QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INC
Form 10-K
February 16, 2011

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 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, 2010
Commission File Number 001-12215

Quest Diagnostics Incorporated

3 Giralda Farms
Madison, New Jersey 07940
(973) 520-2700

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

16-1387862
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

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 per share	New York Stock Exchange

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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes x No o

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.
Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§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. x

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 x Accelerated filer o Non-accelerated filer o (do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company o

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

As of June 30, 2010, the aggregate market value of the approximately 146 million shares of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately $7.3 billion, based on the closing price on such date of the registrant s Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

As of January 31, 2011, there were outstanding 171,164,282 shares of Common Stock, $.01 par value per share.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Document	Part of Form 10-K into which incorporated
Portions of the registrant s Proxy Statement to be filed by April 28, 2011	Part III

Such Proxy Statement, except for the portions thereof which have been specifically incorporated by reference, shall not be deemed filed as part of this report on Form 10-K.

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Item 1. Business

Quest Diagnostics Incorporated is the world s leading provider of diagnostic testing, information and services. We provide insights that enable patients, physicians and others to make better healthcare decisions.

Quest Diagnostics was incorporated in Delaware in 1990; its predecessor companies date back to 1967. We conduct business through our headquarters in Madison, New Jersey, and our laboratories, patient service centers, offices and other facilities around the United States and in selected locations outside the United States. Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms Quest Diagnostics, the Company, we and our mea Quest Diagnostics Incorporated and its consolidated subsidiaries.

During 2010, we generated net revenues of $7.4 billion and processed approximately 146 million test requisitions. Additional financial information concerning Quest Diagnostics, including our consolidated subsidiaries and business segments, for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is included in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in Financial Statements and Supplementary Data in Part II, Item 8.

OUR STRATEGY AND STRENGTHS

Our mission is to be the undisputed world leader in diagnostic testing, information and services. We are dedicated to improving the health of patients through unsurpassed diagnostic insights and innovation and we focus on patients, growth and people to help achieve our goals.

We offer high value diagnostic testing services and products attractive to patients, physicians, payers, and others and have become the provider of choice in key areas of the diagnostic testing market. We believe that successful execution of our strategy will drive continued growth of our business. Additionally, we believe that, over the long term, we will be able to grow at a rate above the U.S. clinical laboratory industry growth rate, to expand margins and to increase international revenues to 10% of consolidated revenues. The elements of our growth strategy are described below.

Leverage our unparalleled assets and capabilities. We are the world leader in the clinical testing business and the leading cancer diagnostic testing provider. We offer the broadest test menu, with more than 3,000 tests, and are the leading provider in the United States of gene-based and esoteric testing. We have the most extensive clinical testing network in the United States, offering national access to testing services. We operate a nationwide network of over 2,000 of our own patient service centers where we collect patient specimens, and laboratories in most major metropolitan areas. We provide anatomic pathology services, including inpatient anatomic pathology and medical director services at hospitals, throughout the United States. We have a medical and scientific staff of approximately 900 M.D.s and Ph.D.s, primarily located in the United States, many of whom are recognized leaders in their field. We serve approximately half of the physicians and half of the hospitals in the United States. We also operate approximately 75 locations in the United States and Canada where we coordinate the provision of paramedical examinations related to life insurance applications. We have strong logistics capabilities, including approximately 3,200 courier vehicles and over 25 aircraft that collectively make approximately 80,000 stops daily. We have approximately 8,900 phlebotomists and a network of approximately 5,275 contracted paramedical examiners. We plan to continue to enhance our test menu and service capabilities. We believe that customers and payers prefer providers that offer a comprehensive and innovative range of tests and services and the most convenient access to those services and that, by offering such services, we will be able to profitably enhance our market position.

Continue to lead in medical innovation and information technology solutions. We are a leading innovator in the clinical testing market with unmatched medical and technical expertise. We have the most comprehensive test menu and leading medical and scientific experts available for consultation. We collaborate with leading academic centers and maintain relationships with advisors and consultants that are leaders in key fields, such as cardiology, oncology and infectious disease. In connection with our research and development efforts, our medical and scientific experts publish in peer-reviewed journals research that demonstrates the clinical value and importance of diagnostic testing. In 2010, we published over thirty articles that support advancements and the latest thinking in laboratory testing and disease diagnosis. Over the past several years, we have expanded our business in more complex and faster-growing testing areas, including gene-based and esoteric testing, anatomic pathology services and point-of-care testing.

We see significant opportunity to use diagnostics for personalized medicine. For example, our clinical trials business has biomarker capabilities that advance our efforts to develop companion diagnostics for new therapies that will foster personalized patient treatment.

We remain a leading innovator in the clinical testing industry by continuing to introduce new tests, technology and services, including in personalized and targeted medicine. For example, in 2010, we introduced our XSense ® Fragile X with Reflex test. This test, which bypasses the need to perform the Southern Blot DNA analysis method in 99% of cases, enables patients to get their results more quickly than other tests and is a good example of our strength in new laboratory analysis techniques. In addition, as an industry leader with the largest and broadest U.S. network and expanding presence outside the United States, we believe we are the channel of choice for developers of new tests to introduce their products to the marketplace. Through our relationships with the academic medical community and pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms, we believe that we are a leader in bringing technical innovation to the market.

We empower healthcare organizations and clinicians with information technology solutions that can help improve patient care and medical practice, through our Care360™ suite of products, our Centergy Data Exchange and the ChartMaxx® electronic document management system for hospitals. We provide interoperable technologies that help healthcare organizations and physicians enter, share and access clinical information without costly IT implementation or significant workflow disruption. These solutions offer access to a large national healthcare provider network, including approximately 160,000 networked physicians using Quest Diagnostics Care360 connectivity products. The Care360 products, including our Care360 Labs and Meds, enable physicians electronically to order diagnostic tests and review test results from Quest Diagnostics and electronically to prescribe medication. Our Care360 EHR product allows physicians to generate a complete record of a clinical patient encounter, automates and streamlines the clinician s workflow, and allows for rapid deployment and implementation with minimal workflow disruption. We believe that these products enhance the value we provide to our customers and result in increased customer loyalty by providing more convenient ordering and reporting of clinical tests, greater convenience in electronically prescribing medication and better access to clinical information.

In December 2010, the Care360 EHR solution received ONC-ATCB 2011/12 certification as a Complete EHR from the Certification Commission for Health Information Technology. The 2011/2012 criteria support the Stage 1 Meaningful Use measures required to qualify eligible providers and hospitals for funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which included laws designed to expedite the implementation of electronic health records and build a national electronic health infrastructure in the United States. We believe that we are well positioned to enable physicians to participate in this government stimulus program.

Deliver a superior patient experience. The patient is at the center of everything we do. Increasingly, patients have a choice when it comes to selecting a healthcare provider and we strive to give patients compelling reasons to put their trust in us. We have made significant investments in training our employees to provide a superior patient experience. We believe that this will drive patient and physician loyalty. We are a leader in providing patients with advanced tools to manage their healthcare and medical information. Our automated patient appointment scheduling enables patients to schedule appointments, including via mobile devices, at times that are convenient for them while essentially eliminating their waiting time. We believe that we are the only national clinical test provider that offers this service in almost all of its patient service centers. We also offer TestMinder™, which sends email reminders to patients that require frequent testing. In 2010, we introduced Gazelle™, a secure mobile health platform that allows users to receive their Quest Diagnostics laboratory results and manage their personal health information directly from their smartphone. We also collaborate with Keas™, Microsoft® HealthVault™ and Google Health™ in connection with their personal health records offerings.

Continuously drive Six Sigma quality. We strive to provide the highest quality in all that we do, including: phlebotomy and specimen transport services; analytical testing processes in our laboratories; accurate and timely lab reports; and accurate and timely billing. We use Six Sigma and Lean processes to continuously reduce defects, enhance quality and further increase the efficiency of our operations. Six Sigma is a management approach that utilizes a thorough understanding of customer needs and requirements, root cause analysis, process improvements and rigorous tracking and measuring to enhance quality. Lean is a management approach that seeks to streamline processes and eliminate waste. We also use Six Sigma and Lean principles to help standardize operations and processes across our Company and identify and adopt company best practices. We believe our focus on continuously using Six Sigma and Lean in all aspects of our business results in superior service to our customers and drives customer loyalty.

Expand our diagnostic scope. Technology advances are enabling testing to move closer to the patient and point-of-care, or near patient, tests are becoming increasingly available and reliable. This enables more timely and effective decisions, with the opportunity to improve patient care and reduce medical costs. We

have three businesses that offer point-of-care testing: HemoCue, Focus Diagnostics and Enterix. We intend to expand our product menus, develop novel technology platforms and systems to meet the needs of our clients and pursue potential additional acquisitions to supplement our offering. Test results from our point-of-care products can be entered into our Care360 system, enabling the integration of tests performed in a near patient setting with those performed in our laboratories. We are well positioned to offer choice and integrated solutions to physicians, hospitals, clinics and retail customers for the testing methods that are most appropriate for each patient and practice.

Expand our geographic reach. In addition to growth opportunities in the United States, we see opportunities to expand our presence in India, Ireland, Mexico, Puerto Rico and the U.K. and to bring our experience and expertise in diagnostic testing to other international markets, particularly to developing countries where the testing markets are highly fragmented and less mature.

To support our strategy, we expect to continue to selectively evaluate acquisitions in the United States and in select international markets. We anticipate that acquisitions will enable us to expand our capabilities, further leverage our assets and differentiate our Company from our competition, diversify our revenues and accelerate our growth.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Quest Diagnostics is the world s leading provider of diagnostic testing, information and services, providing insights that enable patients, physicians and others to make better healthcare decisions. We offer U.S. patients and physicians the broadest access to diagnostic testing services through our nationwide network of laboratories and Company-owned patient service centers. We provide interpretive consultation through the largest medical and scientific staff in the industry, with approximately 900 M.D.s and Ph.D.s, primarily located in the United States, many of whom are recognized leaders in their field. We are the leading provider of clinical testing, including gene-based and esoteric testing, anatomic pathology services and testing for drugs-of-abuse, and the leading provider of risk assessment services for the life insurance industry. We also are a leading provider of testing for clinical trials. Our diagnostics products business manufactures and markets FDA cleared or approved diagnostic test kits and specialized point-of-care testing. We empower healthcare organizations and clinicians with robust information technology solutions. Our activities are described below.

Patients are at the center of everything that we do. We are leveraging our diagnostic testing capabilities and our assets to serve multiple customer bases. Most of our services are provided in the United States; for each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, we derived approximately 3% of our revenues from foreign operations and held approximately 7% of our long-lived assets outside the United States. The following chart shows the percentage of our 2010 net revenues generated by the activities identified.

Activity	Approximate Percentage of 2010 Net Revenues
Clinical testing	91%
Routine clinical testing	52%
Anatomic pathology testing	14%
Gene-based and esoteric testing	22%
Drugs of abuse testing (employer services)	3%
Healthcare information technology, clinical trials testing, life insurer services and diagnostic products	9%

Clinical Testing. We are the world s largest commercial clinical testing company. Clinical testing is an essential element in the delivery of healthcare services. Physicians use clinical tests to assist in the detection, diagnosis, evaluation, monitoring and treatment of diseases and other medical conditions. Clinical testing is generally categorized as clinical laboratory testing and anatomic pathology services. We offer customers the broadest access to the most extensive test menu of clinical laboratory and anatomic pathology tests in the United States. Clinical laboratory testing generally is performed on whole blood, serum, plasma and other body fluids, such as urine, and specimens such as microbiology samples. Clinical laboratory tests which can be performed by most clinical laboratories are considered routine. Esoteric tests are clinical laboratory tests that are not routine, require highly skilled personnel and generally require more sophisticated equipment. Anatomic pathology services are performed on tissues, such as biopsies, and

other samples, such as human cells. As tests increasingly become more complex, we believe that providing sound medical and scientific consultation regarding our tests and test results will help spur the integration of new tests into clinical practice, and help physicians best utilize these tests to improve patient outcomes and enhance patient satisfaction. To this end, our in-house experts, including medical directors, scientific directors, genetic counselors and board certified geneticists are available for consultation with our customers regarding testing that we perform.

Routine clinical testing. We are the leading provider of routine clinical testing, including testing for drugs-of-abuse. We perform routine testing through our network of major laboratories and rapid response laboratories. Rapid response laboratories are smaller facilities where we can quickly perform an abbreviated menu of routine tests for customers that require rapid turnaround times. We also perform routine testing at hospital laboratories that we manage. We operate laboratories 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, performing and reporting most routine tests within 24 hours. The majority of test results are delivered electronically.

Routine tests measure various important bodily health parameters such as the functions of the kidney, heart, liver, thyroid and other organs. Commonly ordered tests include:

- blood chemistries, including cholesterol levels;
- complete blood cell counts;
- urinalyses;
- pregnancy and other prenatal tests;
- routine microbiology testing;
- prescription drug monitoring;
- alcohol and other substance-abuse tests; and
- allergy tests such as the ImmunoCap® test.

Anatomic pathology testing. We are the leading provider of anatomic pathology services in the United States, through our AmeriPath™, Dermpath Diagnostics™ and Quest Diagnostics brands. Anatomic pathology involves the diagnosis of cancer and other diseases and medical conditions through examination of tissue and cell samples taken from patients. We provide inpatient anatomic pathology and medical director services at hospitals throughout the country, and through our major laboratories.

We provide a full range of services to all anatomic pathology subspecialties. We have approximately 725 medical doctors, including luminaries in their field, with a passion for providing the highest quality service to patients. Among them are approximately 700 pathologists. We provide integrated, comprehensive reports that include both anatomic pathology and clinical pathology tests, enabling our pathologists to offer patients and physicians a complete analysis. Our approach fosters personalized patient care.

We have a strong history of leadership and innovation in cancer diagnostics. We introduced the Leumeta® family of tests for leukemia and lymphoma. These proprietary plasma-based molecular tests may some day eliminate the need for painful bone marrow biopsies. As discussed below under the heading Scientific Innovation, recently we introduced our Lung Cancer Mutation Panel, designed to aid treatment selection for lung cancer patients. This panel detects mutations in the EFGR, ALK and KRAS genes. This panel, together with our numerous individual tests for lung cancer mutations, provides the most comprehensive lung cancer test offerings available from a commercial laboratory.

Gene-Based and Esoteric Testing. We are the leading provider in the United States of gene-based and esoteric testing. Gene-based and esoteric tests increasingly are ordered by physicians to assist them in the diagnostic process, to establish a prognosis and to choose or monitor a therapeutic regimen. Esoteric tests include procedures in the areas of molecular diagnostics, protein chemistry, cellular immunology and advanced microbiology. Commonly ordered esoteric tests include viral and bacterial detection tests, drug therapy monitoring tests, autoimmune panels and complex cancer evaluations. Esoteric tests typically require professional hands-on attention from highly-skilled technical personnel, generally require more sophisticated technology, equipment or materials and may be performed less frequently than routine tests. Consequently, esoteric tests are generally reimbursed at higher levels than routine tests. It is not practical, from a cost-effectiveness or infrastructure perspective, for most hospitals, commercial laboratories or physician office laboratories to develop and perform a broad menu of esoteric tests, or to perform low-volume esoteric testing in-house. Such tests generally are outsourced to an esoteric clinical testing laboratory, which specializes in performing these complex tests. We conduct complex and specialized testing, including molecular diagnostics, in our world renowned Quest Diagnostics Nichols Institute laboratory facilities, and in a number of other locations, including Focus

Diagnostics.

Our esoteric laboratories provide reference testing services to physicians, large academic medical centers, hospitals and other commercial laboratories. Our esoteric testing laboratories perform hundreds of complex tests that are not routinely performed by our regional laboratories, including but not limited to the following fields:

endocrinology and metabolism (the study of glands, their hormone secretions and their effects on body growth and metabolism);

genetics (the study of chromosomes, genes and their protein products and effects);

hematology (the study of blood and bone marrow cells) and coagulation (the process of blood clotting);

immunogenetics and human leukocyte antigens (solid organ and bone marrow transplantation; eligibility for vaccines; selection of pharmacotherapeutic agents and immunotherapy);

immunology (the study of the immune system, including antibodies, cytokines, immune system cells and their effect, receptor systems and autoimmune diseases);

microbiology and infectious diseases (the study of microscopic forms of life, including parasites, bacteria, viruses, fungi and other infectious agents);

oncology (the study of abnormal cell growth, including benign tumors and cancer);

serology (a science dealing with body fluids and their analysis, including antibodies, proteins and other characteristics); and

toxicology (the study of chemicals and drugs and their adverse effects on the body).

We also offer gene-based tests for the predisposition, diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of cancers. We believe that offering a full range of gene-based and other esoteric tests strengthens our market offering and market position and enhances our reputation as the nation s leading test provider.

Scientific Innovation. We are a leading innovator in the clinical testing industry, with capabilities ranging from early discovery to validation of clinical tests. We develop tests at our laboratories, such as Quest Diagnostics Nichols Institute; we also develop innovative techniques in anatomic pathology. We collaborate with leading academic centers and maintain relationships with advisors and consultants that are leaders in key fields, such as cardiology, oncology and infectious disease. In connection with our research and development efforts, our medical and scientific experts publish in peer-reviewed journals research that demonstrates the clinical value and importance of diagnostic testing. In 2010, they published more than 30 articles that provided fundamental insights into the biology of diseases or introduced novel diagnostic testing approaches benefitting patients. They also help to shape the latest thinking as the authors of textbooks, or chapters therein, used by academic institutions to train healthcare providers. We successfully transfer technical innovations to the market through our relationships with technology developers, including the academic community and pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms, our in-house expertise and our collaborations with emerging medical technology companies that develop and commercialize novel diagnostics, pharmaceutical and device technologies. We search for new opportunities and continue to build a robust pipeline of new tests in predisposition, screening, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment choice, which assists physicians in early detection of diseases and may reduce healthcare costs. Through our strengths in assay development and the commercialization of test services, we believe that we are the partner of choice for developers of new technologies and tests to introduce their products to the marketplace.

We focus our resources on key disease states and technologies that help doctors care for their patients through better predisposition, screening, monitoring, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment choices. We also look for tests that are less invasive than currently available options, to increase the choices that physicians and patients have for the collection of diagnostic samples. With these priorities in mind, we recently introduced a number of new or enhanced tests, including those discussed below.

Cancer.

- In 2010, we introduced our Lung Cancer Mutation assays, designed to aid treatment selection for lung cancer patients. These assays detect mutations in the EFGR, ALK and KRAS genes. These assays, together with our numerous other tests for lung cancer mutations, are designed to provide the most comprehensive lung cancer test offerings available from a commercial laboratory.

- We enhanced our Colorectal Cancer Mutation assay offering, which helps identify genetic mutations in the KRAS, PIK3CA, NRAS and BRAF genes that inhibit anti-epidermal growth factor receptor

therapy response in metastatic colorectal cancer patients.

- We introduced our ColoVantage™ test, a blood test designed to aid in the detection of colorectal cancer, based on DNA methylation of the Septin 9 gene. We were the first commercial laboratory in the U.S. to offer a laboratory developed test based on the Septin 9 biomarker.

