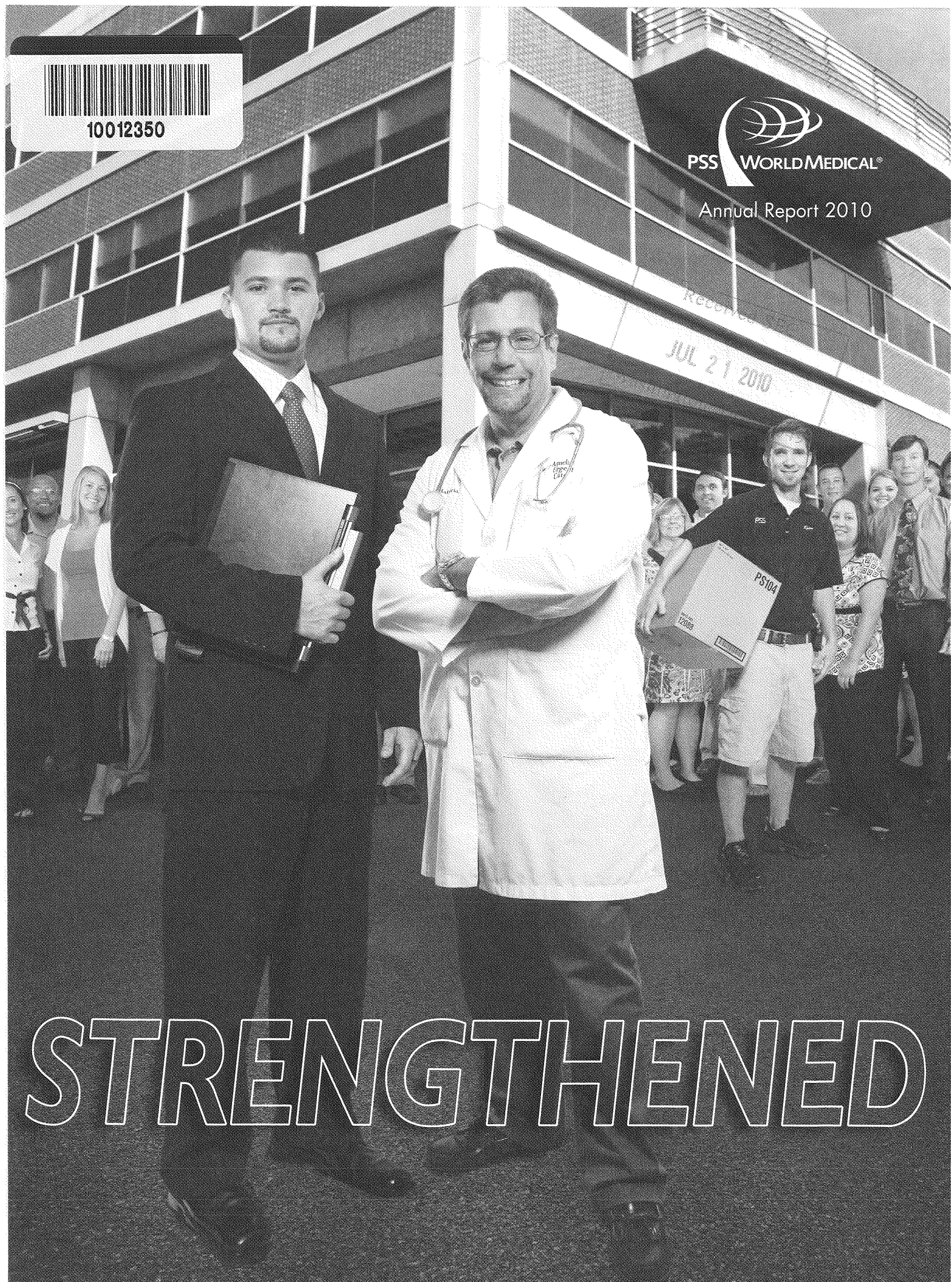


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Annual Report 2010



STRENGTHENED

CORE STRATEGIES



→ This strategy is the core of our purpose, focused on Strengthening the clinical success and financial health of our customers while helping them address their most pressing needs.



→ Our Lean strategy has become a way of life, delivering only what our customers and our people truly value.

