements for the rights to develop and market certain products or technologies owned by unrelated parties. The confidential terms of such agreements are unique and varied, depending on many factors relating to the value and stage of development of the technology licensed. Royalties on future product sales are a normal component of such agreements and are included in the Company's cost of goods sold on an ongoing basis.

The Company has in the past received and continues to receive royalties as a result of license agreements with unrelated companies that allow exclusive or nonexclusive rights to the Company's technology.

Note 13 – Employee Benefit Plan

The Company sponsors a contributory 401(k) savings plan for U.S. employees, and a contributory retirement plan for Irish employees. The Company's matching contribution is determined annually by the board of directors. Company contributions were approximately $107, $103 and $105 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Note 14 – Fair Value Financial Instruments

None of the Company's financial instruments, which are current assets and liabilities that could be readily traded, are held for trading purposes, except investments. Detail on investments is provided in note 3, above. The Company estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at December 31, 2007, does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying value of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Note 15 – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109." This statement clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income tax positions. The Company or one of its subsidiaries files or has filed income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, in various states and in Ireland. With few exceptions, UTMD is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2003. In 2005, the Internal Revenue Service examined the Company's federal income tax returns for 2002 – 2004 and suggested one immaterial adjustment which the Company made.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. UTMD did not make any adjustment to opening retained earnings as a result of the implementation. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits along with penalties in operating expenses. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company did not recognize any interest or penalties relating to income taxes. UTMD did not have any accrual for the payment of interest or penalties at December 31, 2007, 2006 or 2005.

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

None.

## ITEM 9A – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

UTMD Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 13a-15(e). UTMD's Board of Directors, operating through its audit committee, provides oversight to its financial reporting process.

During 2007, UTMD evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, UTMD's Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, its disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Company has included, as part of this Form 10-K, a report of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal controls as of December 31, 2007. Jones Simkins, P.C., the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Management's report, and the report of Jones Simkins, P.C. appear on pages 25 and 26 of this Form 10-K under the captions "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" and "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" and are incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

There have been no changes in UTMD's internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, and there were no material weaknesses.

## ITEM 9B – OTHER INFORMATION

None.

## PART III

### ITEM 10 – DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information from the definitive proxy statement of the registrant for the 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions,

- "PROPOSAL NO. 1. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS: General," and "Directors and Nominees,"
- "SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN PERSONS," and
- "EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION: 2007 Director Compensation,"

is incorporated herein by reference.

UTMD adopted a Code of Ethics for its executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer and outside directors, in October 2003. The Code of Ethics, along with UTMD's Code of Conduct, which covers all exempt employees (including all officers and outside directors) and certain non-exempt employees, is posted on UTMD's web site at www.utahmed.com. UTMD intends to post on its website any waivers of or amendments to its Code of Ethics.

### ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information from the definitive proxy statement of the registrant for the 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions,

- "EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION,"
- COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS," and
- BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS: Compensation and Option Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation," specifically excluding the "Report of the Compensation Committee"

is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information from the definitive proxy statement of the registrant for the 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions,

- "SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN PERSONS" and
- "DISCLOSURE RESPECTING THE COMPANY'S EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS"

is incorporated herein by reference.

### ITEM 13 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information from the definitive proxy statement of the registrant for the 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions,

- "CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS"

- “BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS: Director Independence”

is incorporated herein by reference.

The information from the definitive proxy statement of the registrant for the 2008 annual meeting of shareholders in the first paragraph under the caption, “Report of the Audit Committee” is incorporated herein by reference.

**ITEM 14 – PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES**

The information from the definitive proxy statement of the registrant for the 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the caption “Independent Public Accountants” is incorporated herein by reference.

## PART IV

### ITEM 15 – EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report or incorporated herein by reference.

1. Financial Statements.
(See Table of Contents to Item 8, above.)

2. Supplemental Schedule.
Financial Statement Schedules are omitted because they are inapplicable or the required information is otherwise included in the accompanying Financial Statements and the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits.

| Exhibit # | SEC Reference # | Title of Document | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | Articles of Restatement of the Articles of Incorporation | Incorporated by Reference (1) |
| 2 | 3 | Articles of Correction to the Restated Articles of Incorporation | Incorporated by Reference (1) |
| 3 | 3 | Bylaws | Incorporated by Reference (2) |
| 4 | 4 | Rights Agreement dated as of July 30, 2004, between Utah Medical Products, Inc., and Registrar and Transfer Company | Incorporated by Reference (3) |
| 5 | 4 | Designation of Rights, Privileges, and Preferences of Series "A" Preferred Stock | Incorporated by Reference (2) |
| 6 | 10 | Employment Agreement dated December 21, 1992 with Kevin L. Cornwell* | Incorporated by Reference (4) |
| 7 | 10 | Amendment, effective May 15, 1998, to Employment Agreement dated December 21, 1992 with Kevin L. Cornwell* | Incorporated by Reference (4) |
| 8 | 10 | Utah Medical Products, Inc., 2003 Employees' and Directors' Incentive Plan* | Incorporated by Reference (5) |
| 9 | 10 | Loan Agreement, dated 3 July, 2002 between Utah Medical Products, Inc and U.S. Bank National Association | Incorporated by Reference (6) |
| 10 | 10 | Revolving Promissory Note, dated July 3, 2002 by Utah Medical Products, Inc. to U.S. Bank National Association | Incorporated by Reference (6) |
| 11 | 10 | Second Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated 30 August 2004 between Utah Medical Products, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association | Incorporated by Reference (7) |
| 12 | 10 | Third Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated December 6, 2005 between Utah Medical Products, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association | Incorporated by Reference (8) |
| 13 | 10 | Amended and Restated Revolving Promissory Note, dated December 6, 2005 by Utah Medical Products, Inc. to U.S. Bank National Association | Incorporated by Reference (8) |
| 14 | 10 | Loan Agreement, signed 6-December-2005 between Utah Medical Products Limited and Bank of Ireland | Incorporated by Reference (8) |
| 15 | 10 | Fourth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated 31 May 2006 between Utah Medical Products, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association | Incorporated by Reference (9) |