- After closely collaborating with Vermillion, Inc. on the commericialization of its FDA-cleared OVA1™ ovarian cancer test, we launched the test in the first quarter of 2010. This multi-analyte test, which uses a proprietary algorithm, provides a new option for helping physicians assess if a woman s ovarian mass is benign or malignant prior to a planned surgery. This information is expected to help physicians determine whether to refer a woman with high risk of cancer to a gynecological oncologist versus a general surgeon or gynecologist.

Infectious Disease.

- We launched the SureSwab™ Vaginosis/Vaginitis Plus test. This assay supports differential diagnosis and can aid in appropriate therapy selection. While the test provides physicians with results for several organisms, we also offer the individual assays for the components of the SureSwab panel for situations when a physician wishes to focus diagnosis on a particular organism. Differential diagnosis of vaginitis is important for the successful treatment of the patient, and, in some cases, the evaluation of her sexual partner.

Genetics and Personalized Medicine. Increasingly, tests will be introduced that determine a patient s genotype or gene expression profile relative to a particular disease. These tests can help physicians to determine a patient s susceptibility to disease or to tailor medical care to an individual s needs such as determining if a medication might be more or less effective for a particular person, or which type of medication might work better, or tailoring the right dosage once the proper medicine is prescribed. A few examples are set forth below:

- In 2010, we introduced AccuType™ CP, a gene-based test that uses a blood or saliva sample to aid the identification of the CYP2C19 gene to help physicians predict the metabolism of clopidogrel in patients. Since its introduction, we have enhanced the test with additional allele detection.

- Our XSense® Fragile X with Reflex test was approved by the State of New York. The test is the first for Fragile X Syndrome to be approved by New York to employ a new laboratory analysis technique that bypasses the need to perform the Southern Blot DNA analysis method in 99% of cases.

- We introduced AccuType™ Metformin to identify a patient s response to metformin to optimize therapeutic intervention. Approximately 40 million Americans have pre-diabetes and, after intensive life-style modification, metformin is considered a first-line therapy for prevention and treatment of diabetes. More than 30% of individuals have mutations that result in changing efficacy of metformin therapy.

- In 2010, we expanded our drug testing menu to include specific profiles for prescription pain medication monitoring for patients being treated for chronic pain. Medications tested include prescription medications and drugs of abuse. The results include a specialized medMATCH Report, which interprets the test results based on the prescribed medication.

Cardiovascular Disease.

- In 2010, we launched AccuType pharmacogenomic tests for clopidogrel and metformin, two of the most commonly prescribed medications for patients that have had a cardiovascular event or that have diabetes, respectively.

- We also introduced LpPLA2 for cardiovascular risk assessment and deepened and advanced our investment and pipeline in testing for cardiovascular disease.

Healthcare Information Technology. We empower healthcare organizations and clinicians with information technology solutions that can help improve patient care and medical practice, through our Care360™ suite of products, Centergy Data Exchange and the ChartMaxx® electronic document management system for hospitals. We provide interoperable technologies that help healthcare organizations and physicians enter, share and access clinical information without costly IT implementation or significant workflow disruption. These solutions offer access to a large national healthcare provider network, including approximately 160,000 networked physicians using Quest Diagnostics Care360 connectivity products. We believe that these products enhance the value we provide to our customers and result in increased customer loyalty by providing more convenient ordering and reporting of clinical tests, greater convenience in

electronically prescribing medication and providing better access to clinical information.

The Care360 products, including our Care360 Labs and Meds, enable physicians electronically to order diagnostic tests and review test results from Quest Diagnostics and electronically to prescribe medication. Since December 2009, the number of medications written through Care360 ePrescribing has grown to an annualized rate of approximately 22 million. Our Care360 EHR product allows physicians to generate a complete record of a clinical patient encounter, automates and streamlines the clinician s workflow, and allows for rapid deployment and implementation with minimal workflow disruption. The solution allows doctors to electronically create, manage and distribute patient encounter notes, including vital signs and progress notes. It captures lab and radiology results, provides clinical decision support tools and allows doctors to send secure messages and clinical information to other practitioners and secure, Web-based laboratory results to their patients personal health records. Physicians also take advantage of our new Care360 Mobile application that lets them review results and order medications using their Apple® iPhone® or iPad®.

In December 2010, the Care360 EHR solution received ONC-ATCB 2011/12 certification as a Complete EHR from the Certification Commission for Health Information Technology. The 2011/2012 criteria support the Stage 1 Meaningful Use measures required to qualify eligible providers and hospitals for funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which included laws designed to expedite the implementation of electronic health records and build a national electronic health infrastructure in the United States. We believe that we are well positioned to enable physicians to participate in this government stimulus program.

In 2010, for the seventh time in the past nine years, ChartMaxx was awarded the #1 in KLAS award for the document management and imaging category. It is being used by over 400,000 clinical and administrative users in hospitals and other clinical locations. Our Centergy® Data Exchange is the delivery mechanism for clinical transactions, including bi-directional transmission of orders and results involving the acute care and ambulatory settings.

We are a leader in providing patients with advanced tools to manage their health. We collaborate with Keas, Microsoft and Google in connection with their personal health records offerings. Using our Care360 connectivity products, physicians can securely provide diagnostic and other data to a patient s account. In 2010, we introduced Gazelle™, a secure mobile health platform that allows users to receive their Quest Diagnostics laboratory results and manage their personal health information directly from their smartphone. With Gazelle, users can see, store and share their vital health information with ease and security on a mobile basis. Gazelle also features a mobile appointment scheduling application and allows patients to find a Quest Diagnostics location.

We believe that our healthcare information technology capabilities, and our collaboration with others regarding healthcare information technology initiatives, differentiate us from the competition.

Clinical Trials Testing. We believe that we are the second largest provider of central laboratory testing performed in connection with clinical research trials on new drugs, vaccines and certain medical devices. Clinical research trials are required by the FDA and other international regulatory authorities to assess the safety and efficacy of new drugs and vaccines. We see opportunities to develop pharmacogenetic and pharmacogenomic tests to help speed drug approval processes for our clinical trials customers and, capitalizing on the trend to personalized medicine, to better focus patient therapy based on a patient s genetic markers. We have biomarker capabilities that advance our efforts to develop these tests.

We have clinical trials testing centers in the United States and the United Kingdom, and we provide clinical trials testing in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China and Singapore through affiliated laboratories. While we serve most of the major pharmaceutical companies, approximately 32% of our net revenues from clinical trials testing in 2010 represented testing for GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK). We are the primary provider of central laboratory testing to support GSK s clinical trials testing requirements worldwide.

Life Insurer Services. We are the largest provider of risk assessment services to the life insurance industry in North America. We also provide risk assessment services for insurance companies doing business in many countries outside the United States.

Our risk assessment services comprise underwriting support services to the life insurance industry, including clinical testing, teleunderwriting, specimen collection and paramedical examinations, medical record retrieval, case management, motor vehicle reports, telephone inspections, prescription histories and credit checks. The clinical tests that we perform and data we gather are designed to assist insurance companies to objectively evaluate the mortality risks of policy applicants. The majority of the testing is performed on specimens of life insurance applicants, but also includes specimens of applicants for other types of insurance. Factors such as the number of applications for underwritten life insurance policies can affect the utilization of clinical testing and other services we provide to our

insurance customers. Most of our specimen collections and paramedical examinations are performed by our network of approximately 5,275 contracted paramedical examiners at the applicant s home or workplace. We also offer paramedical examinations through approximately 500 of our patient service centers, and operate approximately 75 locations other than patient service centers in the United States and Canada where we provide paramedical examinations, bringing to approximately 575 the total number of sites where we can provide these examinations. We also contract with third parties at over an additional 120 locations across the United States and Canada to coordinate providing these exams.

We seek to grow our insurance revenues by increasing our market share and by offering new and innovative clinical tests, data collection and analytics and other services. Our life insurance customers have been consolidating, which has resulted in increased individual customer purchasing power. We expect that this trend will continue. We charge our life insurance customers on a fee-for-service basis, typically under multi-year agreements.

Employer Services. We believe that we are the leading provider of clinical testing to employers for the detection of employee use of drugs-of-abuse. Our Quest Diagnostics Drug Testing Index™, which is an annual report of our aggregate drug testing results, is used by employers, the federal government and the media to help identify and quantify drug abuse among the nation s workforce.

As healthcare costs have increased, so has the value of preventative care. Employers grappling with increased healthcare costs use wellness testing as a key tool to reduce their healthcare costs and the healthcare risks of their employees. We provide wellness testing and analytic services to employers to enable them and their employees to take an active role in improving their health and empower employers with aggregated health information. Our Blueprint for Wellness® program offers employers actionable data to power their health improvement and cost containment programs. We are leveraging our patient service centers and paramedical network to deliver wellness screening nationwide. We also offer Blueprint for Wellness® directly to individuals.

Diagnostic Products, Including Point-of-care, or Near Patient, Testing. Technology advances are enabling testing to move closer to the patient and are becoming increasingly available, accurate and cost effective. Over time, some testing that is now done in clinical laboratories will cease to be performed in clinical laboratories and will be performed closer to the patient. We believe that our point-of-care testing strategy will strengthen our relationship with our customers by enabling us to offer more solutions that improve the effectiveness of our customers and the care of their patients by enabling faster diagnosis and treatment. We are well positioned to offer options and integrated solutions to physicians, hospitals and clinics for the testing methods that are most appropriate for each patient and practice.

We develop and manufacture products that enable healthcare professionals to make healthcare diagnoses, including products for point-of-care, or near patient, testing for the professional market. We have several companies, including Focus Diagnostics, Enterix, and HemoCue, that enhance our offerings and better enable us to serve these markets. We will consider additional acquisitions or licenses of selective products to complement the products and services we provide. The results of several of our point-of-care tests can be entered into our Care360™ system and hospital laboratory information systems so that they are available in electronic medical records. We intend to offer additional data links in the future. This will differentiate our point-of-care test products from other products that are not integrated into an electronic repository.

Focus Diagnostics is a leading provider of infectious disease testing that has established a reputation for being first to introduce new tests to the market, including diagnostic tests for Lyme disease, West Nile Virus, SARS and, most recently, H1N1. Focus Diagnostics develops, manufactures and markets diagnostic products, such as HerpeSelect® ELISA tests that detect patient antibodies to specific types of herpes simplex virus, which can be performed on a variety of instrument platforms. Focus Diagnostics sells its diagnostic products to large academic medical centers, hospitals and commercial laboratories globally. Focus has an agreement with 3M Corporation for global human diagnostic rights to a compact integrated bench-top instrument for use with real time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assays. These tests are sold under the Simplexa™ brand name. In 2010, Focus received FDA 510(k) clearance for the bench-top instrument, the Simplexa™ H1N1 Influenza test and the Simplexa™ Flu A/B and RSV test for the instrument. Each test also has received the CE mark for sale in Europe. We intend to develop and pursue FDA clearance and CE marking for additional Simplexa™ tests.

HemoCue manufactures and distributes point-of-care testing products. HemoCue is the leading global provider in point-of-care testing for hemoglobin, with a growing market share for glucose, microalbumin and white blood cell testing. In 2010, HemoCue added a room temperature version of its high sensitivity glucose test in the EU; HemoCue is seeking FDA 510(k) clearance for this test in the U.S. HemoCue also began to market and deliver its White Blood Cell Analyzer, a whole-blood test performed on finger-stick samples, in both single (worldwide) and differential (in Europe) counts. We are seeking 510(k) clearance and waived status under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) for this product which, if granted, would permit physicians to use these products in a much larger segment of

physician offices. The HemoCue handheld systems are used in physician s offices, blood banks, hospitals, diabetes clinics and public health clinics. Approximately one-half of HemoCue products are sold outside the United States. We believe that HemoCue has a strong product development pipeline, based on its pioneering use of its patented microfluidic systems.

Enterix, an Australia-based company, manufactures the InSure® fecal immunochemical test (FIT™) for screening for colorectal cancer.

International. We have laboratory facilities in Gurgaon, India; Heston, England; Mexico City, Mexico; and San Juan, Puerto Rico. These laboratories support clinical testing in their local markets, and also may support our clinical trials business. We have an office in Ireland that supports our activities in that country, and also have sales representatives dedicated to offering our point-of-care test products in countries outside the United States. We see opportunities to bring our experience and expertise in diagnostic testing and point-of-care products to international markets, particularly developing countries where the testing markets are highly fragmented and less mature, including by leveraging existing facilities to serve new markets.

THE UNITED STATES CLINICAL TESTING MARKET

Most clinical tests are performed by one of three types of laboratories: hospital-affiliated laboratories; commercial clinical laboratories; or physician-office laboratories. We believe that hospital-affiliated laboratories account for approximately 60% of the market, commercial clinical laboratories approximately one-third and physician-office laboratories the balance.

Key Trends. There are a number of key trends that we expect to have a significant impact on the clinical testing business in the United States and on our business. These trends present both opportunities and risks. However, because clinical testing is an essential healthcare service and because of the key trends discussed below, we believe that the industry will continue to grow over the long term and that we are well positioned to benefit from the long-term growth expected in the industry.

Demographics. The growing and aging population is increasing the demand for clinical testing.

Prevention and wellness. We believe that the value of detection, prevention, wellness and personalized care is recognized more now than ever before. Consumers, employers, health plans and government agencies increasingly are focusing on helping the healthy stay healthy, detecting symptoms among those at risk and providing preventative care that helps avoid disease. Physicians increasingly are relying on diagnostic testing to help identify risk for a disease, to detect the symptoms of disease earlier, to aid in the choice of therapeutic regimen, to monitor patient compliance and to evaluate treatment results. Physicians, consumers and payers increasingly recognize the value of diagnostic testing as a means to improve health and reduce the overall cost of healthcare through early detection, prevention and treatment. Federal healthcare reform legislation adopted in 2010 contained provisions eliminating patient cost-sharing for preventative services, and additional provisions that we believe will increase the number of patients that have health insurance and thus better access to diagnostic testing.

Science and technology advances. Medical advances allow for more accurate and earlier diagnosis and treatment of diseases. Continuing research and development in the area of genomics is expected to yield new, more sophisticated and specialized diagnostic tests. These advances also are spurring interest in and demand for personalized or tailored medicine, which relies on diagnostic and prognostic testing. Pharmacogenomic testing increasingly is used as a parameter to help speed drug approval processes and to better focus therapy based on patient and tumor-specific genetic markers. Demand also is growing toward comprehensive care management solutions that serve patients, payers and practitioners by improving access to patient data, increasing patient participation in care management, reducing medical errors and improving clinical outcomes. There is an increasing focus on interconnectivity, and electronic medical records and patient health records continue to grow.

Customers and payers. Our customers and payers, including physicians, health insurance plans, employers, pharmaceutical companies and others, have been consolidating. We expect that this trend will continue. Consolidation is increasing bargaining power, enhancing purchasing sophistication and encouraging internalization of testing. In addition, federal healthcare reform legislation adopted in 2010 encourages the formation of accountable care organizations and requires implementation of health insurance exchanges, which may result in changes in the way that some healthcare services are purchased and delivered in the United States.

Competition. The clinical testing industry remains fragmented, is highly competitive and is subject to new competition. Competition is growing from non-traditional competitors. Increased hospital acquisitions of physician practices enhance physician ties to hospital-affiliated laboratories and may strengthen their competitive position. New market entrants with extensive resources may make acquisitions or expand into our traditional areas of operations. We also are expanding into new diagnostic testing areas that are highly competitive.

Legislative, regulatory and policy environment. Government oversight of and attention to the healthcare industry in the United States is significant and increasing. The 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act included laws designed to expedite the implementation of electronic health records and build a national electronic health infrastructure in the United States. During 2010, the FDA publicly announced that it has decided to exercise regulatory authority over laboratory developed tests, and that it plans to issue guidance to the industry regarding its regulatory approach. Federal healthcare reform legislation adopted in 2010 has created significant uncertainty as healthcare markets react to potential and impending changes.

Globalization. There is a growing demand for healthcare services in emerging market countries. Opportunities are arising to participate in the restructuring or growth of the healthcare systems in these countries. Additionally, our customers are establishing positions outside the United States. Demographic changes globally may also create opportunities.

Customers and Payers. We provide testing services to a broad range of customers, with orders for clinical testing generally generated by physicians, hospitals and employers. In most cases, the customer that orders the testing is not responsible for the payments for services. Depending on the billing arrangement and applicable law, the payer may be (1) a third party responsible for providing health insurance coverage to patients, such as a health insurance plan, self-insured employer benefit fund, or the traditional Medicare or Medicaid program, (2) the patient or (3) the physician or other party (such as a hospital, another laboratory or an employer) who referred the testing to us.

Health Plans. Health plans, including managed care organizations and other health insurance providers, typically reimburse us as a contracted provider on behalf of their members for clinical testing services performed. Reimbursement from our two largest health plans totaled approximately 13% of our consolidated net revenues in 2010. Our largest health plan accounted for approximately 9% of our consolidated net revenues in 2010.

Health plans typically negotiate directly or indirectly with a number of clinical laboratories, and represent approximately one-half of our total clinical testing volumes and one-half of our net revenues from clinical testing. The trend of consolidation among health plans has continued. In certain markets, such as California, health plans may delegate to independent physician associations (IPAs) the ability to negotiate for clinical testing services on behalf of certain members.

Health plans and IPAs often require that clinical test service providers accept discounted fee structures or assume all or a portion of the financial risk associated with providing testing services through capitated payment arrangements and discounted fee-for-service arrangements. Under capitated payment arrangements, we provide services at a predetermined monthly reimbursement rate for each covered member, generally regardless of the number or cost of services provided by us. Average reimbursement rates under capitated payment arrangements are typically lower than our overall average reimbursement rate. Health plans continue to offer preferred provider organization (PPO) plans, point-of-service (POS) plans, consumer driven health plans (CDHPs) and limited benefit coverage programs. Reimbursement under these programs is typically negotiated on a fee-for-service basis, which generally results in higher revenue per requisition than under capitation arrangements. We do not expect that the design of these plans will pose a significant barrier to accessing clinical testing services. To the extent that plans and programs require greater levels of patient cost-sharing, this could negatively impact patient collection experience.

Most of our agreements with major health plans are non-exclusive arrangements. Certain health plans, however, have limited their laboratory network to only a single national laboratory, seeking to obtain improved pricing. Although non-contracted providers historically generally were reimbursed at reasonable and customary rates, health plans today are employing several approaches, including reasonable and customary rates, to reimburse non-contracted providers. Contracted rates generally are lower than reasonable and customary rates.

We also sometimes are a member of a complementary network. A complementary network is generally a set of contractual arrangements that a third party will maintain with various providers that provide discounted fees for the benefit of its customers. A member of a health plan may choose to access a non-contracted provider that is a member of a complementary network; if so, the provider will be reimbursed at a rate negotiated by the complementary network.

We attempt to strengthen our relationships with health plans and increase the volume of testing services by offering health plans services and programs that leverage our Company s expertise and resources, including our superior access, extensive test menu, medical staff and data, and in such areas as wellness and disease management.

Physicians. Physicians, including both primary care physicians and specialists, requiring testing for patients are the primary referral source of our clinical testing volume. Physicians determine which laboratory to recommend or use based on a variety of factors, including: service; patient access and convenience, including participation in a health plan network; price; and depth and breadth of test and service offering. Physicians also purchase and utilize our point-of-care tests.