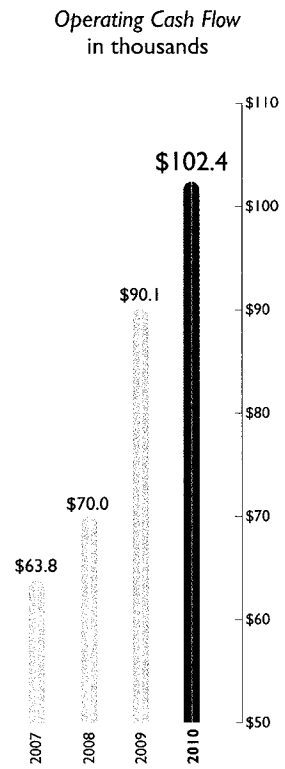
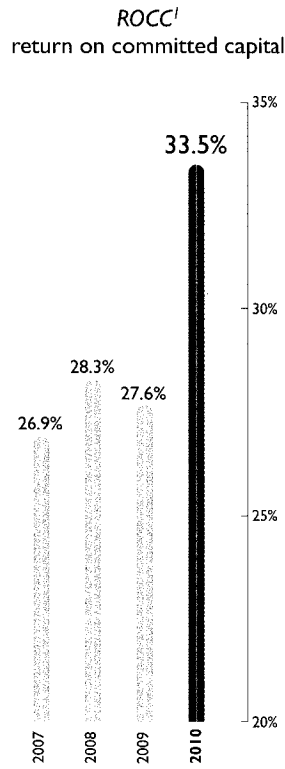
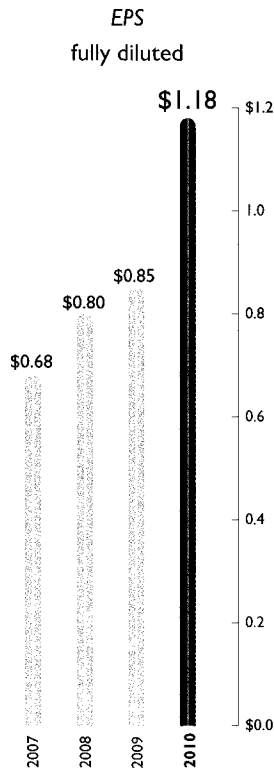


→ Designed to grow our customer base, Reach brought the Company more than 10,000 new customers in fiscal year 2010.



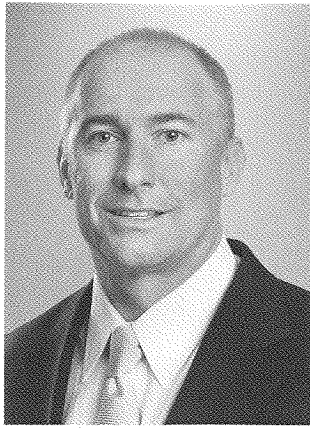
→ Our Health is focused on strengthening our company, measured by continuous improvement in profitability.

FINANCIAL RESULTS



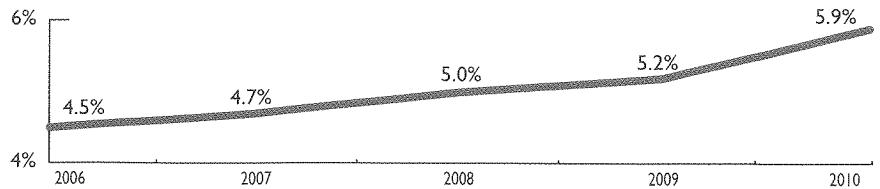
¹For endnote information, see page 90

On the Cover: PSS sales representative Jeff Dell with Dr. Dan Matricia of Amelia Urgent Care, supported by PSS World Medical employees

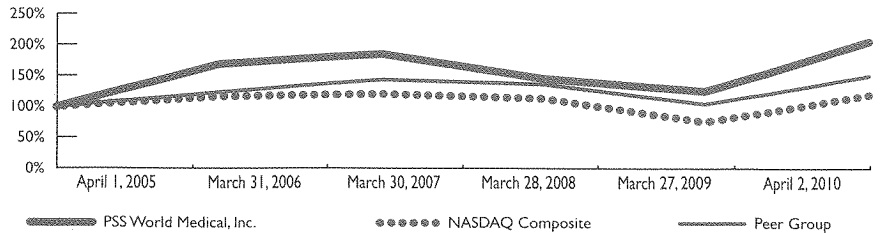


Gary Corless
President and
Chief Executive Officer
PSS World Medical, Inc.

Operating Margin



Stock Price Performance – Five-Year Cumulative Return²



For endnote information, see page 90

TO OUR FELLOW SHAREHOLDERS

Fiscal 2010 marked a superb year of achievement for PSS World Medical.

Our industry faced challenges, many of which have been well-documented over the past year. High unemployment rates have led to decreased patient utilization of the healthcare system. Many questions linger for our customers surrounding health care reform. Physician practices are consolidating or being acquired by larger practices or hospitals. Reimbursement for elder care providers is shifting to a focus on clinical outcomes.

Despite this changing and challenging environment, both of our businesses outperformed internal plans in fiscal 2010. Our business strategies were effectively deployed, leading to a milestone achievement of \$2 billion in sales for the year. As a company, our operating margin improved by 72 basis points, EPS grew by 39 percent, and return on committed capital reached an all-time high of 33.5 percent.

Our culture has never been stronger. For the second straight year, PSS World Medical was named the #1 Best Place to Work in Jacksonville, Florida by the Jacksonville Business Journal and one of the “Best Companies to Work For” in the state of Florida by *Florida Trend* magazine.