| Exhibit # | SEC Reference # | Title of Document | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 10 | Summary of Officer and Director Compensation | This Filing |
| 17 | 21 | Subsidiaries of Utah Medical Products, Inc. | Incorporated by Reference (10) |
| 18 | 23 | Consent of Jones Simkins, P.C., Company's independent auditors for the years ended December 31, 2007, December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 | This Filing |
| 19 | 31 | Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 | This Filing |
| 20 | 31 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 | This Filing |
| 21 | 32 | Certification of CEO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 | This Filing |
| 22 | 32 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 | This Filing |

* Management contract of compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed pursuant to Item 14(c).

(1) Incorporated by reference from the Company's annual report on form 10-K filed with the Commission for the year ended December 31, 2004.

(2) Incorporated by reference from the Company's registration statement on form S-8 filed with the Commission effective February 10, 1995.

(3) Incorporated by reference from the Company's report on form 8-K filed with the Commission on October 1, 2004.

(4) Incorporated by reference from the Company's annual report on form 10-K filed with the Commission for the year ended December 31, 2003.

(5) Incorporated by reference from the Company's annual report on form 10-K filed with the Commission for the year ended December 31, 2002.

(6) Incorporated by reference from the Company's quarterly report on form 10-Q filed with the Commission for the quarter ended June 30, 2002.

(7) Incorporated by reference from the Company's quarterly report on form 10-Q filed with the Commission for the quarter ended September 30, 2004.

(8) Incorporated by reference from the Company's report on form 8-K filed with the Commission on December 12, 2005.

(9) Incorporated by reference from the Company's report on form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 5, 2006.

(10) Incorporated by reference from the Company's annual report on form 10-K filed with the Commission for the year ended December 31, 1999.

**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 this 6th day of March, 2008.

UTAH MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

By: /s/ Kevin L. Cornwell
Kevin L. Cornwell
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Paul O. Richins
Paul O. Richins
Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

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 indicated on this 6th day of March, 2008.

By: /s/ James H. Beeson
James H. Beeson, Director

By: /s/ Kevin L. Cornwell
Kevin L. Cornwell, Director

By: /s/ Ernst G. Hoyer
Ernst G. Hoyer, Director

By: /s/ Barbara A. Payne
Barbara A. Payne, Director

By: /s/ Paul O. Richins
Paul O. Richins, Director

## EXHIBIT 16

## SUMMARY OF OFFICER AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Except for the Employment Agreement in Exhibit 6 of this report, the Company does not have any written contractual compensation arrangements with any of its employees or directors, including Executive Officers.

During 2008, the Company's Chief Executive and Principal Financial Officers (the Company's "Named Executive Officers") are scheduled to receive the following compensation from the Company:

| Compensation Arrangement | 2008 Scheduled Amount |
|---|---|
| Base salary | $ 256,100 (CEO); $95,200 (PFO) |
| 401(k) matching contributions | 5,520 (maximum) |
| Section 125 plan matching contributions (1) | 450 (maximum) |
| Management bonus | will be determined at year-end |
| Pet health benefits (1) | 500 (maximum) |
| Family medical benefits (1) | will depend on future events |
| Travel expense reimbursement (2) | 8,000 (CEO); 2,000 (PFO) |

During 2008, the Company's Directors are scheduled to receive the following compensation from the Company:

| Compensation Arrangement | Ernst Hoyer | Barbara Payne | James Beeson |
|---|---|---|---|
| Base | $ 21,000 | $ 21,000 | $ 21,000 |
| Executive Committee | 4,000 | - | - |
| Audit Committee Chairman | 2,000 | - | - |
| Travel Expense Reimbursement (2) | 500 | 700 | 500 |

(1) CEO and PFO participate on the same basis as other eligible employees.

(2) Estimated 2008 travel expenses on behalf of UTMD business. The Company reimburses its employees and directors for authorized business expenses.

**EXHIBIT 18**

**CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Utah Medical Products, Inc.

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 33-24781, 33-44100, 33-89394, and 33-89434 of Utah Medical Products, Inc. on Forms S-8 of our financial statement audit report and internal control over financial reporting audit report dated February 20, 2008, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Utah Medical Products, Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

/s/ Jones Simkins, P.C.

JONES SIMKINS, P.C.
Logan, Utah
February 20, 2008

**EXHIBIT 19**

**CERTIFICATION OF CEO**
**PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO**
**SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Kevin L. Cornwell, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Utah Medical Products, Inc.;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated: March 6, 2008

/s/ Kevin L. Cornwell
Kevin L. Cornwell
Chief Executive Officer

**EXHIBIT 20**

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPLE FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Paul O. Richins, Principal Financial Officer of the Company, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Utah Medical Products, Inc.;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated: March 6, 2008

/s/ Paul O. Richins
Paul O. Richins
Principal Financial Officer

**EXHIBIT 21**

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO**
**18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,**
**AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO**
**SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Utah Medical Products, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Kevin L. Cornwell, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Kevin L. Cornwell
Kevin L. Cornwell
Chief Executive Officer
March 6, 2008

*A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.*

**EXHIBIT 22**

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO**
**18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,**
**AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO**
**SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Utah Medical Products, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Paul O. Richins, Principal Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Paul O. Richins
Paul O. Richins
Principal Financial Officer
March 6, 2008

*A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.*