Hospitals. Hospitals generally maintain an on-site laboratory to perform the significant majority of clinical testing for their patients and refer less frequently needed and highly specialized procedures to outside laboratories, which typically charge the hospitals on a negotiated fee-for-service basis. Fee schedules for hospital reference testing typically are negotiated on behalf of hospitals by group purchasing organizations. We provide services to hospitals throughout the United States, including esoteric testing, in some cases helping manage their laboratories and serving as the medical directors of the hospital s histology or clinical laboratory. We believe that we are the industry s market leader in servicing hospitals. Hospitals generally continue to look for ways to fully utilize their existing laboratory capacity: they perform tests their patients need and may compete with commercial laboratories for outreach (non-hospital patients) testing. Continuing to obtain referrals from hospitals depends on our ability to provide high quality services that are more cost-effective than if the hospitals were to perform the services themselves. We believe that our combination of full-service, bi-coastal esoteric testing capabilities, medical and scientific professionals available for consultation, innovative connectivity products, point-of-care testing products, focus on Six Sigma quality and dedicated sales and service professionals has positioned us to be an attractive partner for hospitals.

Most physicians have admitting privileges or other relationships with hospitals as part of their medical practice. Many hospitals seek to leverage their relationships with community physicians by encouraging the physicians to send their outreach testing to the hospital s laboratory. In addition, hospitals that own physician practices generally require the practices to refer tests to the hospital s affiliated laboratory. Hospitals can have greater leverage with health insurers than do commercial clinical laboratories, particularly hospitals that have a significant market share; hospitals thus are frequently able to negotiate higher reimbursement rates with health insurance plans than commercial clinical laboratories for comparable clinical testing services.

We also have joint venture arrangements with leading integrated healthcare delivery networks in several metropolitan areas. These joint venture arrangements, which provide testing for affiliated hospitals as well as for unaffiliated physicians and other local healthcare providers, serve as our principal laboratory facilities in their service areas. Typically, we have either a majority ownership interest in, or day-to-day management responsibilities for, our hospital joint venture relationships.

Employers. Employers use clinical tests for drugs-of-abuse to determine an individual s employability and his or her fitness for duty. Companies with high employee turnover, safety conscious environments or regulatory testing requirements provide the highest volumes of testing. Factors such as the general economy and job market can impact the utilization of drugs-of-abuse testing. We seek to grow our employer volumes through offering new and innovative programs to help companies with their goal of maintaining a safe and productive workplace. We also offer employers our Blueprint for Wellness program, providing wellness screening and analytic services to employers, to help employers and their employees manage increasing healthcare costs and to capitalize on trends in personalized health.

Other Laboratories and Other Customers. We also provide testing services to federal, state and local governmental agencies and perform esoteric testing services for commercial clinical laboratories that do not have a full range of testing capabilities. These customers are charged on a fee-for-service basis.

GENERAL

Competition. While there has been significant consolidation in the clinical testing industry in recent years, our industry remains fragmented and highly competitive. We primarily compete with three types of clinical testing providers: hospital-affiliated laboratories, other commercial clinical laboratories and physician-office laboratories. Our largest commercial clinical laboratory competitor is Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings, Inc. In addition, we compete with many smaller regional and local commercial clinical laboratories, specialized esoteric laboratories and laboratories owned by physicians and hospitals. In anatomic pathology, additional competitors include anatomic pathology practices, including those in academic institutions. In addition, there has been a trend among specialty physician practices to establish their own histology laboratory capabilities and/or bring pathologists into their practices, thereby reducing referrals from these practices.

We believe that healthcare providers traditionally consider a number of factors when selecting a testing provider, including:

- service capability and quality;
- accuracy, timeliness and consistency in reporting test results;
- patient insurance coverage;
- number and type of tests performed;
- pricing;
- number, convenience and geographic coverage of patient service centers;

reputation in the medical community;

healthcare information technology solutions;

qualifications of its staff; and

ability to develop new and useful tests.

We believe that we are an effective competitor in each of these areas. We also believe that offering the most comprehensive test menu in the industry, innovative test and information technology offerings, a superior patient experience, Six Sigma quality and unparalleled access and distribution, provides us with a competitive advantage.

We believe that large commercial clinical laboratories may be able to increase their share of the overall clinical testing market due to their large service networks and lower cost structures. These advantages should enable larger clinical laboratories to more effectively serve customers, including members of large healthcare plans. In addition, we believe that consolidation in the clinical testing industry will continue. However, a significant portion of clinical testing is likely to continue to be performed by hospitals, which generally have affiliations with community physicians that refer testing to us. As a result of these affiliations, we compete against hospital-affiliated laboratories primarily on the basis of service capability and quality as well as other non-pricing factors. In addition, recent market activity may increase the competitive environment. For example, health plan actions to exclude large national clinical laboratories from contracts may enhance the relative competitive position of regional laboratories, and increased hospital acquisitions of physician practices enhance the ties of the physicians to hospital-affiliated laboratories.

The diagnostic testing industry is faced with changing technology and new product introductions. Advances in technology may lead to the development of more cost-effective tests that can be performed outside of a commercial clinical laboratory such as (1) point-of-care tests that can be performed by physicians in their offices; (2) complex tests that can be performed by hospitals in their own laboratories; and (3) home testing that can be carried out without requiring the services of clinical laboratories. Development of such technology and its use by our customers and patients would reduce the demand for our laboratory testing services and negatively impact our revenues. With our point-of-care test strategy, we are positioning ourselves to service this growing market for physicians and hospitals. We also believe that our overall point-of-care test strategy will strengthen our relationship with our customers by enabling us to offer more solutions that improve their effectiveness and the care of their patients by enabling faster diagnosis and treatment.

The diagnostic product, life insurance services, clinical trials and healthcare information technology markets are highly competitive. We have many competitors, some of which have much more extensive experience in these markets and some of which have greater resources. We compete in the diagnostic products market by attempting to find and exploit unique differentiated products, including products that take advantage of our healthcare information technology solutions. We compete in the life insurance services business by seeking to provide a superior applicant experience, faster services completion and a wider array of highest quality, integrated services than our competitors. We compete in the clinical trials business by leveraging our strengths as the world s leading diagnostic testing company, including the depth and breadth of our testing menu, our superior scientific expertise, our ability to support complex global clinical trials and our lab management and information technology solutions. We compete in the healthcare information technology market by offering solutions that foster better patient care and improve performance for healthcare institutions, patients and physician practices, particularly smaller and medium sized physician practices.

Sales and Marketing. Our sales force is organized to focus on customer groups and service types. The majority of representatives focus on marketing clinical laboratory testing, anatomic pathology and related services to physicians, including physician specialists. Supporting our physician sales teams are genomics and esoteric testing specialists, who are specially trained and focused on educating our clients on new and more complex tests. In the insurance market, we have a sales force that focuses on regional and national insurance organizations, as well as a sales team that sells risk assessment services to life insurance companies. We also have a hospital sales organization that focuses on meeting the unique clinical testing needs of hospitals. A smaller portion of our sales force focuses on selling drugs-of-abuse and wellness testing to employers. We also have a sales force that focuses on selling risk assessment testing services to local insurance agents and brokers. In addition, we have a sales organization that focuses on selling diagnostic products and instruments to hospitals, commercial clinical laboratories, physician office laboratories, blood banks and clinics, and a sales force that sells our point-of-care tests to customers globally. Given the highly specialized requirements of drug developers, we also have a dedicated sales force that sells our clinical trials services. In addition, we have an active customer management process to evaluate the growth potential and profitability of all accounts.

Information Technology. We use information systems extensively in virtually all aspects of our business, including clinical laboratory testing, test reporting, billing, customer service, logistics and management of medical data. We believe that our healthcare information technology systems help differentiate us favorably. We endeavor to establish systems that create value and efficiencies for our Company, patients and customers. The successful delivery of our

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services depends, in part, on the continued and uninterrupted performance of our information technology systems.

Some of our historic growth has come through acquisitions and we continue to use non-standardized billing, laboratory or other core information systems. We have standardized some of our systems and are implementing standard laboratory information and billing systems across our operations, including those from our most recent acquisitions. We expect implementation will take several more years to complete, and will result in significantly more centralized systems, improved operating efficiency, more timely and comprehensive information for management and enhanced control over our operational environment.

Quality Assurance. In our clinical testing business, our goal is to continually improve the processes for collection, handling, storage and transportation of patient specimens, as well as the precision and accuracy of analysis and result reporting. Our quality assurance efforts focus on pre-analytic, analytic and post-analytic processes, including positive patient identification of specimens, report accuracy, proficiency testing, reference range relevance, process audits, statistical process control and personnel training for all of our laboratories and patient service centers. We also focus on the licensing, credentialing, training and competence of our professional and technical staff. We have implemented an enhanced specimen tracking system, with global positioning system capabilities, that enables us to better track specimens. We continue to implement our Six Sigma and standardization initiatives to help achieve our goal of becoming recognized as the undisputed quality leader in the healthcare services industry. In addition, some of our laboratories have achieved International Organization for Standardization, or ISO, certification. These certifications are international standards for quality management systems. In 2010, we took a number of steps to further enhance our quality assurance program, including actions to reduce errors, to measure and monitor performance and to drive process discipline.

As part of our comprehensive quality assurance program, we utilize internal proficiency testing, extensive quality control and rigorous process audits for our clinical laboratory operations. For most clinical laboratory tests, quality control samples are processed in parallel with the analysis of patient specimens. The results of tests on these quality control samples are monitored to identify trends, biases or imprecision in our analytical processes.

We participate in external proficiency testing and have accreditation or licenses for our clinical laboratory operations from various regulatory agencies or accrediting organizations, such as the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), the College of American Pathologists (CAP) and certain states. All of our laboratories participate in various external quality surveillance programs. They include, but are not limited to, proficiency testing programs administered by CAP, as well as some state agencies. CAP is an independent, non-governmental organization of board-certified pathologists approved by CMS to inspect clinical laboratories to determine compliance with the standards required by CLIA. CAP offers an accreditation program to which laboratories may voluntarily subscribe. All of our major regional and esoteric laboratories, including our facility in India, and most of our rapid response laboratories, are accredited by CAP. Accreditation includes on-site inspections and participation in the CAP (or equivalent) proficiency testing program. Also, all of our cytotechnologists and pathologists participate in an individual proficiency testing program.

Our diagnostic products businesses maintain extensive quality assurance programs focused on ensuring that our products are safe and effective and that we comply with applicable regulatory requirements in the United States, Europe and Australia. They are regulated by the FDA and are required to be in compliance with the Quality Systems Regulations, 21 CFR part 820, and with applicable standards outside the U.S. In addition, our manufacturing sites are certified in accordance with, or audited by the deemed authority for, ISO 13485: 2003 standards. We endeavor to design and manufacture our diagnostics products in compliance with Quality Systems Regulations. In addition, the diagnostics products businesses maintain procedures designed to ensure that products we purchase conform to their specifications.

Intellectual Property Rights. We own significant intellectual property, including patents, patent applications, technology, trade secrets, know-how, copyrights and trademarks in the United States and other countries. From time to time, we also license U.S. and non-U.S. patents, patent applications, technology, trade secrets, know-how, copyrights or trademarks owned by others. In the aggregate, these intellectual property assets and licenses are of material importance to our business. We believe, however, that no single patent, technology, trademark, intellectual property asset or license is material to our business as a whole.

Our approach is to manage our intellectual property assets to safeguard them and to maximize their value to our enterprise. We generally actively defend our intellectual property assets and pursue protection of our products, processes and other intellectual property where possible.

Our success in remaining a leading innovator in the diagnostic testing industry by continuing to introduce new tests, technology and services will depend, in part, on our ability to license new and improved technologies on favorable terms. Other companies or individuals, including our competitors, may obtain patents or other property rights on tests or processes that we may be performing, particularly in such emerging areas as gene-based testing and other specialty

testing, that could prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to develop, perform or sell our tests or operate our business.

Employees. At December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 42,000 people. This total excludes employees of the joint ventures where we do not have a majority interest. We have no collective bargaining agreements with any unions covering any employees in the United States, and we believe that our overall relations with our employees are good.

BILLING AND REIMBURSEMENT

Billing. We generally bill for clinical testing services on a fee-for-service basis under one of two types of fee schedules. These fees may be negotiated or discounted. The types of fee schedules are:

Client fees charged to physicians, hospitals, and institutions for which a clinical laboratory performs testing services on a wholesale basis and which are billed on a monthly basis.

Patient fees charged to individual patients and certain third-party payers on a claim-by-claim basis.

Billing for clinical testing services is very complicated, and we maintain compliance policies and procedures for our billing. Patients, insurance companies, Medicare, Medicaid, physicians, hospitals and employer groups all have different billing requirements. Some billing arrangements require us to bill multiple payers, and there are several other factors that complicate billing (e.g., disparity in coverage and information requirements among various payers; incomplete or inaccurate billing information provided by ordering physicians). We incur additional costs as a result of our participation in Medicare and Medicaid programs because clinical laboratory testing and anatomic pathology services are subject to complex, stringent and frequently ambiguous federal and state laws and regulations, including those relating to coverage, billing and reimbursement. Changes in laws and regulations could further complicate our billing and increase our billing expense. CMS establishes procedures and continuously evaluates and implements changes to the reimbursement process and requirements for coverage.

As an integral part of our billing compliance program, we investigate reported failures or suspected failures to comply with federal and state healthcare reimbursement requirements. Any Medicare or Medicaid overpayments resulting from non-compliance are reimbursed by us. As a result of these efforts, we have periodically identified and reported overpayments, reimbursed the payers for overpayments and taken appropriate corrective action.

In 2010, our bad debt expense was 4% of our net revenues. We believe that most of our bad debt expense is primarily the result of missing or incorrect billing information on requisitions and Advance Beneficiary Notices received from healthcare providers and the failure of patients to pay the portion of the receivable that is their responsibility, rather than credit related issues. Deteriorating economic conditions may adversely impact our bad debt expense. In general, we perform the requested tests and report test results regardless of whether the billing information is correct or complete. We subsequently attempt to contact the healthcare provider or patient to obtain any missing information and to rectify incorrect billing information. Missing or incorrect information on requisitions complicates and slows down the billing process, creates backlogs of unbilled requisitions and generally increases the aging of accounts receivable and bad debt expense. The increased use of electronic ordering reduces the incidence of missing or incorrect information.

Government Coverage and Reimbursements. Government payers, such as Medicare and Medicaid, have taken steps and can be expected to continue to take steps to control the cost, utilization and delivery of healthcare services, including clinical test services. For example, Medicare carriers have adopted policies under which they do not pay for many commonly ordered clinical tests unless the ordering physician has provided an appropriate diagnosis code supporting the medical necessity of the test. Physicians are required by law to provide diagnostic information when they order clinical tests for Medicare and Medicaid patients. In addition, the final 2011 Physician Fee Schedule rule includes a requirement that all laboratory requisitions, with the exception of electronic orders, contain the ordering physician s signature in order to be billable to Medicare. CMS had postponed this requirement until the beginning of the second quarter of 2011. Recent published reports indicate that CMS plans to rescind this requirement; however, CMS has not officially announced its decision.

The healthcare industry has experienced significant changes in reimbursement practices during the past several years. Historically, many different local carriers administered Medicare Part B, which covers services provided by commercial clinical laboratories. They often had inconsistent policies, increasing the complexity of the billing process for clinical laboratories. They are being replaced with contractors who will administer Part B benefits for beneficiaries in larger regional areas. It is expected that the revised system will reduce the administrative complexity of billing for services provided to Medicare beneficiaries.

With regard to the clinical test services performed on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries, we must bill the Medicare program directly and must accept the carrier s fee schedule amount for covered services as payment in full. In

addition, state Medicaid programs are prohibited from paying more (and in most instances, pay significantly less) than Medicare. Currently, Medicare does not require the beneficiary to pay a co-payment for clinical laboratory testing. Certain Medicaid programs require Medicaid recipients to pay co-payment amounts for clinical laboratory testing. Medicare patients generally are required to make co-payments for anatomic pathology services.

Part B of the Medicare program contains fee schedule payment methodologies for clinical testing services, and for pathology and other physician services, performed for covered patients, including a national ceiling on the amount that carriers could pay under their local Medicare clinical testing fee schedules. The Medicare national fee schedule for clinical testing services for 2011 is reduced by 1.75% from 2010 levels as a result of the 2010 federal healthcare reform legislation. This reduction is the first of a series of such annual reductions effective from 2011 to 2015. In December 2010, Congress delayed by one year a potential 30% decrease in the physician fee schedule that otherwise would have become effective January 1, 2011. The following table sets forth the percentage of our consolidated net revenues reimbursed under Medicare attributable to the clinical testing and physician fee schedules in 2010.

Medicare Part B Reimbursements	% of our 2010 Consolidated Net Revenues
Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule	12%
Physician Fee Schedule	3%

Penalties for violations of laws relating to billing government healthcare programs and for violations of federal and state fraud and abuse laws include: (1) exclusion from participation in Medicare/Medicaid programs; (2) asset forfeitures; (3) civil and criminal fines and penalties; and (4) the loss of various licenses, certificates and authorizations necessary to operate our business. Civil monetary penalties for a wide range of violations may be assessed on a per violation basis. A parallel civil remedy under the federal False Claims Act provides for penalties on a per violation basis, plus damages of up to three times the amount claimed.

Historically, most Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries were covered under the traditional Medicare and Medicaid programs administered by the federal government. Over the last several years, the federal government has continued to expand its contracts with private health insurance plans for Medicare beneficiaries and has encouraged such beneficiaries to switch from the traditional programs to the private programs, called Medicare Advantage programs. There has been continued growth of health insurance plans offering Medicare Advantage programs and of beneficiary enrollment in these plans. In recent years, in an effort to control costs, states also have increasingly mandated that Medicaid beneficiaries enroll in private managed care arrangements. The 2010 federal healthcare reform legislation is intended to control the growth of Medicare Advantage programs, encourage beneficiaries to switch back to traditional Medicare programs and expand the eligibility for traditional Medicaid programs.

REGULATION

Our businesses are subject to or impacted by extensive and frequently changing laws and regulations in the United States (at both the federal and state levels), and the other jurisdictions in which we conduct business. These laws and regulations include regulations over aspects of our business, and laws and regulations relating to conducting our business generally (e.g., export controls laws, U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar laws of other jurisdictions), including in the United States and in the other jurisdictions in which we conduct business. We also are subject to inspections and audits by governmental agencies. Set forth below are highlights of the key regulatory areas applicable to our businesses.

CLIA and State Clinical Laboratory Licensing Regulations. All of our laboratories and, where applicable, patient service centers, are licensed and accredited as required by the appropriate federal and state agencies. CLIA regulates virtually all clinical laboratories by requiring that they be certified by the federal government and comply with various technical, operational, personnel and quality requirements intended to ensure that the services provided are accurate, reliable and timely. The cost of compliance with CLIA makes it cost prohibitive for many physicians to operate clinical laboratories in their offices. However, manufacturers of laboratory equipment and test kits could seek to increase their sales by marketing point-of-care test equipment to physicians and by selling to both physicians and patients test kits approved by the FDA for home use. Diagnostic tests approved or cleared by the FDA for home use are automatically deemed to be waived tests under CLIA and may be performed in physician office laboratories with minimal regulatory oversight under CLIA as well as by patients in their homes.