In February, David Smith, our former Chairman and CEO, left PSS World Medical after 22 years of service to our company. I would like to personally thank Dave for his dedication, leadership, and vision – without him, our company would not be where it is today. I would also like to thank

Delores Kesler, our new Chairman of the Board of Directors, for her continued commitment to PSS World Medical. Delores has been a member of our Board for over 17 years, and I look forward to working with her in building on our strong foundation and helping the Company reach new heights.

Looking ahead to fiscal 2011, our financial goals have not changed. Our EPS goal of \$1.27 to \$1.31 for fiscal 2011 is the same as we released to investors three years ago. Our objective of growing revenues at faster than our markets remains, fueled by our Reach and Strengthen strategies. Continued operating margin expansion remains a priority, with our profitability goals powered by Lean and Our Health strategies.

After completing five small acquisitions in fiscal 2010, we have a strong pipeline to increase that number this year. With small and independent distributors experiencing increased pressure and financial burden, we think the time is right to acquire synergistic businesses. Going forward, each of our businesses now has part of its performance measured by success in our acquisition strategy.

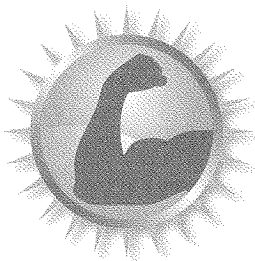
While committed to execution of our strategies, we are always looking for ways to improve and refine them. In the current environment, it is important to clearly align our purpose to the needs and goals of our customers and other stakeholders. Although we are not changing our core strategies, we are enhancing them with a new clarity, which



PSS sales representative Chris Bolton introduces SmartScan™ to a nurse at Putnam Heart Center

we have titled True North. The essence of True North is: ***Strengthening the clinical success and the financial health of caregivers by solving their biggest problems.*** True North aligns our unique competencies and competitive advantages with our customers' most pressing needs.

We have four core strategies – Strengthen, Reach, Lean, and Our Health – to help us achieve True North. All 3,700 people in our company not only know what these strategies entail, but their performance and compensation is aligned with them. We are moving as one, with an unwavering commitment to strengthening our customers, our business, and our shareholders.



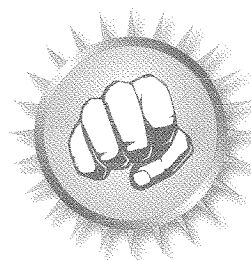
Strengthen is the strategy that is at the core of our purpose: to strengthen the clinical success and financial health of our customers. As our environment becomes increasingly complex, it is evident that delivering the right products

at the right time will not be enough to achieve our purpose.

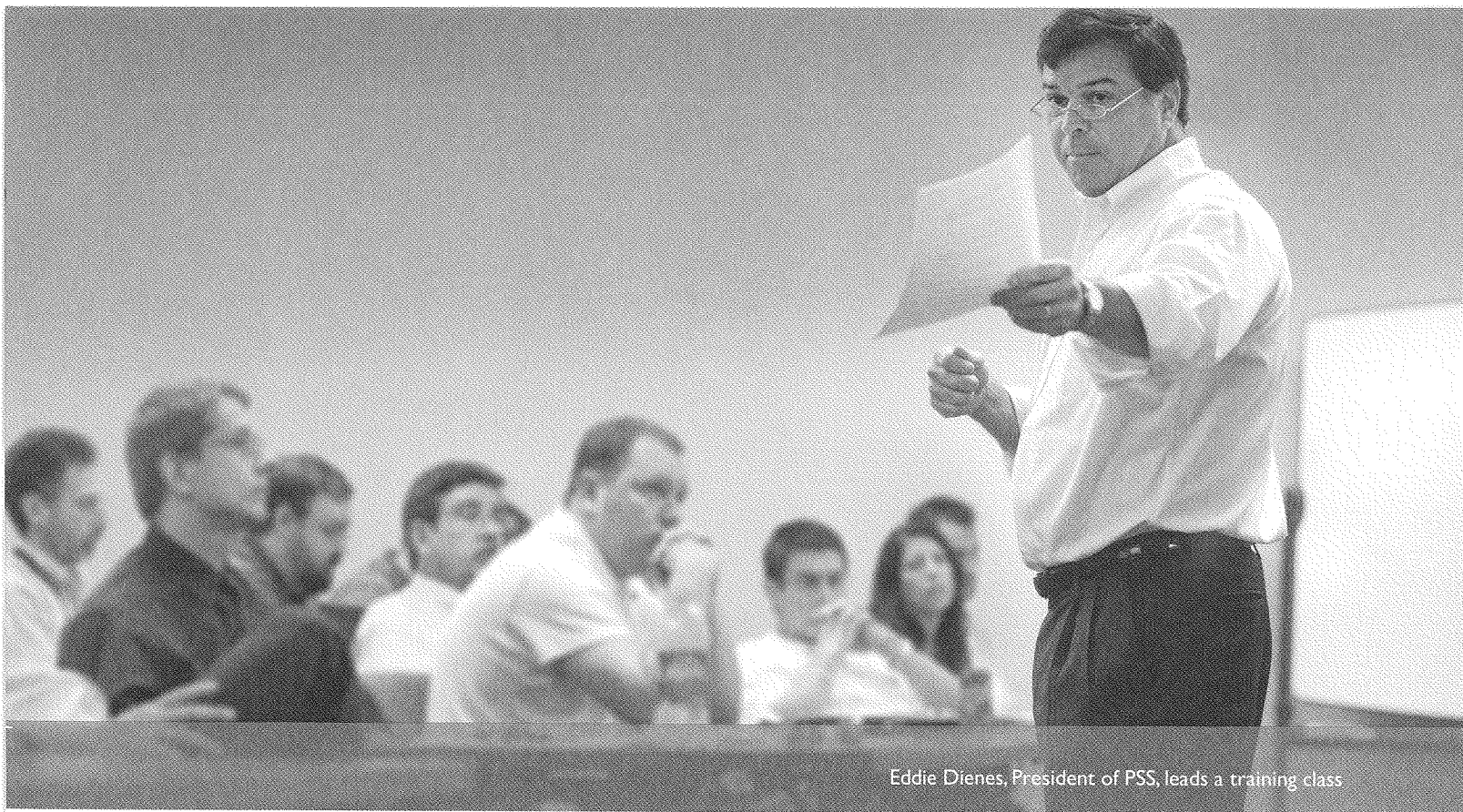
Our customers' biggest challenges have not changed, but intensified. Maintaining compensation with declining reimbursement, controlling costs that are growing faster than revenue, and solving the puzzle of healthcare information technology all remain at the forefront of our physician customers' minds. On the extended care side, we have seen a shift in focus from treating symptoms to achieving clinical