CLIA does not preempt state laws that are more stringent than federal law. State laws may require additional personnel qualifications, quality control, record maintenance and/or proficiency testing. State laws also may require detailed review of our scientific validations and technical procedures for tests.

Fraud and Abuse Rules. Federal anti-kickback laws and regulations prohibit making payments or furnishing other benefits to influence the referral of tests billed to Medicare, Medicaid or certain other federal or state healthcare programs. The penalties for violation of these laws and regulations may include monetary fines, criminal and civil penalties and/or suspension or exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs. Several states have similar laws.

In addition, federal and state anti-self-referral laws generally prohibit Medicare and Medicaid payments for clinical tests referred by physicians who have a personal investment in, or a compensation arrangement with, the testing laboratory. Some states also have similar laws that are not limited to Medicare and Medicaid referrals and could also affect investment and compensation arrangements with physicians.

FDA. The FDA has regulatory responsibility over, among other areas, instruments, test kits, reagents and other devices used by clinical laboratories to perform diagnostic testing in the United States. The FDA also regulates clinical trials (and, therefore, testing that we perform for sponsors of those trials), drugs-of-abuse testing for employers, testing for blood bank purposes and testing of donors of human cells for purposes such as in vitro fertilization. A number of esoteric tests we develop internally are first offered as laboratory-developed tests (LDTs). The FDA has claimed regulatory authority over all LDTs, but has exercised enforcement discretion with regard to most LDTs performed by high complexity CLIA-certified laboratories. During 2010, the FDA publicly announced that it has decided to exercise regulatory authority over LDTs, and that it plans to issue guidance to the industry regarding its regulatory approach. The FDA has indicated that it will use a risk-based approach to regulation and will direct more resources to tests with wider distribution and with the highest risk of injury, but that it will be sensitive to the need to not adversely impact patient care or innovation. The FDA has not announced a framework or timetable for implementing its new regulatory approach. The regulatory approach adopted by the FDA may lead to an increased regulatory burden on our Company, including additional costs and delays in introducing new tests.

Laboratories use analyte specific reagents (ASRs) in some LDTs. Under current FDA guidance, manufacturers of certain products previously marketed as ASRs must file for FDA clearance of these products in order to market them in the United States. In addition, the FDA recently has increased its scrutiny of reagents and kits labeled Research Use Only (RUO) or Investigational Use Only (IUO) and has announced that it plans to issue guidance on RUO and IUO labeled products. The regulation of ASR, RUO or IUO products could result in increased product cost, a delay in obtaining them or, if a manufacturer withdraws its products from the market, an inability to obtain the product. These factors may hinder our ability to develop and market new products or services or cause an increase in the cost of our products or services.

Our diagnostic product business is subject to regulation by the FDA, as well as by foreign governmental agencies, including countries within the European Union who have adopted the Directive on In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices (IVDD). These agencies enforce laws and regulations that govern the development, testing, manufacturing, labeling, advertising, marketing, distribution and post-market surveillance of diagnostic products. Prior to commercially marketing or selling most diagnostic products in the U.S., we are required to secure clearance or approval from the FDA. Similarly, we may need to obtain a license or certification such as a CE mark in order to sell diagnostic products outside of the U.S. Compliance with the IVDD allows us to market in Europe once we obtain a CE mark (obtainable where the manufacturer certifies that the device conforms to the regulatory and quality requirements for the device). Following the introduction of a diagnostic product into the market, the FDA and non-U.S. agencies engage in periodic inspections and reviews of the manufacturing processes and product performance. Compliance with these regulatory controls can affect the time and cost associated with the development, introduction and continued availability of new products. These agencies possess the authority to take various administrative and legal actions against us for non-compliance, such as fines, product suspensions, submission of warning letters, recalls, product seizures, injunctions and other civil and criminal sanctions. Where appropriate, voluntary compliance actions, such as voluntary recalls, may be undertaken.

Environmental, Health and Safety. We are subject to laws and regulations related to the protection of the environment, the health and safety of employees and the handling, transportation and disposal of medical specimens, infectious and hazardous waste and radioactive materials. For example, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has established extensive requirements relating specifically to workplace safety for healthcare employers in the U.S. This includes requirements to develop and implement multi-faceted programs to protect workers from exposure to blood-borne pathogens, such as HIV and hepatitis B and C, including preventing or minimizing any exposure through needle stick injuries. For purposes of transportation, some biological materials and laboratory supplies are classified as hazardous materials and are subject to regulation by one or more of the following agencies: the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Public Health Service, the United States Postal Service and the International Air Transport Association. We generally use third-party vendors to dispose of regulated medical waste, hazardous waste and radioactive materials and contractually require them to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Physicians. Many of our pathologists enter into an employment agreement. These agreements have varying terms, but generally can be terminated at any time, upon advance notice. Most of the agreements contain covenants generally limiting the activities of the pathologist within a defined geographic area for a limited period of time after termination of employment. The agreements may be subject to limitations under state law that may limit the enforceability of these covenants.

Our pathologists are required to hold a valid license to practice medicine in the jurisdiction in which they practice. If they provide inpatient services, they must become a member of the medical staff at the relevant hospital, with privileges in pathology.

Several states, including some in which our businesses are located, prohibit business corporations from engaging in the practice of medicine. In certain states, business corporations are prohibited from employing licensed healthcare professionals to provide services on behalf of the corporation; these laws vary from state to state. The manner in which licensed physicians can be organized to perform medical services may be governed by the laws of the state in which medical services are provided and by the medical boards or other entities authorized by these states to oversee the practice of medicine. In some states, anatomic pathology services are delivered through physician-owned entities that employ the practicing pathologists.

Privacy and Security of Health and Personal Information. We are required to comply with laws and regulations in the United States (at the federal and state levels) and jurisdictions outside the United States in which we conduct business, including the European Union, regarding protecting the security and privacy of certain healthcare and personal information. These privacy and security laws include the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, as amended, and the regulations thereunder (collectively, HIPAA). The HIPAA security regulations establish requirements for safeguarding electronic protected health information. The HIPAA privacy regulations establish comprehensive federal standards regarding the uses and disclosures of protected health information. Together, these laws and regulations establish a complex regulatory framework on a variety of subjects, provide for penalties for non-compliance, and may require a healthcare provider to notify patients or the government if the provider discovers certain breaches of unsecured personal or a patient s protected health information. We have implemented practices to meet applicable requirements.

Drug Testing; Controlled Substances. All U.S. laboratories that perform drug testing for public sector employees and employees of certain federally regulated businesses are required to be certified as meeting the detailed performance and quality standards of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. To obtain access to controlled substances used to perform drugs-of-abuse testing in the United States, laboratories must be licensed by the Drug Enforcement Administration. All of our laboratories that perform such testing or that utilize controlled substances are so certified or so licensed, respectively.

Compliance. We seek to conduct our business in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Many of the laws and regulations applicable to us, however, including many of those relating to billing, reimbursement of tests and relationships with physicians and hospitals, are vague or indefinite or have not been interpreted by the courts. They may be interpreted or applied by a prosecutorial, regulatory or judicial authority in a manner that could require us to make changes in our operations, including our pricing and/or billing practices. The applicability or interpretation of laws and regulations also may not be clear in light of emerging changes in clinical testing science and healthcare technology. Such occurrences, regardless of their outcome, could, among other things:

- increase our operating costs including, but not limited to, those costs associated with performing clinical or anatomic pathology tests or manufacturing or distributing products, and administrative requirements related to billing;
- decrease the amount of reimbursement related to testing services performed;
- damage our reputation; and/or
- adversely affect important business relationships with third parties.

If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we could suffer civil and criminal penalties, fines, exclusion from participation in governmental healthcare programs and the loss of various licenses, certificates and authorizations necessary to operate our business, as well as incur additional liabilities from third party claims, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Certain federal and state statutes, regulations and other laws, including the *qui tam* provisions of the federal False Claims Act, allow private individuals to bring lawsuits against healthcare companies on behalf of government payers, private payers and/or patients alleging inappropriate billing practices.

The federal or state governments may bring claims based on theories as to our current practices that we believe

are lawful. The federal and state governments have substantial leverage in negotiating settlements since the amount of potential damages far exceeds the rates at which we are reimbursed, and the government has the remedy of excluding a non-compliant provider from participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Reimbursement from traditional Medicare and Medicaid programs represented approximately 18% of our net revenues during 2010. We believe that, based on our experience with settlements and public announcements by various government officials, the federal and state governments continue to strengthen their enforcement efforts against healthcare fraud. In addition, legislative provisions relating to healthcare fraud and abuse provide government enforcement personnel substantially increased funding, powers and remedies to pursue suspected cases of fraud and abuse.

We have a long-standing and well-established compliance program. The Quality, Safety & Compliance Committee of our Board of Directors oversees our compliance program and requires periodic management reports regarding our compliance program. Our program includes detailed policies and procedures and training programs intended to ensure the strict implementation and observance of all applicable laws, regulations and Company policies. Further, we conduct in-depth reviews of procedures and facilities to assure regulatory compliance throughout our operations. We conduct annual training of our employees on these compliance policies and procedures.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). You may read and copy any document that we file with the SEC at the SEC s public reference room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information regarding the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy and information statements and other information that issuers (including Quest Diagnostics) file electronically with the SEC. Our electronic SEC filings are available to the public at the SEC s internet site, www.sec.gov.

Our internet site is www.QuestDiagnostics.com. You can access Quest Diagnostics Investor Relations webpage at www.QuestDiagnostics.com/investor. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Report. We make available free of charge, on or through our Investor Relations webpage, our proxy statements, Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as soon as reasonably practical after such material is filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. We also make available, through our Investor Relations webpage, statements of beneficial ownership of our equity securities filed by our directors, officers, 10% or greater shareholders and others under Section 16 of the Exchange Act.

We have a corporate governance webpage. You can access information regarding our corporate governance at www.QuestDiagnostics.com/governance. We post the following on our corporate governance webpage:

- Directors
- Management
- Code of Business Ethics
- Integrity Commitment
- Values
- Corporate Governance Guidelines
- Charters for the following committees of our Board of Directors: Audit and Finance; Compensation; Executive; Governance; and Quality, Safety and Compliance
- Certificate of Incorporation
- Bylaws

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

The following persons serve as executive officers of the Company.

Surya N. Mohapatra, Ph.D. (61) is Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer. Prior to joining the Company in February 1999 as Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, he was Senior Vice President of Picker International, a worldwide leader in advanced medical imaging technologies. Dr. Mohapatra was appointed President and Chief Operating Officer in June 1999, Chief Executive Officer in May 2004 and Chairman of the Board in December 2004. He is a director of ITT Corporation, a trustee of The Rockefeller University and a member

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of the Corporate Advisory Board of Johns Hopkins Carey Business School. Dr. Mohapatra has been a director of the Company since 2002.

Jon R. Cohen, M.D. (56) is Senior Vice President and Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Cohen joined the company in March 2009. He served as the Senior Advisor to New York Governor David Patterson from 2008 to 2009, where he was responsible for all policy and strategic planning. From 2007 to 2008, Dr. Cohen was a managing director, health industries advisory services at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Prior to that, he spent 21 years with North Shore-Long Island Jewish Health System, one of the nation s largest not-for-profit health systems, including serving as its Chief Medical Officer from 2000 to 2006.

Robert A. Hagemann (54) is Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. He joined Corning Life Sciences, Inc. in 1992, where he held a variety of senior financial positions before being named Vice President and Corporate Controller of the Company in 1996. Mr. Hagemann has served as Chief Financial Officer since August 1998. He is a director of Zimmer Holdings, Inc.

Joan E. Miller, Ph.D. (56) is Senior Vice President Pathology and Hospital Services. Dr. Miller joined Corning Life Sciences, Inc. in 1992 and since has held positions of increasing responsibility. Dr. Miller was named Senior Managing Director, Nichols Institute in 2002 and Vice President, Hospital Business in 2003. Since June 2007, Dr. Miller has overseen the Company s hospital testing services, including its esoteric testing facilities, and its anatomic pathology testing services.

Michael E. Prevoznik (49) is Senior Vice President and General Counsel. Mr. Prevoznik joined the Company as Vice President and General Counsel in August 1999. In 2003, he assumed responsibility for governmental affairs. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Prevoznik served in positions of increasing responsibility within the compliance organization at SmithKline Beecham, most recently as Vice President, Compliance, with responsibility for coordinating all SmithKline Beecham compliance activities worldwide.

Wayne R. Simmons (55) is Vice President Operations. Since July 2007, he has overseen the Company s U.S. clinical testing operations. Mr. Simmons joined the Company in February 2004 as Vice President for our central region. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Simmons served in positions of increasing responsibility with Philips Medical Systems, including, since 2002, as Vice President of Supply Chain, in which position he was responsible for operations at Philips Medical Systems CT Operations facilities globally.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider all of the information set forth in this Report, including the following risk factors, before deciding to invest in any of our securities. The risks below are not the only ones that we face. Additional risks not presently known to us, or that we presently deem immaterial, may also negatively impact us. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially impacted by any of these factors.

This Report also includes forward-looking statements that involve risks or uncertainties. Our results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including the risks we face described below and elsewhere. See Cautionary Factors that May Affect Future Results on page 28.

Continued weakness in U.S., global, or regional economic conditions could have an adverse effect on our businesses.

The economies of the United States and other regions of the world in which we do business continue to experience significant weakness which, in the case of the U.S., has resulted in significant unemployment and reduced economic activity. Continued weakness or a further decline in economic conditions may adversely affect demand for our services and products, thus reducing our revenue. These conditions also could impair the ability of those with whom we do business to satisfy their obligations to us.

The clinical testing business is highly competitive, and if we fail to provide an appropriately priced level of service or otherwise fail to compete effectively it could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

While there has been significant consolidation in recent years in the clinical testing business, it remains a fragmented and highly competitive industry.

We primarily compete with three types of clinical test providers: hospital-affiliated laboratories, other commercial clinical laboratories and physician-office laboratories. We also compete with anatomic pathology practices and large physician group practices. Hospitals generally maintain on-site laboratories to perform testing on their patients (inpatient or outpatient). In addition, many hospitals compete with commercial clinical laboratories for outreach (non-hospital patients) testing. Most physicians have admitting privileges or other relationships with hospitals as part of their

medical practice and hospitals may seek to leverage their relationships with community physicians and encourage the physicians to send their outreach testing to the hospital s laboratory. In addition, hospitals that own physician practices generally require the practices to refer tests to the hospital s laboratory. As a result of this affiliation between hospitals and community physicians, we compete against hospital-affiliated laboratories primarily based on quality and scope of service. Increased hospital acquisitions of physician practices enhance physician ties to hospital-affiliated laboratories and may strengthen their competitive position. Our failure to provide a broad test menu or service superior to hospital-affiliated laboratories and other laboratories could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we fail to compete effectively, our business could be adversely affected and our revenues and profitability could be damaged.

U.S. healthcare reform legislation may result in significant changes, and our business could be adversely impacted if we fail to adapt.

Government oversight of and attention to the healthcare industry in the United States is significant and increasing. In March 2010, U.S. federal legislation was enacted to reform healthcare. The legislation provides for reductions in the Medicare clinical laboratory fee schedule of 1.75% for five years beginning in 2011 and also includes a productivity adjustment that reduces the CPI market basket update beginning in 2011. The legislation imposes an excise tax on the seller for the sale of certain medical devices in the United States, including those purchased and used by laboratories, beginning in 2013. The legislation establishes the Independent Payment Advisory Board, which will be responsible, beginning in 2014, annually to submit proposals aimed at reducing Medicare cost growth while preserving quality. These proposals automatically will be implemented unless Congress enacts alternative proposals that achieve the same savings targets. Further, the legislation calls for a Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation that will examine alternative payment methodologies and conduct demonstration programs. The legislation provides for extensive health insurance reforms, including the elimination of pre-existing condition exclusions and other limitations on coverage, fixed percentages on medical loss ratios, expansion in Medicaid and other programs, employer mandates, individual mandates, creation of state and regional health insurance exchanges, and tax subsidies for individuals to help cover the cost of individual insurance coverage. The legislation also permits the establishment of accountable care organizations, a new healthcare delivery model. While the ultimate impact of the legislation on the healthcare industry is unknown, it is likely to be extensive and may result in significant change. Our failure to adapt to these changes could have a material adverse effect on our business.

FDA regulation of LDTs and clinical laboratories may result in significant change, and our business could be adversely impacted if we fail to adapt.

During 2010, the FDA publicly announced that it has decided to exercise regulatory authority over LDTs, and that it plans to issue guidance to the industry regarding its regulatory approach. The FDA has indicated that it will use a risk-based approach to regulation and will direct more resources to tests with wider distribution and with the highest risk of injury, but that it will be sensitive to the need to not adversely impact patient care or innovation. The FDA has not announced a framework or timetable for implementing its new regulatory approach. The regulatory approach adopted by the FDA may lead to an increased regulatory burden, including additional costs and delays in introducing new tests. While the ultimate impact of the FDA s approach is unknown, it may be extensive and may result in significant change. Our failure to adapt to these changes could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Government payers, such as Medicare and Medicaid, have taken steps to control the utilization and reimbursement of healthcare services, including clinical test services.

We face efforts by government payers to reduce utilization and reimbursement for clinical testing services.

From time to time, Congress has legislated reductions in, or frozen updates to, the Medicare Clinical Laboratory Fee Schedule. In addition, CMS has adopted policies limiting or excluding coverage for clinical tests that we perform. We also provide physician services which are reimbursed by Medicare under a physician fee schedule, which is subject to adjustment on an annual basis. CMS changes add to our costs by increasing complexity and administrative requirements for billing. Medicaid reimbursement varies by state and is subject to administrative and billing requirements and budget pressures. The 2010 federal healthcare reform legislation includes further provisions that are designed to control utilization and payment levels.

In addition, over the last several years, the federal government has continued to expand its contracts with private health insurance plans for Medicare beneficiaries, called Medicare Advantage programs, and has encouraged such beneficiaries to switch from the traditional programs to the private programs. There has been continued growth of health insurance plans offering Medicare Advantage programs, and of beneficiary enrollment in these programs. Also in recent years, states have increasingly mandated that Medicaid beneficiaries enroll in private managed care arrangements. The 2010 federal healthcare reform legislation is intended to control the growth of Medicare Advantage programs, encourage beneficiaries to switch back to traditional Medicare programs and expand the eligibility for

traditional Medicaid programs. Recently, state budget pressures have encouraged states to consider several courses that may impact our business, such as delaying payments, reducing reimbursement, restricting coverage eligibility, service coverage restrictions and imposing taxes on our services.

From time to time, the federal government has considered whether competitive bidding can be used to provide clinical testing services for Medicare beneficiaries at attractive rates while maintaining quality and access to care. If competitive bidding were implemented on a regional or national basis for clinical testing, it could materially adversely affect us.

We expect efforts to reduce reimbursements, to impose more stringent cost controls and to reduce utilization of clinical test services will continue. These efforts, including changes in law or regulations, may have a material adverse impact on our business.

Healthcare plans have taken steps to control the utilization and reimbursement of healthcare services, including clinical test services.