outcomes, while dealing with changing reimbursement and regulatory audits.

One of our key strengths in helping our customers control costs is our brands. Globally sourced from more than 11 countries throughout the world, PSS World Medical now has 10 of our own product brands, providing our customers with high-quality, cost-effective products. Ranging in scope from cardiology to wound care, we introduced 150 new products under our brands in fiscal 2010, using innovation and new packaging to help improve overall margin in various categories. We have made significant investments in quality assurance for our branded products, now numbering nearly 4,000, to ensure that we provide our customers with high-quality products that consistently meet their needs. We have in-sourced international product sourcing operations, opening an office in Shanghai, where we now have 14 employees who inspect all of our products before they leave the factory to ensure the high quality that we guarantee to our customers.



Reach is designed to aggressively grow our customer base. To offset lower patient utilization, along with the trend of customers buying less and fewer customers buying, we launched a multi-year campaign to acquire new customers.



Eddie Dienes, President of PSS, leads a training class

The program has been a success, teaching us even more about our customers, our market, and ourselves. Last year, Reach brought 10,000 new buying customers to PSS. Gulf South, which started the campaign considerably later in the year, brought over 300 new facilities to its customer base. The Reach strategy has reenergized our sales force. We will begin our campaign to strengthen these new customers with outstanding service and a depth of solutions to fulfill all their biggest needs.

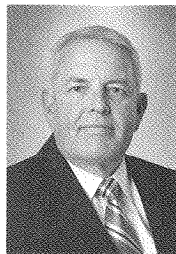
Reach also helps differentiate us in the market. We are not simply selling products, but continuing to provide solutions that increase the effectiveness, efficiency, and health of our customers' practices.

LEAN

*Empowering People To
Make a Difference...*

Lean is a strategy that refers to our focus on delivering only what our customers and our people truly value. Lean has shifted from an idea to a company-wide movement in a short period of time. While Lean is a well-known process improvement program throughout the business world, we have truly adopted it and made it our own.

Our entire organization has been trained on the basics of Lean, and it has been exciting to watch how Lean has been embraced by our people at all levels of our organization. Each branch and every department has a designated "Lean Champion" who is responsible for removing waste, streamlining



David Bronson
Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer
PSS World Medical, Inc.

→ *"Our internally-focused strategies, Lean and Our Health, are at the beginning stages of a long-term opportunity to increase operating efficiencies and operating margin across our entire organization. We look forward to continued benefits from these programs for many years."*

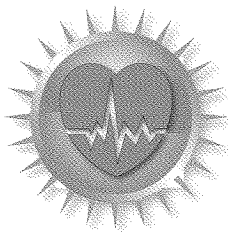
processes, delivering what our customers value, and engaging every member of the team.

We have also made a strategic investment in a new warehouse management system, using Lean principles to deliver what our customers value with the least amount of waste. This state-of-the-art technology will truly change our warehousing and distribution process, making it more efficient and effective. As we implement this system over the next several years, we will better customize our service models, monitor compliance and controls, and dramatically improve scalability.

Our "Save 300" program, which involved eliminating unnecessary process costs by all of our people (to the equivalent savings of 300 jobs), allowed us to achieve our financial goals with no layoffs last year despite the economic downturn.



PSS World Medical's redistribution center ("RDC East") in Jacksonville, Florida



Our Health is focused on our company's overall financial strength. We have educated our people about the need to control costs and have aligned their compensation with the success of Our Health. In the past year,

we expanded gross margins while lowering operating expense ratios and improving working capital management.

Our Health is, of course, also dependent on the health of our customers. Business reviews have helped our sales force identify opportunities to improve the practice health of our customers. At the same time, our sales force's commission plan has been redesigned to better align their success with the success of our customers and our company.

A key component to Our Health is having the right people in the right places, and using True North has helped us make decisions regarding our structure. We have moved to a structure of divisional presidents for each of our businesses. Eddie Dienes, a 20-year company veteran, was selected as President of PSS, while Mark Steele, a 15-year veteran, has been named President of Gulf South. Both Eddie and Mark have a demonstrated track record for building differentiated offerings, training, and executing for results.

We also expanded the roles of two of our key leaders, Kevin English and Brad Hilton, to Chief Sourcing Officer and Chief Service Officer, respectively. With the important roles that product sourcing and providing service to our customers

play in our strategies and core competencies, it is especially crucial to have two recognized leaders dedicated to those initiatives as we track toward True North.

Even with the successful execution of our strategies and a focus on True North, uncertainty, such as health care reform, continues to affect our environment. No matter what the ultimate outcome of health care reform, one thing is certain: PSS World Medical will be there for its customers, helping them maintain both the health of their patients and the health of their business.

We look forward to sharing our True North journey with you and reporting on our progress.

Gary Corless
President and CEO
PSS World Medical, Inc.



PSS World Medical 2010 annual report

→ [Form 10-K](#)

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549
.....

Form 10-K

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended April 2, 2010
or
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission file number 0-23832
.....

PSS World Medical, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

FLORIDA
(State of incorporation)

4345 Southpoint Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida
(Address of principal executive offices)

59-2280364
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

32216
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (904) 332-3000
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share

Name of Exchange on which registered
NASDAQ GS Stock Market

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 No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the 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 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 229.405 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 No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be

contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates, computed by reference to the closing price as reported on the NASDAQ GS, as of October 2, 2009 was approximately \$1,218,840,475.

The number of shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, of the Registrant outstanding at May 21, 2010, was 57,168,446.

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→ Cautionary Statements

Forward-Looking Statements

Management may from time-to-time make written or oral forward-looking statements with respect to the Company's annual or long-term goals, including statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, reports to shareholders, press releases, and other communications. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those currently anticipated or projected. Management cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any of the Company's forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "may," "could," and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that involve risks and uncertainties include, without limitation:

- Management's belief that the medical products distribution industry is expected to experience continued growth due to the aging U.S. population, increased healthcare awareness, the introduction of new medical technology, new pharmacology treatments, recently enacted health care reform legislation, and expanded third-party insurance coverage;
- Management's belief that the physician market is expected to grow, due, in part, to the shift of procedures and diagnostic testing from hospitals to alternate sites, particularly physician offices, recently enacted health care reform legislation, and expected changes in medical reimbursement rates, offset by slower growth due to economic conditions;
- Management's belief that the elder care market is expected to continue benefiting from the increasing growth rate of the U.S. elderly population and the expansion of provider care into the patient's home;
- Management's belief that the healthcare services industry will continue to be subject to extensive regulation at the federal, state, and local levels and the Company has had, and will continue to have, adequate compliance programs and controls to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations;
- Management's belief that any new legislation or regulations, or new interpretations of existing statutes and regulations, governing the manner in which the Company conducts its business could have a material adverse impact on the Company and could adversely affect its profitability;
- Management's belief that a failure of a manufacturer to comply with the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other Federal, state and local authorities, or changes in such requirements, could result in recalls, seizures, manufacturing suspensions or other interruptions in the production, supply, and sale of its products that may result in a material adverse impact on the Company's business;
- Management's belief that the Company's costs associated with complying with the various applicable federal and state statutes and regulations, as they now exist and as they may be modified, could be material;
- Management's belief that the outcome of legal proceedings or claims which are pending or known to be threatened will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, liquidity, or results of operations;
- Management's intention to retain earnings for the growth and development of the Company's business and not declare cash dividends in the immediate future;
- Management's expectation that the remaining federal and state net operating loss carryforwards will be utilized prior to their expiration date; that the Company's deferred tax assets as of April 2, 2010 will be realizable to offset the projected future taxable income, and that changes in the Company's current uncertain tax positions will not have a material impact on the results of operations or consolidated balance sheets;
- Management's expectation to make and integrate strategic business acquisitions in order to increase revenues and market share;
- Management's expectation that the overall growth in the business will be funded through a combination of cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under the revolving line of credit, capital markets, and/or other financing arrangements;
- Management's belief that the Company may seek to retire a portion of its outstanding equity through cash purchases and/or reduce its debt and may also seek to issue additional debt or equity to meet its future liquidity requirements;
- Management's intent to either renegotiate existing leases or execute new leases upon the expiration date of such agreements;
- Management's belief that the Company may in future periods negotiate settlement of payments to manufacturers in the local currency of the country providing a product which would then subject the Company to foreign currency risk;
- Management's intention to permanently reinvest undistributed earnings attributable to foreign operations;
- Management's expectation that the Company's business strategies will have a positive impact on future periods;