We also face efforts by non-governmental third party payers, including healthcare plans, to reduce utilization and reimbursement for clinical testing services.

The healthcare industry has experienced a trend of consolidation among healthcare insurance plans, resulting in fewer but larger insurance plans with significant bargaining power to negotiate fee arrangements with healthcare providers, including clinical testing providers. These healthcare plans, and independent physician associations, may demand that clinical testing providers accept discounted fee structures or assume all or a portion of the financial risk associated with providing testing services to their members through capitated payment arrangements. In addition, some healthcare plans have been willing to limit the PPO or POS laboratory network to only a single national laboratory to obtain improved fee-for-service pricing. There are also an increasing number of patients enrolling in consumer driven products and high deductible plans that involve greater patient cost-sharing.

The increased consolidation among healthcare plans also has increased the potential adverse impact of ceasing to be a contracted provider with any such insurer. The 2010 federal healthcare reform legislation includes provisions, including ones regarding the creation of healthcare exchanges, that may encourage healthcare insurance plans to increase exclusive contracting.

We expect continuing efforts to reduce reimbursements, to impose more stringent cost controls and to reduce utilization of clinical test services. These efforts, including future changes in third-party payer rules, practices and policies, or ceasing to be a contracted provider to a healthcare plan, may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Business development activities are inherently risky, and integrating our operations with businesses we acquire may be difficult and, if unsuccessfully executed, may have a material adverse effect on our business.

We plan selectively to enhance our business from time to time through business development activities, such as strategic acquisitions, licensing, investments and alliances. However, these plans are subject to the availability of appropriate opportunities and competition from other companies seeking similar opportunities. Moreover, the success of any such effort may be affected by a number of factors, including our ability to properly assess and value the potential business opportunity, and to integrate it into our business. The success of our strategic alliances depends not only on our contributions and capabilities, but also on the property, resources, efforts and skills contributed by our strategic partners. Further, disputes may arise with strategic partners, due to conflicting priorities or conflicts of interests.

Each acquisition involves the integration of a separate company that was previously operated independently and has different systems, processes, policies and cultures. Integration of acquisitions involves a number of risks including the diversion of management s attention to the assimilation of the operations of businesses we have acquired, difficulties in the integration of operations and systems and the realization of potential operating synergies, the assimilation and retention of the personnel of the acquired companies, challenges in retaining the customers of the combined businesses, and potential adverse effects on operating results. The process of combining companies may be disruptive to our businesses and may cause an interruption of, or a loss of momentum in, such businesses as a result of the following difficulties, among others:

- loss of key customers or employees;
- difficulty in standardizing information and other systems;
- difficulty in consolidating facilities and infrastructure;
- failure to maintain the quality or timeliness of services that our Company has historically provided;

diversion of management s attention from the day-to-day business of our Company as a result of the need to deal with the foregoing disruptions and difficulties; and

the added costs of dealing with such disruptions.

If we are unable successfully to integrate strategic acquisitions in a timely manner, our business and our growth strategies could be negatively affected. Even if we are able to successfully complete the integration of the operations of other companies or businesses we may acquire in the future, we may not be able to realize all or any of the benefits that we expect to result from such integration, either in monetary terms or in a timely manner.

Our business could be negatively affected if we are unable to continue to improve our efficiency.

As noted above, government payers and healthcare insurers have taken steps to control the utilization and reimbursement of healthcare services, including clinical testing services; such steps may continue. If we are unable to continue to improve our efficiency to enable us to mitigate the impact on our profitability of these activities, our business could be negatively affected.

We are subject to numerous legal and regulatory requirements governing our activities, and we may face substantial fines and penalties, and our business activities may be impacted, if we fail to comply.

Our business is subject to or impacted by extensive and frequently changing laws and regulations in the United States (including at both the federal and state levels), and the other jurisdictions in which we engage in business. While we seek to conduct our business in compliance with all applicable laws, many of the laws and regulations applicable to us are vague or indefinite and have not been interpreted by the courts, including many of those relating to:

billing and reimbursement of clinical tests;

certification or licensure of clinical laboratories;

the anti-self-referral and anti-kickback laws and regulations;

the laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration;

the corporate practice of medicine;

operational, personnel and quality requirements intended to ensure that clinical testing services are accurate, reliable and timely;

physician fee splitting;

relationships with physicians and hospitals;

safety and health of laboratory employees; and

handling, transportation and disposal of medical specimens, infectious and hazardous waste and radioactive materials.

These laws and regulations may be interpreted or applied by a prosecutorial, regulatory or judicial authority in a manner that could require us to make changes in our operations, including our pricing and/or billing practices. We may not be able to maintain, renew or secure required permits, licenses or any other regulatory approvals needed to operate our business or commercialize our products. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, or if we fail to maintain, renew or obtain necessary permits, licenses and approvals, we could suffer civil and criminal penalties, fines, exclusion from participation in governmental healthcare programs and the loss of various licenses, certificates and authorizations necessary to operate our business, as well as incur additional liabilities from third party claims. If any of the foregoing were to occur, our reputation could be damaged, important business relationships with third parties could be adversely affected and it could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We regularly receive requests for information, and occasionally subpoenas, from governmental authorities. We also are subject from time to time to qui tam claims brought by former employees or other whistleblowers. The federal and state governments continue to strengthen their position and scrutiny over healthcare fraud. In addition, legislative provisions relating to healthcare fraud and abuse provide federal and state enforcement personnel substantially increased funding, powers and remedies to pursue suspected fraud and abuse. The government has substantial leverage in negotiating settlements since the amount of potential damages far exceeds the rates at which we are reimbursed for our products and services, and the government has the remedy of excluding a non-compliant provider from participation in the Medicare and

Medicaid programs. Regardless of merit or eventual outcome, these types of investigations and related litigation can result in:

diversion of management time and attention;

expenditure of large amounts of cash on legal fees, costs and payment of damages;

limitations on our ability to continue some of our operations;

enforcement actions, fines and penalties or the assertion of private litigation claims and damages;

decreased demand for our services and products; and/or

injury to our reputation.

Although we believe that we are in compliance, in all material respects, with applicable laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that a regulatory agency or tribunal would not reach a different conclusion. Any noncompliance by us with applicable laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Moreover, even when an investigation is resolved favorably, the process may be time-consuming and the legal costs and diversion of management focus may be extensive.

Changes in applicable laws and regulations may result in existing practices becoming more restricted, or subject our existing or proposed services and products to additional costs, delay, modification, withdrawal or reconsideration. Such changes could require us to modify our business objectives and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Failure to timely or accurately bill for our services could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Billing for clinical testing services is extremely complicated and is subject to extensive and non-uniform rules and administrative requirements. Depending on the billing arrangement and applicable law, we bill various payers, such as patients, insurance companies, Medicare, Medicaid, physicians, hospitals and employer groups. Changes in laws and regulations could increase the complexity and cost of our billing process. Additionally, auditing for compliance with applicable laws and regulations as well as internal compliance policies and procedures adds further cost and complexity to the billing process. Further, our billing systems require significant technology investment and, as a result of marketplace demands, we need to continually invest in our billing systems.

Missing or incorrect information on requisitions adds complexity to and slows the billing process, creates backlogs of unbilled requisitions, and generally increases the aging of accounts receivable and bad debt expense. We believe that much of our bad debt expense in recent years is attributable to the lack of, or inaccurate, billing information. Failure to timely or correctly bill may lead to our not being reimbursed for our services or an increase in the aging of our accounts receivable, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. Failure to comply with applicable laws relating to billing government healthcare programs could lead to various penalties, including: (1) exclusion from participation in Medicare/Medicaid programs; (2) asset forfeitures; (3) civil and criminal fines and penalties; and (4) the loss of various licenses, certificates and authorizations necessary to operate our business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows.

Failure in our information technology systems, including failures resulting from our systems conversions, could disrupt our operations and cause the loss of customers or business opportunities.

Information technology (IT) systems are used extensively in virtually all aspects of our business, including clinical testing, test reporting, billing, customer service, logistics and management of medical data. Our success depends, in part, on the continued and uninterrupted performance of our IT systems. IT systems may be vulnerable to damage from a variety of sources, including telecommunications or network failures, human acts and natural disasters. Moreover, despite the security measures we have implemented, our IT systems may be subject to physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses and similar disruptive problems. We also have taken precautionary measures to prevent unanticipated problems that could affect our IT systems. Nevertheless, we may experience damages to our systems, and system failures and interruptions.

In addition, we are in the process of implementing standard laboratory information and billing systems, which we expect will take several years to complete. Failure to properly implement this standardization process could materially adversely affect our business. During system conversions of this type, workflow is re-engineered to take advantage of best practices and enhanced system capabilities, which may cause temporary disruptions in service. In addition, the implementation process, including the transfer of databases and master files to new data centers, presents significant conversion risks that need to be managed carefully.

If we experience systems problems, including with our implementation of standard laboratory or billing systems, they may interrupt our ability to operate. For example, the problems may impact our ability to process test orders, deliver test results or perform or bill for tests in a

timely manner. If our operations are interrupted, it could

adversely affect our reputation and result in a loss of customers and revenues.

Failure to develop, or acquire licenses for, new tests, technology and services, could negatively impact our testing volume and revenues.

The diagnostics testing industry is faced with changing technology and new product introductions. Other companies or individuals, including our competitors, may obtain patents or other property rights that would prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to develop, perform or sell our tests or operate our business or increase our costs. In addition, they could introduce new tests that may result in a decrease in the demand for our tests or cause us to reduce the prices of our tests. Our success in continuing to introduce new tests, technology and services will depend, in part, on our ability to license new and improved technologies on favorable terms. We may be unable to develop or introduce new tests. We also may be unable to continue to negotiate acceptable licensing arrangements, and arrangements that we do conclude may not yield commercially successful diagnostic tests. If we are unable to license these testing methods at competitive rates, our research and development costs may increase as a result. In addition, if we are unable to develop and introduce, or license, new tests, technology and services to expand our esoteric testing business, our testing methods may become outdated when compared with our competition and our testing volume and revenue may be materially and adversely affected.

We may be unable to obtain, maintain or enforce our intellectual property rights and may be subject to intellectual property litigation that could adversely impact our business.

We may be unable to obtain or maintain adequate patent or other proprietary rights for our products and services or to successfully enforce our proprietary rights. In addition, we may be subject to intellectual property litigation and we may be found to infringe on the proprietary rights of others, which could force us to do one or more of the following:

- cease developing, performing or selling products or services that incorporate the challenged intellectual property;
- obtain and pay for licenses from the holder of the infringed intellectual property right;
- redesign or reengineer our tests;
- change our business processes; or
- pay substantial damages, court costs and attorneys fees, including potentially increased damages for any infringement held to be willful.

The development of new, more cost-effective tests that can be performed by our customers or by patients, or the internalization of testing by hospitals or physicians, could negatively impact our testing volume and revenues.

Advances in technology may lead to the development of more cost-effective tests that can be performed outside of a commercial clinical laboratory such as (1) point-of-care tests that can be performed by physicians in their offices, (2) esoteric tests that can be performed by hospitals in their own laboratories or (3) home testing that can be performed by patients in their homes or by physicians in their offices. Although CLIA compliance costs make it cost prohibitive for many physicians to operate clinical laboratories in their offices, manufacturers of laboratory equipment and test kits could seek to increase their sales by marketing point-of-care test equipment to physicians. Diagnostic tests approved or cleared by the FDA for home use are automatically deemed to be waived tests under CLIA and may be performed in physician office laboratories with minimal regulatory oversight under CLIA as well as by patients in their homes. Test kit manufacturers could seek to increase sales to both physicians and patients of test kits approved by the FDA for point-of-care testing or home use. Development of such technology and its use by our customers would reduce the demand for our laboratory-based testing services and negatively impact our revenues.

Some of our customers, such as hospitals and physicians, are internalizing tests that we currently perform, including anatomic pathology tests. If our customers continue to internalize tests that we currently perform and we do not develop new or alternative tests attractive to our customers, the demand for our testing services may be reduced and our revenues may be materially adversely impacted.

Our outstanding debt may impair our financial and operating flexibility.

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately $3.0 billion of debt outstanding. Except for operating leases, we do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements in place or available. Our debt agreements contain various restrictive covenants. These restrictions could limit our ability to use operating cash flow in other areas of our business because we must use a portion of these funds to make principal and interest payments on our debt. We have obtained ratings on our debt from Standard and Poor s, Moody s Investor Services and Fitch Ratings. There can be no

assurance that any rating so assigned will remain for any given period of time or that a rating will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if in that rating agency s judgment future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes in our Company or our industry, so warrant. If such ratings are lowered, the borrowing costs on our senior unsecured revolving credit facility, secured receivables facility and term loan could increase. Changes in our credit ratings, however, do not require repayment or acceleration of any of our debt.

We or our subsidiaries may incur additional indebtedness in the future. Our ability to make principal and interest payments will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. If we incur additional debt, a greater portion of our cash flows may be needed to satisfy our debt service obligations and if we do not generate sufficient cash to meet our debt service requirements, we may need to seek additional financing. In that case, it may be more difficult, or we may be unable, to obtain financing on terms that are acceptable to us. As a result, we would be more vulnerable to general adverse economic, industry and capital markets conditions as well as the other risks associated with indebtedness.

Our ability to attract and retain qualified employees is critical to the success of our business and the failure to do so may materially adversely affect our performance.

Our people are a critical resource. The supply of qualified personnel may be limited and competition for qualified employees is strong. If we were to lose, or to fail to attract and retain, key management personnel or qualified skilled technical or professional employees at our clinical laboratories, research centers or manufacturing facilities, our earnings and revenues could be adversely affected. In addition, if we were to lose, or to fail to attract and retain, skilled pathologists, particularly those with subspecialties, with positive relationships with their respective local medical communities, our earnings and revenues could be adversely affected.

Failure to establish, and perform to, appropriate quality standards to assure that the highest level of quality is observed in the performance of our testing services and in the design, manufacture and marketing of our products could adversely affect the results of our operations and adversely impact our reputation.

The provision of clinical testing services, including anatomic pathology services, and related services, and the design, manufacture and marketing of diagnostic products involve certain inherent risks. The services that we provide and the products that we design, manufacture and market are intended to provide information for healthcare providers in providing patient care. Therefore, users of our services and products may have a greater sensitivity to errors than the users of services or products that are intended for other purposes.

Manufacturing or design defects, unanticipated use of our products, or inadequate disclosure of risks relating to the use of the products can lead to injury or other adverse events. These events could lead to recalls or safety alerts relating to our products (either voluntary or required by governmental authorities) and could result, in certain cases, in the removal of a product from the market. Any recall could result in significant costs as well as negative publicity that could reduce demand for our products. Personal injuries relating to the use of our products can also result in product liability claims being brought against us. In some circumstances, such adverse events could also cause delays in new product approvals.

Similarly, negligence in performing our services can lead to injury or other adverse events. We may be sued under physician liability or other liability law for acts or omissions by our pathologists, laboratory personnel and hospital employees who are under the supervision of our hospital-based pathologists. We are subject to the attendant risk of substantial damages awards and risk to our reputation.

The failure of our IT systems to keep pace with technological advances may significantly reduce our revenues or increase our expenses.

Public and private initiatives to create healthcare information technology (HCIT) standards and to mandate standardized clinical coding systems for the electronic exchange of clinical information, including test orders and test results, could require costly modifications to our existing HCIT systems. While we do not expect HCIT standards to be adopted or implemented without adequate time to comply, if we fail to adopt or delay in implementing HCIT standards, we could lose customers and business opportunities.

Our operations and reputation may be impaired if we do not comply with privacy laws or information security policies.

In our business, we generate or maintain sensitive information, such as patient data or personal information. If we do not adequately safeguard that information and it were to become available to persons or entities that should not have access to it, our business could be impaired, our reputation could suffer and we could be subject to fines, penalties and litigation.

We are subject to numerous political, legal, operational and other risks as a result of our international operations which could impact our business in many ways.

Although we conduct most of our business in the United States, our expanding international operations increase our exposure to the inherent risks of doing business in international markets. Depending on the market, these risks include, without limitation:

changes in the local economic environment;

political instability;

social changes;

intellectual property legal protections and remedies;

trade regulations;

procedures and actions affecting approval, production, pricing, reimbursement and marketing of products and services;

exchange controls;

export controls;

weak legal systems which may affect our ability to enforce contractual rights;

changes in local laws or regulations; and

potentially longer payment and collection cycles.

International operations also require us to devote significant management resources to implement our controls and systems in new markets, to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar laws in local jurisdictions and to overcome challenges based on differing languages and cultures.

We expect to expand further our international operations, through acquisition or otherwise, which would increase these risks. As a result of these risks, our financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our medical diagnostic products business is subject to numerous governmental regulations and it can be costly to comply with these regulations and to develop compliant diagnostics products.

Our medical diagnostic products are subject to extensive regulation by numerous governmental authorities in the United States, including the FDA, and by regulatory authorities outside the United States, including the European Commission. The process of obtaining regulatory clearance or approval to market a medical diagnostic product can be costly and time-consuming, and clearance or approval for future products is never certain. Securing regulatory clearance or approval of additional indications or uses of existing products is not predictable. Delays in the receipt of, or failure to obtain clearance or approval for, future products, or new indications or uses, could result in delayed realization of product revenues and in substantial additional costs.

In addition, no assurance can be given that we will remain in compliance with applicable regulations once clearance or approval has been obtained for a product. These requirements include, among other things, regulations regarding manufacturing practices, product labeling and advertising and postmarket reporting, including adverse event reports and field alerts due to manufacturing quality concerns. Our diagnostic product facilities and procedures and those of our suppliers are subject to ongoing regulation, including periodic inspection by the FDA and other regulatory authorities. Failure to comply with applicable rules could result in, among other things, substantial modifications to our business practices and operations; refunds, recalls or seizures of our products; a total or partial shutdown of production in one or more of our facilities while we or our suppliers remedy the alleged violation; the inability timely to obtain future pre-market clearances or approvals; and withdrawals or suspensions of current products from the market. Any of these events could disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our reputation, revenues, profitability or financial condition.

Our efforts to develop commercially successful medical diagnostic products may not succeed.

We may commit substantial efforts, funds and other resources to developing commercially successful medical diagnostic products. A high rate of failure is inherent in the development of new medical diagnostic products. There is no assurance that our efforts to develop these products will be commercially successful. Failure can occur at any point

in the development process, including after significant funds have been invested.

Promising new product candidates may fail to reach the market or may have only limited commercial success because of efficacy or safety concerns, failure to achieve positive clinical outcomes, inability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals, failure to achieve market adoption, limited scope of approved uses, excessive costs to manufacture, the failure to establish or maintain intellectual property rights, or the infringement of intellectual property rights of others. Even if we successfully develop new products or enhancements or new generations of our existing products, they may be quickly rendered obsolete by newer products, changing customer preferences or changing industry standards. Innovations may not be accepted quickly in the marketplace because of, among other things, entrenched patterns of clinical practice or uncertainty over third party reimbursement. We cannot state with certainty when or whether any of our medical diagnostic products under development will be launched, whether we will be able to develop, license or otherwise acquire products, or whether any diagnostic products will be commercially successful. Failure to launch successful new products or new indications for existing products may cause our products to become obsolete.