- Management's estimation and expectation of future payouts of long-term incentive compensation;
- Management's expectation that near term revenue growth rates will remain lower than historical growth rates, due to economic conditions and lower patient utilization; and
- Management's estimation that capital expenditures will be approximately \$20.5 million during fiscal year 2011.

In connection with the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, management is identifying important factors that could affect the Company's financial performance and could cause actual results for future periods to differ materially from any opinions or statements expressed with respect to future periods in any current statements about the Company's goals or expectations. The Company's future results could be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including those discussed in Item 1A. *Risk Factors*. In addition, all forward-looking statements are qualified by and should be read in conjunction with the risks described or referred to in Item 1A. *Risk Factors*.

Third-Party Statistical Data

This report contains estimates and other information concerning the Company's industry, including market size and growth rates, which are based on industry publications, surveys and forecasts. These estimates involve a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to these estimates. Although the Company believes the information in these industry publications, surveys and forecasts is reliable, it has not been independently verified and therefore the accuracy or completeness of the information cannot be guaranteed.

Item 1. Business

The Company

PSS World Medical, Inc. (the "Company" or "PSSI"), a Florida corporation, began operations in 1983. The Company is a national distributor of medical products and equipment, pharmaceutical products, healthcare information technology and billing services to alternate-site healthcare providers including physician offices, long-term care and assisted living facilities, home health care and hospice providers. The Company has 40 full-service distribution centers strategically located to efficiently serve all 50 states throughout the United States ("U.S."). The Company currently conducts business through two operating segments, the Physician Business and the Elder Care Business, which serve a diverse customer base. A third reporting segment, Corporate Shared Services, includes allocated and unallocated costs of corporate departments that provide services to the operating segments. For information on comparative segment revenue, segment profit and related financial information, refer to Footnote 17, *Segment Information*, of the consolidated financial statements.

PSSI is a market leader in the alternate-site customer segments it serves as a result of value-added, solutions-based marketing programs; a differentiated customer distribution and service model; a consultative sales force with extensive product, disease state, reimbursement, and supply chain knowledge; unique arrangements with manufacturers; a full line of the Company's own brand, Select Medical Products[®], and specialty brand products (collectively "Select"); innovative information systems and technologies that serve its core markets; and a culture of performance.

The Industry

According to industry estimates, the market size of the medical supply and equipment, home health care and office-administered pharmaceutical segments of the U.S. healthcare industry exceeds \$61 billion. These market segments consist of medical products, medical equipment, information systems and pharmaceutical products, which are distributed to alternate-site healthcare providers, including physician offices, long-term care and assisted living facilities, home health care providers and agencies, dental offices, and other alternate-site providers, such as outpatient surgery centers, and veterinarians. The Company's business strategy focuses on the estimated \$28 billion sub-segment of this market that includes the distribution of medical products, medical equipment, healthcare information technology and office-administered pharmaceutical products to physician offices, long-term care and assisted living facilities, home health care and hospice providers, and equipment dealers.

The medical products distribution industry is expected to experience continued growth due to the aging U.S. population, increased healthcare awareness, the introduction of new medical technology, new pharmacology treatments, recently enacted health care reform legislation, and expanded third-party insurance coverage. The elder care market is expected to benefit from the increasing growth rate of the U.S. elderly population and the expansion of provider care into the patient's home. The most recent U.S. Bureau of the Census report estimated the U.S. elderly population will more than double within the next 40 years, with Americans age 85 years and older, the population in the greatest need of long-term and elder care services, projected to more than triple during this period. The physician market is expected to grow, due, in part, to the shift of procedures and diagnostic testing from hospitals to alternate sites, particularly physician offices, recently enacted health care reform legislation, and expected changes in medical reimbursement rates, offset by slower growth due to general economic conditions.

The healthcare industry is subject to extensive governmental regulation, licensure, and operating compliance procedures. National healthcare reform has been the subject of a number of legislative initiatives by Congress and also the subject of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the "2010 Health Care Act"), signed into law by President Barack Obama. Currently, government and private insurance programs fund a significant portion of medical costs in the United States. In recent years, state budget deficits and federal and state-imposed limits on reimbursement to hospitals, long-term care and assisted living facilities, physicians, home health care and other healthcare providers have affected spending budgets in certain markets within the medical products industry. With the signing of the 2010 Health Care Act, the Company expects government funded programs will become more prevalent and as such, reimbursements may become more reliant on federal and state budgets. In addition to these changes, the nursing home and home health care industries have been impacted by shifts in operations and business strategies, facility divestitures by elder care providers, migration of patient care to private homes as well as overall general economic conditions.

The Physician Business

The Physician Business, or the Physician Sales & Service division, is a leading distributor of medical supplies, diagnostic equipment, pharmaceutical related products and healthcare information technology to alternate site healthcare providers in the U.S. based on revenues, number of physician-office customers, number and quality of sales representatives, diagnostic equipment revenues, and number of products distributed under exclusive arrangements. The Physician Business has approximately 700 sales professionals trained in

solution-focused selling, disease state management, and diagnostic and therapeutic products used by physicians.

Customers

The Physician Business distributes products to office-based physicians who specialize in internal medicine, family practice, primary care, pediatrics, OB/GYN, general practice, and other specialties. The Physician Business' target market consists of approximately 598,000 physicians practicing at approximately 234,000 offices in the United States.

Customer pricing for each product is either negotiated directly with the physician or contracted through group purchasing organizations ("GPOs"). GPOs negotiate directly with medical product manufacturers and distributors on behalf of their members, establishing exclusive or multi-supplier relationships.

Distribution Infrastructure

At April 2, 2010, the Physician Business operated a distribution network consisting of 27 full-service distribution centers, 34 break-freight locations, and 2 redistribution facilities to serve customers throughout the United States. The operations of a full-service distribution center include sales support and certain administrative functions, such as customer billing, collections, cash application, and customer service, as well as general warehousing functions, inventory management, and product delivery. Inventory purchasing is centralized at the Company's shared services segment in Jacksonville, Florida. Full-service distribution centers receive inventory directly from manufacturers and redistribution centers. The distribution centers deliver product to customers and break-freight locations on a daily basis via the Company's fleet of leased vehicles or third party transportation providers. Break-freight locations are warehouse facilities that receive packaged customer orders from full-service distribution centers and distribute them directly to customers on a daily basis. The sales channel is complemented by myPSS.com, a customer Internet ordering portal, Instant Customer Order Network ("ICON"), a laptop-based sales force automation tool which enables the Physician Business to extend customer-specific services with local market product and pricing flexibility, and "SmartScan," a handheld inventory management device that allows customers to order product electronically and provides basic inventory management functions.

Products

The Physician Business distributes approximately 158,600 different products consisting of disposable supplies, pharmaceuticals, diagnostic equipment, non-diagnostic equipment, and healthcare information technology solutions.

Branded Medical-Surgical Disposable Supplies. This product category includes a broad range of medical supplies, including paper goods, needles and syringes, gauze and wound dressings, surgical instruments, sutures, examination gloves, orthopedic soft goods, tongue blades and applicators, sterilization and intravenous solutions, specimen containers, reagents for diagnostic equipment, and diagnostic rapid test kits. The Physician Business offers a broad array of branded products sourced from various medical product manufacturers.

Select Medical-Surgical Disposable Supplies. The Company offers its own brand, Select, in connection with its strategy of sourcing through global channels to drive enhanced customer satisfaction and profitability. The Select product category includes a broad range of medical supplies, including paper goods, needles and syringes, gauze and wound dressings, surgical instruments, sutures, examination gloves, orthopedic soft goods, tongue blades and applicators, sterilization products, specimen containers, diagnostic equipment reagents, and diagnostic rapid test kits.

Pharmaceutical Products. This product category includes various vaccines, injectables, inhalants, topicals, ophthalmic ointments and solutions, otic solutions and oral analgesics, antacids and antibiotics, and controlled pharmaceutical products, which are used or administered in the physician's office. Controlled pharmaceutical products include injectable anesthesia agents, narcotics, and pain management drugs.

Diagnostic Equipment. This product category includes various equipment lines such as blood chemistry analyzers, automated cell and differential counters, immunoassay analyzers, bone densitometers, electrocardiograph monitors and defibrillators, cardiac stress systems, cardiac and OB/GYN ultrasound, holter monitors, flexible sigmoidoscopy scopes, and microscopes. Sales of certain diagnostic equipment generate recurring orders of disposable diagnostic reagents consumed in the operation of the equipment.

Non-Diagnostic Equipment. This product category includes all other equipment used in a medical practice such as aesthetic lasers, autoclaves, examination tables, medical scales, and furniture.

Healthcare Information Technology. This product category includes healthcare information technology products and services designed to improve the accuracy, efficiency, and effectiveness of physician business practices.

Competition

The Physician Business operates in a highly competitive industry where products and services are readily available to customers from a number of manufacturers, distributors, and suppliers. Competitors of the Physician Business include large, national,

full-line distributors, many smaller regional and local distributors, and manufacturers who sell directly to customers. Competitive factors within the medical/surgical supply distribution industry include pricing, product availability, sales force capabilities, delivery time, electronic commerce capabilities and relationships with customers, and the ability to meet customer-specific requirements.