Our operations may be adversely impacted by the effects of natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes, health pandemics, hostilities or acts of terrorism and other criminal activities.

Our operations may be adversely impacted by the effects of natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes, health pandemics, hostilities or acts of terrorism or other criminal activities. Such events may result in a temporary decline in the number of patients who seek clinical testing services or in our employees ability to perform their job duties. In addition, such events may temporarily interrupt our ability to transport specimens, to receive materials from our suppliers or otherwise to provide our services.

Our business could be adversely impacted by CMS adoption of the new coding set for diagnoses.

CMS has adopted a new coding set for diagnosis, commonly known as ICD-10, which significantly expands the coding set for diagnoses. The new coding set is currently required to be implemented by October 1, 2013. We may be required to incur significant expense in implementing the new coding set, and if we do not adequately implement it, our business could be adversely impacted. In addition, if as a result of the new coding set physicians fail to provide appropriate codes for desired tests, we may not be reimbursed for such tests.

Our business could be adversely impacted by CMS adoption of new coding for molecular genetic tests.

In October 2010, the American Medical Association CPT Editorial Panel approved 27 new analyte specific codes (and will consider additional codes in 2011) to describe several molecular genetic tests that currently require multiple CPT codes for billing purposes. The new codes could replace the current codes for payers, including Medicare, beginning January 1, 2012. Reimbursement levels for the new codes have yet to be determined. If reimbursement levels for the new codes do not recognize the value of the molecular genetic tests, our revenues and earnings could be adversely impacted.

Adverse results in material litigation could have an adverse financial impact and an adverse impact on our client base and reputation.

We are involved in various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business including, among other things, disputes as to intellectual property, professional liability and employee-related matters, as well as inquiries from governmental agencies and Medicare or Medicaid carriers regarding billing issues. Some of the proceedings against us involve claims that are substantial in amount and could divert management s attention from operations. The proceedings also may result in substantial monetary damages, as well as damage to our reputation, and decrease the demand for our services and products, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not have insurance or are substantially self-insured for a significant portion of any liability with respect to such claims. The ultimate outcome of the various proceedings or claims could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows in the period in which the impact of such matters is determined or paid.

If we fail to comply with the requirements of our Corporate Integrity Agreement, we could be subject to suspension or termination from participation in federal healthcare programs and substantial monetary penalties.

As part of a settlement with the U.S. Department of Justice and other federal government agencies, in April 2009 we entered into a five-year Corporate Integrity Agreement with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General. If we fail to comply with our obligations under the Corporate Integrity Agreement, we could be suspended or terminated from participating in certain federal healthcare programs and subject to substantial monetary penalties.

CAUTIONARY FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

Some statements and disclosures in this document are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include all statements that do not relate solely to historical or current facts and can be identified by the use of words such as may , believe , will , expect , project , estima anticipate , plan or continue. These forward-looking statements are based on our current plans and expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause our plans and expectations, including actual results, to differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned not to unduly rely on such forward-looking statements when evaluating the information presented in this document. The following important factors could cause our actual financial results to differ materially from those projected, forecasted or estimated by us in forward-looking statements:

(a) Heightened competition from commercial clinical testing companies, and from hospitals with respect to testing for non-patients and from physicians.

(b) Increased pricing pressure from customers and payers.

(c) A continued weakness in economic conditions.

(d) Impact of changes in payer mix, including any shift from fee-for-service to discounted or capitated fee arrangements.

(e) Adverse actions by government or other third-party payers, including healthcare reform that focuses on reducing healthcare costs but does not recognize the value and importance to healthcare of diagnostic testing, unilateral reduction of fee schedules payable to us, competitive bidding, and an increase in the practice of negotiating for exclusive arrangements that involve aggressively priced capitated or fee-for-service payments by health insurers or other payers.

(f) The impact upon our testing volume and collected revenue or general or administrative expenses resulting from our compliance with Medicare and Medicaid administrative policies and requirements of third party payers. These include:

(1) the requirements of Medicare carriers to provide diagnosis codes for many commonly ordered tests (and the transition to a new coding set) and the possibility that third party payers will increasingly adopt similar requirements;

(2) continued inconsistent practices among the different local carriers administering Medicare;

(3) inability to obtain from patients a valid advance beneficiary notice form for tests that cannot be billed without prior receipt of the form;

(4) increased challenges in operating as a non-contracted provider with respect to health plans;

(5) the impact of additional or expanded limited coverage policies and limits on the allowable number of test units;

(6) the impact of increased prior authorization programs for clinical testing; and

(7) new rules regarding laboratory requisitions.

(g) Adverse results from pending or future government investigations, lawsuits or private actions. These include, in particular, monetary damages, loss or suspension of licenses, and/or suspension or exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs and/or criminal penalties.

(h) Failure to efficiently integrate acquired businesses and to manage the costs related to any such integration, or to retain key technical, professional or management personnel.

(i) Denial, suspension or revocation of CLIA certification or other licenses for any of our clinical laboratories under the CLIA standards, revocation or suspension of the right to bill the Medicare and Medicaid programs or other adverse regulatory actions by federal, state and local agencies.

(j) Changes in federal, state or local laws or regulations, including changes that result in new or increased federal or state regulation of commercial clinical laboratories or tests developed by commercial clinical laboratories, including regulation of laboratory services by the FDA.

(k) Inability to achieve expected benefits from our acquisitions of other businesses.

(l) Inability to achieve additional benefits from our Six Sigma and efficiency initiatives.

(m) Adverse publicity and news coverage about the clinical testing industry or us.

(n) Computer or other IT system failures that affect our ability to perform tests, report test results or properly bill customers, including potential failures resulting from the standardization of our IT systems and other system conversions, telecommunications failures, malicious human acts (such as electronic break-ins or computer viruses) or natural disasters.

(o) Development of technologies that substantially alter the practice of clinical test medicine, including technology changes that lead to the development of more cost-effective tests such as (1) point-of-care tests that can be performed by physicians in their offices, (2) esoteric tests that can be performed by hospitals in their own laboratories or (3) home testing that can be carried out without requiring the services of clinical laboratories.

(p) Negative developments regarding intellectual property and other property rights that could prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to develop, perform or sell our tests or operate our business. These include:

(1) Issuance of patents or other property rights to our competitors or others; and

(2) Inability to obtain or maintain adequate patent or other proprietary rights for our products and services or to successfully enforce our proprietary rights.

(q) Development of tests by our competitors or others which we may not be able to license, or usage of our technology or similar technologies or our trade secrets by competitors, any of which could negatively affect our competitive position.

(r) Regulatory delay or inability to commercialize newly developed or licensed products, tests or technologies or to obtain appropriate reimbursements for such tests.

(s) Impact of any national healthcare information network or the adoption of standards for health information technology interoperability that are incompatible with existing software and hardware infrastructure requiring widespread replacement of systems and/or software.

(t) Inability to promptly or properly bill for our services or to obtain appropriate payments for services that we do bill.

(u) Changes in interest rates and changes in our credit ratings from Standard & Poor s, Moody s Investor Services or Fitch Ratings causing an unfavorable impact on our cost of and access to capital.

(v) Inability to hire and retain qualified personnel or the loss of the services of one or more of our key senior management personnel.

(w) Terrorist and other criminal activities, hurricanes, earthquakes or other natural disasters, and health pandemics, which could affect our customers, transportation or systems, or our facilities, and for which insurance may not adequately reimburse us.

(x) Difficulties and uncertainties in the discovery, development, regulatory environment and/or marketing of new products or new uses of existing products.

(y) Failure to comply with the requirements of our Corporate Integrity Agreement that could subject us to suspension or termination from participation in federal healthcare programs and substantial monetary penalties.

(z) Failure to adapt to changes in the healthcare system and healthcare delivery stemming from the 2010 federal healthcare reform legislation.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

There are no unresolved SEC comments that require disclosure.

Item 2. Properties

Our executive offices are located in Madison, New Jersey. We maintain clinical testing laboratories in major metropolitan areas and elsewhere throughout the continental United States; in several instances a joint venture of which we are a partner maintains the laboratory. We also maintain offices, data centers, billing centers, call centers, an assembly center, distribution centers, patient service centers and a clinical trials testing laboratory at locations throughout the United States. In addition, we maintain offices, manufacturing facilities, patient service centers and clinical laboratories in locations outside the United States, including in Sweden, Puerto Rico, Mexico, the United Kingdom, India, Ireland and Australia. Our properties that are not owned are leased on terms and for durations that are reflective of commercial standards in the communities where these properties are located. We believe that, in general, our facilities are suitable and adequate for our current and anticipated future levels of operation and are adequately maintained. We believe that if we were unable to renew a lease on any of our facilities, we could find alternative space at competitive market rates and relocate our operations to such new location without material disruption to our business. Several of our principal facilities are highlighted below.

Location	Leased or Owned
Cypress, California (laboratory)	Leased
West Hills, California (laboratory)	Leased
San Juan Capistrano, California (laboratory)	Owned
Tampa, Florida (laboratory)	Owned
Atlanta, Georgia (laboratory)	Owned
Chicago, Illinois (2) (laboratories)	One owned, one leased
Baltimore, Maryland (laboratory)	Owned
Teterboro, New Jersey (laboratory)	Owned
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (laboratory)	Leased
Norristown, Pennsylvania (offices)	Leased
Dallas, Texas (laboratory)	Leased
Chantilly, Virginia (laboratory)	Leased

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In addition to the matters described below, in the normal course of business, we have been named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions and other litigation, arising in connection with our activities as a provider of diagnostic testing, information and services. These legal actions may include lawsuits alleging negligence or other similar legal claims. These actions could involve claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages, and could have an adverse impact on our client base and reputation.

We are also involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings by governmental agencies regarding our business, including, among other matters, operational matters, certain of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions or other relief. The number of these reviews, investigations and proceedings has increased in recent years with regard to many firms in the healthcare services industry, including our Company.

We maintain various liability insurance coverages for claims that could result from providing, or failing to provide, clinical testing services, including inaccurate testing results, and other exposures. Our insurance coverage limits our maximum exposure on individual claims; however, we are essentially self-insured for a significant portion of these claims.

We contest liability or the amount of damages as appropriate in each pending matter. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly in cases where claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages or where investigations or proceedings are in the early stages, we cannot predict with certainty the loss or range of loss, if any, related to such matters, how or if such matters will be resolved, when they ultimately will be resolved, or what the eventual settlement, fine, penalty or other relief, if any, might be. Subject to the foregoing, we believe, based on current knowledge, that the outcome of pending matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, although the outcome of such matters could be material to our results of operations and cash flows in the period that such matters are determined or paid.

In 2006 and 2008, the Company and several of its subsidiaries received subpoenas from the California Attorney General s Office seeking documents relating to the Company s billings to MediCal, the California Medicaid program. The Company cooperated with the government s requests. Subsequently, the State of California intervened as plaintiff in a civil lawsuit, California ex rel. Hunter Laboratories, LLC v. Quest Diagnostics Incorporated, et al. (the

California Lawsuit), filed in California Superior Court against a number of clinical laboratories, including the Company and several of its subsidiaries. The complaint was originally filed by a competitor laboratory in California under the whistleblower provisions of the California False Claims Act. The complaint was unsealed on March 20, 2009.

The complaint alleges that, among other things, the Company overcharged MediCal for testing services and violated the California False Claims Act. Violations of this statute and related regulations could lead to an injunction, fines or penalties, and exclusion from MediCal, as well as claims by third parties.

In the third quarter of 2010, the California Department of Health Care Services (the Department) conducted an audit of the Company s billing to MediCal. The Department contends that the Company s billings are not consistent with applicable California regulations, as currently interpreted by the Department. While the Company believes it is in compliance in all material respects with California requirements applicable to billing for clinical laboratory testing, the Company entered into an interim agreement under which it has agreed to temporarily suspend billing MediCal for a period of up to six months through March 1, 2011, during which it continues to provide services. If the California Lawsuit is not resolved by March 1, 2011, the Company and the Department have agreed to negotiate in good faith the terms of a further agreement. The Company has continued to recognize revenue from MediCal for services provided in accordance with its interpretation of California regulations related to billing for clinical laboratory testing. An unfavorable outcome of the California Lawsuit could, among other consequences noted above, result in reduced reimbursement from the MediCal program. Revenue from the MediCal program in 2010 was approximately $66 million. At December 31, 2010, amounts due from MediCal totaled approximately $25 million, including those amounts related to services performed during the temporary suspension of billing under the interim agreement described above.

The Company has been engaged in discussions in an attempt to resolve the matters described above. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company reached an understanding, which was highly conditioned, to settle these matters pursuant to which the Company would pay $241 million. Conditions included, but were not limited to, reaching an agreement regarding the manner in which the Company s future billings would be treated by the Department. However, as of this date, the Company has been unable to reach an agreement to settle these matters, and no assurance can be given that an agreement will be reached. If the Company cannot resolve these matters through these discussions, it will continue to vigorously defend itself, and will pursue any available collateral actions to enforce its rights, if necessary. Based on the current facts and circumstances, a liability, if any, is not determinable at this time. Although management does not anticipate that the ultimate outcome of such matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company s financial condition, the outcome may be material to the Company s results of operations or cash flows in the period in which the impact of such matters is determined or paid.

In 2005, the Company received a subpoena from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General, seeking business records including records regarding the Company s relationship with health maintenance organizations, independent physician associations, group purchasing organizations, and preferred provider organizations relating back to 1995. The Company has cooperated with the investigation. Subsequently, in November 2009, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York partially unsealed a civil complaint, U.S. ex rel. Fair Laboratory Practices Associates v. Quest Diagnostics Incorporated, filed against the Company under the whistleblower provisions of the federal False Claims Act. The complaint alleges, among other things, violations of the federal Anti-Kickback Statute and the federal False Claims Act in connection with the Company s pricing of laboratory services. The complaint seeks damages for alleged false claims associated with laboratory tests reimbursed by government payors, treble damages and civil penalties.

In June 2009, a shareholder plaintiff filed a purported derivative action in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Morris County, on behalf of the Company against certain present and former directors and officers of the Company based on, among other things, their alleged breaches of fiduciary duties in connection with the manufacture, marketing, sale and billing related to certain test kits manufactured by NID. The complaint includes claims for, among other things, breach of fiduciary duty and waste of corporate assets and seeks, among other things, damages and remission of compensation received by the individual defendants. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on June 30, 2010. The motion was granted, and the time for an appeal has expired.

In April 2010, a putative class action was filed against the Company and NID in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York on behalf of entities that allegedly purchased or paid for certain of NID s test kits. The complaint alleges that certain of NID s test kits were defective and that defendants, among other things, violated RICO and state consumer protection laws. The complaint alleges an unspecified amount of damages.

In August 2010, a shareholder derivative action was filed in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Morris County,

on behalf of the Company against the directors and certain present officers of the Company. The complaint alleges that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties in connection with, among other things, alleged overcharges by the Company to MediCal for testing services, and seeks unspecified compensatory damages and equitable relief.

In November 2010, a putative class action was filed against the Company and certain present and former officers of the Company in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Essex County, on behalf of the Company s sales people nationwide who were over forty years old and who either resigned or were terminated after being placed on a performance improvement plan. The complaint alleges that the defendants conduct violates the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination, and seeks, among other things, unspecified damages. The defendants removed the complaint to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey.

In addition, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries have received subpoenas from state agencies in five states and from the Office of Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services which seek documents relating to the Company s billing practices. The Company is cooperating with the requests.

The federal or state governments may bring claims based on new theories as to the Company s practices which management believes to be in compliance with law. In addition, certain federal and state statutes, including the qui tam provisions of the federal False Claims Act, allow private individuals to bring lawsuits against healthcare companies on behalf of government or private payers. The Company is aware of certain pending individual or class action lawsuits, and has received several subpoenas, related to billing practices filed under the qui tam provisions of the Civil False Claims Act and/or other federal and state statutes, regulations or other laws. The Company understands that there may be other pending qui tam claims brought by former employees or other whistleblowers as to which the Company cannot determine the extent of any potential liability.

Several of these matters are in their early stages of development and involve responding to and cooperating with various government investigations and related subpoenas. While the Company believes that at least a reasonable possibility exists that losses may have been incurred, based on the nature and status of the investigations, the losses are either currently not probable or a range of loss cannot be reasonably estimated.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant s Common Stock, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol DGX. As of February 1, 2011, we had approximately 4,600 record holders of our common stock; we believe that the number of beneficial holders of our common stock exceeds the number of record holders. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales price per share as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Consolidated Tape and dividend information.

	Common Stock Market Price		
	High	Low	Dividends Declared
2009			
First Quarter	$ 52.98	$ 42.36	$ 0.10
Second Quarter	56.82	46.17	0.10
Third Quarter	57.19	50.24	0.10
Fourth Quarter	62.83	51.20	0.10
2010			
First Quarter	$ 61.72	$ 54.63	$ 0.10
Second Quarter	60.28	40.80	0.10
Third Quarter	51.11	43.38	0.10
Fourth Quarter	54.93	46.75	0.10

We expect to fund future dividend payments with cash flows from operations, and do not expect the dividend to have a material impact on our ability to finance future growth.

The table below sets forth the information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of the Company of its common stock during the fourth quarter of 2010.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in thousands)
October 1, 2010 October 31, 2010				
Share Repurchase Program (A)		$		$ 250,050
Employee Transactions (B)	2,428	$ 49.70	N/A	N/A
November 1, 2010 November 30, 2010				
Share Repurchase Program (A)		$		$ 250,050
Employee Transactions (B)	149	$ 50.86	N/A	N/A
December 1, 2010 December 31, 2010				
Share Repurchase Program (A)		$		$ 250,050(C)
Employee Transactions (B)	1,086	$ 52.47	N/A	N/A
Total				
Share Repurchase Program (A)		$		$ 250,050(C)
Employee Transactions (B)	3,663	$ 50.57	N/A	N/A

(A) Since the share repurchase program s inception in May 2003, our Board of Directors has authorized $3.8 billion of share repurchases of our common stock through December 31, 2010.

(B) Includes: (1) shares delivered or attested to in satisfaction of the exercise price and/or tax withholding obligations by holders of employee stock options (granted under the Company s Amended and Restated Employee Long-Term Incentive Plan and its Amended and Restated Director Long-Term Incentive Plan, collectively the Stock Compensation Plans) who exercised options; (2) restricted common shares withheld (under the terms of grants

under the Stock Compensation Plans) to offset tax withholding obligations that occur upon vesting and release of the restricted common shares; and (3) shares withheld (under the terms of grants under the Stock Compensation Plans) to offset tax withholding obligations that occur upon the delivery of outstanding common shares underlying restricted stock units and performance share units.

(C) In January 2011, our Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase an additional $750 million of the Company s common stock, bringing the total amount that the Company was authorized to repurchase to $1.0 billion. The share repurchase authorization has no set expiration or termination date.

On January 31, 2011, the Company agreed to repurchase 15.4 million shares of its common stock from SB Holdings Capital Inc., an affiliate of GlaxoSmithKline plc, at a purchase price of $54.30 per share for $835 million (the Repurchase). Subsequent to the Repurchase, which closed on February 4, 2011, the Company s remaining share repurchase authorization totaled $165 million.

Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the cumulative total shareholder return on Quest Diagnostics common stock since December 31, 2005, based on the market price of the Company s common stock and assuming reinvestment of dividends, with the cumulative total shareholder return of companies on the Standard & Poor s 500 Stock Index and the S&P 500 Healthcare Equipment & Services Index.

		Total Shareholder Return			Performance Graph Values		
Date	Closing DGX Price	DGX	S&P 500	S&P 500 H.C.	DGX	S&P 500	S&P 500 H.C.
12/31/2006	$ 53.00	3.71%	15.79%	0.25%	$ 112.53	$ 121.48	$ 118.10
12/31/2007	$ 52.90	0.58%	5.49%	13.37%	$ 113.17	$ 128.16	$ 133.89
12/31/2008	$ 51.91	(1.08)%	(37.00)%	(37.27)%	$ 111.95	$ 80.74	$ 83.99
12/31/2009	$ 60.38	17.22%	26.46%	32.65%	$ 131.23	$ 102.11	$ 114.11
12/31/2010	$ 53.97	(9.93)%	15.06%	4.31%	$ 108.93	$ 111.99	$ 98.65

For information regarding our equity compensation plans, see Item 12, page 36.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

See page 40.

Item 7. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

See page 42.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Item 15(a)1 and Item 15(a)2.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Management s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

See page 61.

Changes in Internal Control

During the fourth quarter of 2010, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Our Code of Business Ethics applies to all employees, executive officers and directors, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Controller. You can find our Code of Business Ethics on our corporate governance website, *www.QuestDiagnostics.com/governance*. We will post any amendments to the Code of Business Ethics, and any waivers that are required to be disclosed by the rules of either the SEC or the New York Stock Exchange, on our website.

Information regarding the Company s executive officers is contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Report under Executive Officers of the Company. Information regarding the directors and executive officers of the Company appearing in our Proxy Statement to be filed by April 28, 2011 (Proxy Statement) under the captions Matter to be Considered at the Meeting Proposal No. 1 - Election of Directors, Information about our Corporate Governance Director Independence, Information about our Corporate Governance Board Committees, and Information about our Corporate Governance Audit and Finance Committee is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information appearing in our Proxy Statement under the captions 2010 Director Compensation Table, Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Additional Information Regarding Executive Compensation and Report of the Compensation Committee is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholders Matters

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2010 about our common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights under the Company s existing equity compensation plans:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights ($) (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column(a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			
Employee Long Term Incentive Plan (1)	14,544,824(5)	$ 47.53	9,074,379(6)
Long-term Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors (2)	948,249	$ 46.07	334,259
Employee Stock Purchase Plan		N/A	2,950,627(7)
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (3)		N/A	
Total (4)	15,493,073	$ 47.42	12,359,265

(1) Awards under this plan may consist of stock options, performance shares to be settled by the delivery of shares of common stock (or the value thereof), stock appreciation rights, restricted shares and restricted share units to be settled by the delivery of shares of common stock (or the value thereof).

(2) Awards under this plan may consist of stock options or stock awards (which may consist of shares or the right to receive shares, or the value thereof, in the future).

(3) The table does not include 30,036 shares of common stock that were issued to the trust for the Company s Supplemental Deferred Compensation Plan (SDCP) prior to May 2004 that may be distributed to participants under the SDCP. While the SDCP does not provide a stock fund as a current notional investment option, the plan includes a stock investment fund option that was frozen effective April 1, 2004. In addition, prior to January 1, 2003, Company matching credits under the SDCP were credited to participant accounts in the form of shares of common stock. Participants are no longer allowed to notionally invest in additional shares of common stock under the SDCP.

(4) Does not include options to purchase an aggregate of 176,844 shares, at a weighted average exercise price of $16.73, granted under a plan assumed in connection with the Company s acquisition of AmeriPath Group Holdings, Inc. Also does not include options to purchase an aggregate of 19,072 shares, at a weighted average exercise price of $27.52, granted under a plan assumed in connection with the Company s acquisition of Unilab Corporation. No additional options may be granted under either plan.

(5) Includes 877,635 restricted shares and restricted share units and 2,371,320 performance shares (performance shares for performance periods ending on or subsequent to December 31, 2010 are based on the assumption that awards are earned at maximum rather than target levels).

(6) A maximum of 2,682,354 shares were available under the plan for future awards of performance shares, restricted shares or restricted share units (assuming that outstanding performance share awards for performance periods ending on or subsequent to December 31, 2010 are earned based on maximum rather than target levels).

(7) After giving effect to shares issued in January 2011 for the December 2010 payroll under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management appearing in our Proxy Statement under the caption Stock Ownership Information is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions appearing in our Proxy Statement under the captions Information about our Corporate Governance Related Person Transactions and Information about our Corporate Governance Director Independence is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information regarding principal accountant fees and services appearing in our Proxy Statement under the caption Proposal No. 2 Ratification of Appointment of the Company s Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (excluding the information under the subheading Report of the Audit and Finance Committee) is incorporated by reference herein.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this Report.

1. Index to financial statements and supplementary data filed as part of this Report.

2. Financial Statement Schedule.

3. Exhibits

An exhibit index has been filed as part of this Report beginning on page E-1 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Exhibits filed as part of this Report.

An exhibit index has been filed as part of this Report beginning on page E-1 and is incorporated herein by reference.

(c) None.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on February 16, 2011.

QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INCORPORATED
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Surya N. Mohapatra, Ph.D.

Surya N. Mohapatra, Ph.D.
Chairman of the Board,
President and Chief Executive Officer

Each individual whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Michael E. Prevoznik and William J. O Shaughnessy, Jr., and each of them singly, his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents with full power of substitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all the said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them or their or his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on February 16, 2011.

Signature	Capacity
/s/ Surya N. Mohapatra, Ph.D. Surya N. Mohapatra, Ph.D.	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Robert A. Hagemann Robert A. Hagemann	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
/s/ Thomas F. Bongiorno Thomas F. Bongiorno	Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
/s/ John C. Baldwin, M.D. John C. Baldwin, M.D.	Director
/s/ Jenne K. Britell, Ph.D. Jenne K. Britell, Ph.D.	Director
/s/ William F. Buehler William F. Buehler	Director
/s/ Rosanne Haggerty Rosanne Haggerty	Director

/s/ Gary M. Pfeiffer	Director
Gary M. Pfeiffer	
/s/ Daniel C. Stanzione, Ph.D.	Director
Daniel C. Stanzione, Ph.D.	
/s/ Gail R. Wilensky, Ph.D.	Director
Gail R. Wilensky, Ph.D.	
/s/ John B. Ziegler	Director
John B. Ziegler	

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF OUR COMPANY

The following table summarizes selected historical financial data of our Company and our subsidiaries at the dates and for each of the periods presented. We derived the selected historical financial data for the years 2006 through 2010 from the audited consolidated financial statements of our Company. During the third quarter of 2006, the Company completed its wind down of NID, a test kit manufacturing subsidiary, and classified the operations of NID as discontinued operations. The selected historical financial data is only a summary and should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes of our Company and management s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007 (a)	2006
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Operations Data:					
Net revenues	$ 7,368,925	$ 7,455,243	$ 7,249,447	$ 6,704,907	$ 6,268,659
Operating income	1,295,535 (b)	1,359,111 (c)	1,222,376 (d)	1,091,336 (e)	1,128,077 (f)
Income from continuing operations	758,804 (g)	767,458 (h)	663,889 (i) (j)	580,338	649,592 (k)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(1,787)	(1,236)	(50,694) (l)	(213,889) (m)	(39,271) (n)
Net income	757,017	766,222	613,195	366,449	610,321
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	36,123	37,111	31,705	26,510	23,900
Net income attributable to Quest Diagnostics	720,894	729,111	581,490	339,939	586,421
Amounts attributable to Quest Diagnostics stockholders:					
Income from continuing operations	722,681	730,347	632,184	553,828	625,692
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(1,787)	(1,236)	(50,694)	(213,889)	(39,271)
Net income	720,894	729,111	581,490	339,939	586,421
Earnings per share attributable to Quest Diagnostics common stockholders basic:					
Income from continuing operations	$ 4.09	$ 3.92	$ 3.25	$ 2.87	$ 3.18
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.26)	(1.11)	(0.20)
Net income	$ 4.08	$ 3.91	$ 2.99	$ 1.76	$ 2.98
Earnings per share attributable to Quest Diagnostics common stockholders diluted:					
Income from continuing operations	$ 4.06	$ 3.88	$ 3.22	$ 2.84	$ 3.14
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.26)	(1.10)	(0.20)
Net income	$ 4.05	$ 3.87	$ 2.96	$ 1.74	$ 2.94
Dividends per common share	$ 0.40	$ 0.40	$ 0.40	$ 0.40	$ 0.40
Balance Sheet Data (at end of year):					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 449,301	$ 534,256	$ 253,946	$ 167,594	$ 149,640
Accounts receivable, net	845,299	827,343	832,873	881,967	774,414
Goodwill	5,101,938	5,083,944	5,054,926	5,220,104	3,391,046
Total assets	8,527,630	8,563,643	8,403,830	8,565,693	5,661,482
Long-term debt	2,641,160	2,936,792	3,078,089	3,377,212	1,239,105
Total debt	2,990,156	3,107,299	3,083,231	3,540,793	1,555,979

Total Quest Diagnostics stockholders equity	4,033,480	3,989,639	3,604,896	3,324,242	3,019,171
Noncontrolling interests	20,645	21,825	20,238	21,464	19,632
Total stockholders equity	4,054,125	4,011,464	3,625,134	3,345,706	3,038,803
Other Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 1,118,047	$ 997,418 (o)	$ 1,063,049	$ 926,924	$ 951,896
Net cash used in investing activities	(216,510)	(195,904)	(198,883)	(1,759,193)	(414,402)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(986,492)	(521,204)	(777,814)	850,223	(479,984)
Provision for doubtful accounts	291,737	320,974	326,228	300,226	243,443
Rent expense	195,573	188,813	190,706	170,788	153,185
Capital expenditures	205,400	166,928	212,681	219,101	193,422
Depreciation and amortization	253,964	256,687	264,593	237,879	197,398

(a) On January 31, 2007, we completed the acquisition of POCT Holding AB, (HemoCue). On May 31, 2007, we completed the acquisition of AmeriPath Group Holdings, Inc., (AmeriPath). Consolidated operating results for 2007 include the results of operations of HemoCue and AmeriPath subsequent to the closing of the applicable acquisition.
(b) Operating income includes $27.0 million of costs principally associated with workforce reductions and $9.6 million of costs associated with the settlement of employee litigation.
(c) Operating income includes a $15.5 million gain associated with an insurance settlement for storm-related losses.
(d) Operating income includes $16.2 million of costs, primarily associated with workforce reductions.
(e) Operating income includes $10.7 million of costs associated with workforce reductions in response to reduced volume levels.
(f) Operating income includes $27 million of special charges, primarily associated with integration activities.
(g) Includes income tax benefits of $22.1 million, primarily associated with favorable resolutions of certain tax contingencies.
(h) Includes $20.4 million of pre-tax charges related to the early extinguishment of debt, primarily related to the June 2009 and November 2009 Debt Tender Offers (see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and a $7.0 million pre-tax charge related to the write-off of an investment. Also includes $7.0 million of income tax benefits, primarily associated with certain discrete tax benefits.
(i) Includes an $8.9 million pre-tax charge associated with the write-down of an equity investment.
(j) Includes income tax benefits of $16.5 million, primarily associated with favorable resolutions of certain tax contingencies.
(k) Includes net pre-tax charges of $10 million related to net investment losses.
(l) Includes pre-tax charges of $75 million related to the government investigation of NID. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
(m) Includes pre-tax charges of $241 million related to the government investigation of NID. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
(n) Includes $32 million in pre-tax charges related to the wind down of NID s operations.
(o) Includes payments primarily made in the second quarter of 2009 totaling $314 million in connection with the NID settlement (see Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), or $208 million net of an associated reduction in estimated tax payments.

QUEST DIAGNOSTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Our Company

Quest Diagnostics is the world s leading provider of diagnostic testing, information and services, providing insights that enable patients, physicians and others to make better healthcare decisions. Quest Diagnostics, with a leading position in most of its domestic geographic markets and service offerings, is well positioned to benefit from the long-term growth expected in the industry. Over 90% of our revenues are derived from clinical testing with the balance derived from insurer services, clinical trials testing, diagnostic products and healthcare information technology. Clinical testing is generally categorized as clinical laboratory testing and anatomic pathology services. Clinical laboratory testing is generally performed on whole blood, serum, plasma and other body fluids, such as urine, and specimens such as microbiology samples. Anatomic pathology services are principally for the detection of cancer and are performed on tissues, such as biopsies, and other samples, such as human cells. We are the leading cancer diagnostics testing provider focused on anatomic pathology and molecular diagnostics, and provide interpretive consultation through the largest medical and scientific staff in the industry, with approximately 900 M.D.s and Ph.D.s, primarily located in the United States. In addition, we are the leading provider of gene-based and esoteric testing, and testing for drugs-of-abuse in the United States, and the leading provider of risk assessment services for the life insurance industry in North America. We are also a leading provider of testing for clinical trials. Our diagnostics products business manufactures and markets diagnostic test kits and specialized point-of-care testing. We also empower healthcare organizations and clinicians with robust information technology solutions that can improve patient care and medical practice.

The Clinical Testing Industry

Clinical testing is an essential element in the delivery of healthcare services. Physicians use laboratory tests to assist in the detection, diagnosis, evaluation, monitoring and treatment of diseases and other medical conditions.

Most laboratory tests are performed by one of three types of laboratories: commercial clinical laboratories; hospital-affiliated laboratories; or physician-office laboratories. In 2010, we estimate that hospital-affiliated laboratories accounted for approximately 60% of the market, commercial clinical laboratories approximately one-third and physician-office laboratories the balance.

Orders for laboratory testing are generated from physician offices, hospitals and employers and can be affected by a number of factors. For example, changes in the United States economy can affect the number of unemployed and uninsured, and design changes in healthcare plans can affect the number of physician office and hospital visits, and can impact the utilization of laboratory testing.

While the economic slow down in the United States has temporarily reduced industry growth rates, we believe the clinical testing industry will continue to grow over the long term because clinical testing is an essential healthcare service and because of the following key trends:

- the growing and aging population;
- continuing research and development in the areas of genomics (the study of DNA, genes and chromosomes) and proteomics (the analysis of individual proteins and collections of proteins), which is expected to yield new, more sophisticated and specialized diagnostic tests;
- increasing recognition by consumers and payers of the value of laboratory testing as a means to improve health and reduce the overall cost of healthcare through early detection and prevention;
- increasing affordability of, and access to, tests due to advances in technology and cost efficiencies; and
- the growing demand for healthcare services in emerging markets and global demographic changes.

The diagnostic testing industry is subject to seasonal fluctuations in operating results and cash flows. Typically, testing volume declines during the summer months, year-end holiday periods and other major holidays, reducing net revenues and operating cash flows below annual averages. Testing volume is also subject to declines due to severe weather or other events, which can deter patients from having testing performed and which can vary in duration and severity from year to year.

Healthcare Reform

In March 2010, U.S. federal legislation was enacted which is likely to have a significant impact on, among other things, access to and the cost of healthcare in the United States. The legislation provides for extensive health insurance reforms and expands coverage for approximately 32 million previously uninsured Americans, which will result in expanded access to healthcare. In addition, the legislation eliminates patient cost-sharing for certain prevention and wellness benefits for health insurance plans that are not grandfathered. We believe these changes will benefit our industry by leading to increased utilization of our services.

These benefits are expected to be partially offset by provisions of the legislation aimed at reducing the overall cost of healthcare. Impacting laboratories specifically, the legislation provides for annual reductions in the Medicare clinical laboratory fee schedule of 1.75% for five years beginning in 2011 and includes a productivity adjustment which reduces the CPI market basket update beginning in 2011. In 2010, approximately 12% of our consolidated revenues were reimbursed by Medicare under the clinical laboratory fee schedule. The legislation also imposes an excise tax on the seller for the sale of certain medical devices in the United States, including those purchased and used by laboratories, beginning in 2013.

In addition, the legislation is focused on reducing the growth of healthcare costs. The legislation establishes the Independent Payment Advisory Board, which will be responsible, beginning in 2014, annually to submit proposals aimed at reducing Medicare cost growth while preserving quality. These proposals automatically will be implemented unless Congress enacts alternative proposals that achieve the same savings targets. Further, the legislation calls for a Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation that will examine alternative payment methodologies and conduct demonstration programs.

We believe that the legislation will be a net positive for our industry over the long term due to expanded coverage and the elimination of patient cost-sharing for certain prevention and wellness benefits, and that we are well positioned to respond to the evolving healthcare environment and related market forces; however, our failure to adapt to these changes could be detrimental to our business.

Reimbursement for Services

Payments for clinical testing services are made by physicians, hospitals, employers, healthcare insurers, patients and the government. Physicians, hospitals and employers are typically billed on a fee-for-service basis based on negotiated fee schedules. Fees billed to healthcare insurers and patients are based on the laboratory s patient fee schedule, subject to any limitations on fees negotiated with the healthcare insurers or with physicians on behalf of their patients. Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements are based on fee schedules set by governmental authorities.

Government payers, such as Medicare and Medicaid, as well as healthcare insurers and larger employers, have taken steps and may continue to take steps to control the cost, utilization and delivery of healthcare services, including clinical testing services. In December 2010, Congress delayed by one year a potential 30% decrease in the Medicare fee schedule for pathology and other physician services performed for patients and billed under Part B of the Medicare program. In 2010, approximately 3% of our consolidated revenues were reimbursed based on this fee schedule.

Healthcare insurers, which typically negotiate directly or indirectly on behalf of their members, represent approximately one-half of our clinical testing volumes and one-half of our net revenues from our clinical testing business. Larger healthcare insurers typically contract with large commercial clinical laboratories because they can provide services to their members on a national or regional basis. In addition, larger commercial clinical laboratories are better able to achieve the low-cost structures necessary to profitably service the members of large healthcare insurers and can provide test utilization data across various products in a consistent format. In certain markets, such as California, healthcare insurers may delegate their covered members to independent physician associations, which in turn negotiate with laboratories for clinical testing services on behalf of their members.

The trend of consolidation among physicians, hospitals, employers, healthcare insurers and other intermediaries has continued, resulting in fewer but larger customers and payers with significant bargaining power to negotiate fee arrangements with healthcare providers, including clinical laboratories. Healthcare insurers often require that clinical testing service providers accept discounted fee structures or assume all or a portion of the utilization risk associated with providing testing services to their members enrolled in highly-restricted plans through capitated payment arrangements. Under these capitated payment arrangements, we and the healthcare insurers agree to a predetermined monthly reimbursement rate for each member enrolled in a restricted plan, generally regardless of the number or cost of services provided by us. Our cost to perform testing services reimbursed under capitated payment arrangements is not materially different from our cost to perform testing services reimbursed under other arrangements with healthcare insurers. Since average reimbursement rates under capitated payment arrangements are typically less

than our overall average reimbursement rate, the testing services reimbursed under capitated payment arrangements are generally less profitable. In 2010, we derived approximately 13% of our testing volume and 4% of our clinical testing net revenues from capitated payment arrangements.

Most healthcare insurers also offer programs such as preferred provider organizations (PPOs) and consumer driven health plans that offer a greater choice of healthcare providers. Pricing for these programs is typically negotiated on a fee-for-service basis, which generally results in higher revenue per requisition than under capitation arrangements. Most of our agreements with major healthcare insurers are non-exclusive arrangements. As a result, under these non-exclusive arrangements, physicians and patients have more freedom of choice in selecting laboratories, and laboratories are likely to compete more on the basis of service and quality than they may otherwise. It is increasingly important for healthcare providers to differentiate themselves based on quality, service, convenience and unique test offerings to avoid competing on price alone.

Despite the general trend of increased choice for patients in selecting a healthcare provider, some healthcare insurers may actively seek to limit the choice of patients and physicians if they feel it will give them increased leverage to negotiate lower fees, by consolidating services with a single or limited network of contracted providers. Historically, healthcare insurers, which had limited their network of laboratory service providers, encouraged their members, and sometimes offered incentives, to utilize only contracted providers. Patients who use a non-contracted provider may have a higher co-insurance responsibility, which may result in physicians referring testing to contracted providers to minimize the expense to their patients. In cases where members choose to use a non-contracted provider, the non-contracted provider would be reimbursed at rates considered reasonable and customary. Contracted rates are generally lower than reasonable and customary rates.

We also may be a member of a complementary network. A complementary network is generally a set of contractual arrangements that a third party will maintain with various providers which provide discounted fees for the benefit of its customers. A member of a health plan may choose to access a non-contracted provider that is a member of a complementary network; if so, the provider will be reimbursed at a rate negotiated by the complementary network.

We expect that reimbursements for the diagnostic testing industry will continue to remain under pressure. Today, the federal and many state governments face serious budget deficits and healthcare spending is subject to reductions, and efforts to reduce reimbursements and stringent cost controls by government and other payers for existing tests may continue. However, we believe that as new tests are developed which either improve on the effectiveness of existing tests or provide new diagnostic capabilities, the government and other payers will add these tests as covered services, because of the importance of laboratory testing in assessing and managing the health of patients. We continue to emphasize the importance and the high value of laboratory testing with healthcare insurers and government payers at the federal and state level.

Six Sigma as a Means to Improve Quality and Operating Efficiency

The diagnostic testing industry is labor intensive. Employee compensation and benefits constitute approximately one-half of our total costs and expenses. Cost of services consists principally of costs for obtaining, transporting and testing specimens. Selling, general and administrative expenses consist principally of the costs associated with our sales and marketing efforts, billing operations (including bad debt expense), and general management and administrative support. In addition, performing diagnostic testing involves significant fixed costs for facilities and other infrastructure required to obtain, transport and test specimens. Therefore, relatively small changes in volume can have a significant impact on profitability in the short-term.

We intend to become recognized as the quality leader in the healthcare services industry through utilizing the Six Sigma approach and Lean Six Sigma principles. Six Sigma is a management approach that enhances quality and requires a thorough understanding of customer needs and experience, root cause analysis, process improvements and rigorous tracking and measuring of key metrics. Lean Six Sigma streamlines processes and eliminates waste. We utilize the Six Sigma approach and Lean Six Sigma principles to improve the quality and efficiency of our operations. We use Six Sigma to deploy best practices and implement initiatives designed to reduce the cost of our operations and to provide a better customer experience. We expect to continue deploying best practices and developing additional initiatives designed to further improve quality and the efficiency of our operations.

Growth Through Acquisition

The clinical testing industry in the United States remains fragmented and highly competitive. We expect to grow through a combination of organic and acquired growth. We expect to continue to selectively evaluate potential acquisitions of domestic clinical laboratories, both routine and esoteric, that can be integrated into our existing laboratories, thereby increasing access for patients and enabling us to reduce costs and improve efficiencies. While over the long term we believe positive industry factors in the United States diagnostic testing industry and the differentiated services we offer to our customers will enable us to grow organically, we believe there will continue to be opportunities to grow beyond our current principal business of offering clinical testing in the United States. Technology is enabling testing to be performed closer to the patient, whether in the physician s office or at the hospital bedside, in the form of point-of-care testing. Given that physicians and hospitals are primary sources for both point-of-care testing and laboratory performed tests, we believe providing both forms of testing will strengthen our relationships with customers and accelerate our growth.

Additionally, diagnostic testing in international markets, particularly developing countries, is highly fragmented and less mature. Continued expansion into point-of-care testing and international markets will diversify our revenue base, and provide increased access to fast growing markets.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions and select accounting policies that affect our reported financial results and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

While many operational aspects of our business are subject to complex federal, state and local regulations, the accounting for most of our business is generally straightforward with net revenues primarily recognized upon completion of the testing process. Our revenues are primarily comprised of a high volume of relatively low dollar transactions, and about one-half of our total costs and expenses consist of employee compensation and benefits. Due to the nature of our business, several of our accounting policies involve significant estimates and judgments:

revenues and accounts receivable associated with clinical testing;

reserves for general and professional liability claims;

reserves for other legal proceedings;

accounting for and recoverability of goodwill; and

accounting for stock-based compensation expense.

Revenues and accounts receivable associated with clinical testing

The process for estimating the ultimate collection of receivables associated with our clinical testing business involves significant assumptions and judgments. Billings for services reimbursed by third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, are generally recorded as revenues net of allowances for differences between amounts billed and the estimated receipts from such payers. Adjustments to the allowances, based on actual receipts from the third-party payers, are recorded upon settlement as an adjustment to net revenues.

We have a standardized approach to estimate and review the collectibility of our receivables based on a number of factors, including the period they have been outstanding. Historical collection and payer reimbursement experience is an integral part of the estimation process related to revenues and allowances for doubtful accounts. In addition, we regularly assess the state of our billing operations in order to identify issues, which may impact the collectibility of receivables or allowance estimates. We believe that the collectibility of our receivables is directly linked to the quality of our billing processes, most notably those related to obtaining the correct information in order to bill effectively for the services we provide. As such, we have implemented best practices to reduce the number of requisitions that we receive from healthcare providers with missing or incorrect billing information. Revisions to the allowances for doubtful accounts estimates are recorded as an adjustment to bad debt expense within selling, general and administrative expenses. We believe that our collection and allowance estimation processes, along with our close monitoring of our billing operations, help to reduce the risk associated with material revisions to reserve estimates. Less than 5% of our net accounts receivable as of December 31, 2010 were outstanding more than 150 days.

The following table shows current estimates of the percentage of our total volume of requisitions and net revenues associated with our clinical testing business during 2010 applicable to each payer group:

	Requisition Volume as % of Total Volume	Net Revenues as % of Total Clinical Laboratory Testing Net Revenues
Healthcare Insurers	46% - 51%	46% - 51%
Traditional Medicare and Medicaid Programs	15% - 20%	15% - 20%
Physicians, Hospitals, Employers and Other Monthly-Billed Clients	30% - 35%	20% - 25%
Patients	2% - 5%	4% - 10%

Healthcare insurers

Reimbursements from healthcare insurers represent approximately one-half of our clinical testing net revenues. Reimbursements from healthcare insurers are based on negotiated fee-for-service schedules and on capitated payment rates.

Receivables due from healthcare insurers represent approximately 27% of our clinical testing net accounts receivable. Substantially all of the accounts receivable due from healthcare insurers represent amounts billed under negotiated fee-for-service arrangements. We utilize a standard approach to establish allowances for doubtful accounts for such receivables, which considers the aging of the receivables and results in increased allowance requirements as the aging of the related receivables increases. Our approach also considers historical collection experience and other factors. Collection of such receivables is normally a function of providing complete and correct billing information to the healthcare insurers within the various filing deadlines. For healthcare insurers, collection typically occurs within 30 to 60 days of billing. Provided we have billed healthcare plans accurately with complete information prior to the established filing deadline, there has historically been little to no collection risk. If there has been a delay in billing, we determine if the amounts in question will likely go past the filing deadline, and if so, we will reserve accordingly for the billing.

Approximately 4% of our clinical testing net revenues are reimbursed under capitated payment arrangements, in which case the healthcare insurers typically reimburse us in the same month services are performed, essentially giving rise to no outstanding accounts receivable at month-end. If any capitated payments are not received on a timely basis, we determine the cause and make a separate determination as to whether or not the collection of the amount from the healthcare insurer is at risk and if so, would reserve accordingly.

Government payers

Payments for clinical testing services made by the government are based on fee schedules set by governmental authorities. Receivables due from government payers under the Medicare and Medicaid programs represent approximately 18% of our clinical testing net accounts receivable. Collection of such receivables is normally a function of providing the complete and correct billing information within the various filing deadlines. Collection typically occurs within 30 days of billing. Our processes for billing, collecting and estimating uncollectible amounts for receivables due from government payers, as well as the risk of non-collection, are similar to those noted above for healthcare insurers under negotiated fee-for-service arrangements. See Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion regarding amounts due from MediCal.

Client payers

Client payers include physicians, hospitals, employers and other commercial laboratories, and are billed based on a negotiated fee schedule. Receivables due from client payers represent approximately 33% of our clinical testing net accounts receivable. Credit risk and ability to pay are more of a consideration for these payers than healthcare insurers and government payers. We utilize a standard approach to establish allowances for doubtful accounts for such receivables, which considers the aging of the receivables and results in increased allowance requirements as the aging of the related receivables increase. Our approach also considers specific account reviews, historical collection experience and other factors.

Patient receivables

Patients are billed based on established patient fee schedules, subject to any limitations on fees negotiated with healthcare insurers or physicians on behalf of their patients. Receivables due from patients represent approximately 22%

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of our clinical testing net accounts receivable. Collection of receivables due from patients is subject to credit risk and ability of the patients to pay. We utilize a standard approach to establish allowances for doubtful accounts for such receivables, which considers the aging of the receivables and results in increased allowance requirements as the aging of the related receivables increases. Our approach also considers historical collection experience and other factors. Patient receivables are generally fully reserved for when the related billing reaches 210 days outstanding. Balances are automatically written off when they are sent to collection agencies. Reserves are adjusted for estimated recoveries of amounts sent to collection agencies based on historical collection experience, which is regularly monitored.

Reserves for general and professional liability claims

As a general matter, providers of clinical testing services may be subject to lawsuits alleging negligence or other similar legal claims. These suits could involve claims for substantial damages. Any professional liability litigation could also have an adverse impact on our client base and reputation. We maintain various liability insurance coverages for claims that could result from providing, or failing to provide, clinical testing services, including inaccurate testing results, and other exposures. Our insurance coverage limits our maximum exposure on individual claims; however, we are essentially self-insured for a significant portion of these claims. While the basis for claims reserves considers actuarially determined losses based upon our historical and projected loss experience, the process of analyzing, assessing and establishing reserve estimates relative to these types of claims involves a high degree of judgment. Changes in the facts and circumstances associated with claims could have a material impact on our results of operations, principally costs of services, and cash flows in the period that reserve estimates are revised or paid. Although we believe that our present reserves and insurance coverage are sufficient to cover currently estimated exposures, it is possible that we may incur liabilities in excess of our recorded reserves or insurance coverage.

Reserves for other legal proceedings

Our businesses are subject to or impacted by extensive and frequently changing laws and regulations, including inspections and audits by governmental agencies, in the United States (at both the federal and state levels), and the other jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Although we believe that we are in compliance, in all material respects, with applicable laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that a regulatory agency would not reach a different conclusion. Any noncompliance by us with applicable laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, these laws and regulations may be interpreted or applied by a prosecutorial, regulatory or judicial authority in a manner that could require us to make changes in our operations, including our pricing and/or billing practices. We have, in the past, entered into several settlement agreements with various government and private payers relating to industry-wide billing and marketing practices that had been substantially discontinued. The federal or state governments may bring additional claims based on new theories as to our practices which management believes to be in compliance with law. In addition, certain federal and state statutes, including the qui tam provisions of the federal False Claims Act, allow private individuals to bring lawsuits against healthcare companies on behalf of government or private payers alleging inappropriate billing practices. We are aware of certain pending lawsuits including class action lawsuits, and have received several subpoenas related to billing practices. See Notes 15 and 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the various legal proceedings that involve the Company.

We have a comprehensive compliance program that is intended to ensure the strict implementation and observance of all applicable laws, regulations and Company policies. Management regularly reports to the Quality, Safety & Compliance Committee of our Board of Directors regarding compliance operations. As an integral part of our compliance program, we investigate all reported or suspected failures to comply with federal and state healthcare reimbursement requirements. Any non-compliance that results in Medicare or Medicaid overpayments is reported to the government and reimbursed by us. As a result of these efforts, we have periodically identified and reported overpayments. Upon becoming aware of potential overpayments, we consider all available facts and circumstances to estimate and record the amounts to be reimbursed. While we have reimbursed these overpayments and have taken corrective action where appropriate, the government may not in each instance accept these actions as sufficient.

The process of analyzing, assessing and establishing reserve estimates relative to legal proceedings involves a high degree of judgment. Management has established reserves for legal proceedings in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Changes in facts and circumstances related to such proceedings could lead to significant revisions to reserve estimates for such matters and could have a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition in the period that reserve estimates are revised or paid.

Accounting for and recoverability of goodwill

We evaluate the recoverability and measure the potential impairment of our goodwill annually. The annual impairment test is a two-step process that begins with the estimation of the fair value of the reporting unit. The first step screens for potential impairment and the second step measures the amount of the impairment, if any. Our estimate of

fair value considers publicly available information regarding the market capitalization of our Company, as well as (i) the financial projections and future prospects of our business, including its growth opportunities and likely operational improvements, and (ii) comparable sales prices, if available. As part of the first step to assess potential impairment, we compare our estimate of fair value for the reporting unit to the book value of the reporting unit. We determine the fair value of the reporting units based on the income approach. Under the income approach, we calculate the fair value of a reporting unit based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. If the book value is greater than our estimate of fair value, we would then proceed to the second step to measure the impairment, if any. The second step compares the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying value. The implied fair value is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price paid to acquire the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit s goodwill is greater than its implied fair value, an impairment loss will be recognized in the amount of the excess. We believe our estimation methods are reasonable and reflect common valuation practices.

On a quarterly basis, we perform a review of our business to determine if events or changes in circumstances have occurred which could have a material adverse effect on the fair value of the Company and its goodwill. If such events or changes in circumstances were deemed to have occurred, we would perform an impairment test of goodwill as of the end of the quarter, consistent with the annual impairment test performed at the end of our fiscal year on December 31st, and record any noted impairment loss.

Accounting for stock-based compensation expense

We record stock-based compensation as a charge to earnings, net of the estimated impact of forfeited awards. As such, we recognize stock-based compensation cost only for those stock-based awards that are estimated to ultimately vest over their requisite service period, based on the vesting provisions of the individual grants. The process of estimating the fair value of stock-based compensation awards and recognizing stock-based compensation cost over their requisite service periods involves significant assumptions and judgments.

We estimate the fair value of stock option awards on the date of grant using a lattice-based option-valuation model which requires management to make certain assumptions regarding: (i) the expected volatility in the market price of the Company s common stock; (ii) dividend yield; (iii) risk-free interest rates; and (iv) the period of time employees are expected to hold the award prior to exercise (referred to as the expected holding period). The expected volatility under the lattice-based option-valuation model is based on the current and historical implied volatilities from traded options of our common stock. The dividend yield is based on the approved annual dividend rate in effect and current market price of the underlying common stock at the time of grant. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for bonds with maturities ranging from one month to ten years. The expected holding period of the awards granted is estimated using the historical exercise behavior of employees. In addition, we estimate the expected impact of forfeited awards and recognize stock-based compensation cost only for those awards expected to vest. We use historical experience to estimate projected forfeitures. If actual forfeiture rates are materially different from our estimates, stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what we have recorded in the current period. We periodically review actual forfeiture experience and revise our estimates, as considered necessary. The cumulative effect on current and prior periods of a change in the estimated forfeiture rate is recognized as compensation cost in earnings in the period of the revision.

The terms of our performance share unit grants allow the recipients of such awards to earn a variable number of shares based on the achievement of the performance goals specified in the awards. For performance share unit awards, the actual amount of any stock award earned is based on the compound annual growth rate of the Company s earnings per share from continuing operations over a three-year period as measured in accordance with the provisions of the Amended and Restated Quest Diagnostics Incorporated Employee Long-Term Incentive Plan. Stock-based compensation expense associated with performance share units is recognized based on management s best estimates of the achievement of the performance goals specified in such awards and the resulting number of shares that will be earned. If the actual number of performance share units earned is different from our estimates, stock-based compensation could be significantly different from what we have recorded in the current period. The cumulative effect on current and prior periods of a change in the estimated number of performance share units expected to be earned is recognized as compensation cost in earnings in the period of the revision. While the assumptions used to calculate and account for stock-based compensation awards represent management s best estimates, these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management s judgment. As a result, if revisions are made to our assumptions and estimates, our stock-based compensation expense could vary significantly from period to period. In addition, the number of awards made under our equity compensation plans, changes in the design of those plans, the price of our shares and the performance of our Company can all cause stock-based compensation expense to vary from period to period.

Results of Operations

Our clinical testing business currently represents our one reportable business segment. The clinical testing business for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 accounted for more than 90% of net revenues from continuing operations. Our other operating segments consist of our risk assessment services, clinical trials testing, healthcare information technology and diagnostic products businesses. On April 19, 2006, we decided to discontinue the operations of a test kit manufacturing subsidiary, NID. During the third quarter of 2006, we completed the wind down of NID. Therefore, the operations of NID are classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. Our business segment information is disclosed in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2009

Continuing Operations

	2010	2009	% Change Increase (decrease)
	(dollars in millions, except per share data)		
Net revenues	$ 7,368.9	$ 7,455.2	(1.2)%
Income from continuing operations	722.7	730.3	(1.0)%
Earnings per diluted share	$ 4.06	$ 3.88	4.6%

Results for the year ended December 31, 2010 reflect lower revenues, compared to the prior year, which has served to reduce income from continuing operations below the prior year level. Actions we have taken to adjust our cost structure, reduced costs for performance-based compensation, improved experience associated with professional liability claims and continued progress in reducing bad debt expense have served to partially mitigate the impact to earnings from lower revenues. Lower outstanding share counts, resulting from share repurchases, contributed $0.23 to the earnings per share improvement.

Results for the year ended December 31, 2010 include $27.0 million of pre-tax charges, or $0.09 per share, principally associated with workforce reductions in the first and fourth quarters. Of these costs, $6.4 million and $20.6 million, respectively, were included in cost of services and selling, general and administrative expenses. Results for the year ended December 31, 2010 also include a $9.6 million fourth quarter pre-tax charge, or $0.03 per share, associated with the settlement of employee litigation and a benefit of $0.12 per share, primarily associated with the favorable resolution of certain tax contingencies. In addition, we estimate that the impact of severe weather in the first quarter of 2010 adversely affected the full year comparison of operating income to the prior year by $14.3 million, or $0.05 per share.

Results for the year ended December 31, 2009 include pre-tax charges of $20.4 million, or $0.07 per share, associated with the early extinguishment of debt and $7.0 million, or $0.02 per share, associated with the write-down of an investment. These charges were offset by a $15.5 million gain, or $0.05 per share, associated with an insurance s