The Elder Care Business

The Elder Care Business, or the Gulf South Medical Supply, Inc. division, is a national distributor of medical supplies and related products and solutions to the long-term and elder care industry in the United States. The Elder Care Business serves the nursing home, home care and hospice industries, as well as the assisted living market segment. In addition, the Elder Care Business also provides Medicare Part B billing services, either on a fee-for-service or a full-assignment basis and Medicaid billing services to the assisted living market. The home care industry refers to providers (companies, agencies, and care givers) of medical services, medical supplies, and equipment to patients in a home or residential setting. The Elder Care Business has approximately 150 sales professionals.

Customers

The Elder Care Business's target market consists of approximately 40,000 independent, regional, and national nursing home facilities, home health agencies, assisted living centers, hospices, and home medical equipment dealers. Approximately 15%, 14%, and 15%, of the Elder Care Business' net sales for fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, represent sales to its largest five customers.

Distribution Infrastructure

At April 2, 2010, the Elder Care Business operated a distribution network consisting of 13 full-service distribution centers, 7 break-freight locations, 6 ancillary service centers, and 2 redistribution centers, which serve customers throughout the United States. The operations of a full-service distribution center include general warehousing functions such as inventory management, warehouse management, and product delivery directly to customers on a daily basis. Full-service distribution centers receive inventory directly from manufacturers and redistribution centers and distribute product to customers and break-freight locations. Break-freight locations receive packaged customer orders from full-service distribution centers and distribute them directly to customers on a daily basis. Product is delivered using either the Company's fleet of leased delivery vehicles or third party transportation providers. Accounts receivable collections, cash application, customer billing, and inventory purchasing are centralized in the Company's shared services segment in Jacksonville, Florida,

while customer order processing, customer service, and sales support are centralized in Jackson, Mississippi. Coupled with a team of sales professionals, myGSONline, an automated customer Internet platform, and SmartScan, the Elder Care Business provides service to customers ranging from nursing homes to providers of home health, hospice, sub-acute, rehabilitation, and transitional care.

Products

The Elder Care Business distributes approximately 47,100 different medical and related products consisting of medical supplies, incontinent supplies and personal care items, enteral feeding supplies, point of care testing devices, advanced wound care, home medical equipment, and other supplies required by the long-term care patient. The Elder Care Business offers a broad array of branded products from various manufacturers. In addition, the Company offers its own brand, Select, in connection with its strategy of sourcing through global channels to drive enhanced customer satisfaction and profitability.

Services

The Elder Care Business, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Proclaim, Inc., provides Medicare Part B billing services on a fee-for-service or a full-assignment basis and Medicaid billing services to the nursing home and assisted living market.

Competition

The Elder Care Business operates in a highly competitive industry where products and services are readily available to customers from a number of manufacturers, distributors, suppliers, and service providers. Competitors of the Elder Care Business include large, multinational, full-line distributors, many smaller regional and local distributors, manufacturers who sell directly to customers, and Medicare Part B billing service providers. Competitive factors within the long-term and elder care industry include pricing, product availability, delivery time, electronic commerce capabilities, and the ability to meet customer-specific requirements.

Shared Services

The Company's Shared Services segment consists of business units providing administrative services for the operating segments by providing standardized service delivery at an efficient operating cost. Shared Services includes executive and administrative services; accounting and finance; information technology development and support; shared operations management; legal; regulatory compliance; human resources, training and development, and

payroll administration; supplier management; sourcing of inventory and non-inventory products and services; and other operating activities. Shared Services allocates a portion of its operating costs and interest expense to the operating segments. The allocation of shared operating costs is generally proportionate to the revenues of each operating segment. Interest expense is allocated based on an internal carrying value of historical capital used to acquire or develop the operating segments' operations.

Supplier Relationships

Supplier relationships are an integral part of the Company's businesses. Sales support, performance incentives, product literature, samples, demonstration units, training, marketing intelligence, distributor discounts and rebates, and new products are important elements of developing successful supplier relationships. The Company seeks to increase profitability by purchasing certain medical supplies, pharmaceutical products, and equipment at the lowest available price through volume discounts, rebates and product line consolidation under contracts with terms negotiated by the supplier management group.

The Company pursues opportunities to market and sell medical equipment and supplies through unique or exclusive marketing arrangements. Manufacturers of medical supplies and diagnostic equipment often seek to optimize the number of distributors selling their products to end users in order to reduce the cost associated with marketing and field sales support. The Company has been successful in obtaining unique or exclusive arrangements to sell certain products based on the size of its sales force and effectiveness of its marketing program.

Global Product Sourcing

The Company's global sourcing strategy involves identifying and contracting with foreign manufacturers for the production of products marketed under Select Medical Products, and other specialty brands, according to the Company's specifications. As of April 2, 2010, the Company had approximately \$42.0 million of globally-sourced product inventory, which represented approximately 1,550 SKUs and 210 product categories. These products were sourced from over 90 manufacturers located in China, Thailand, Malaysia, India, Poland, Cambodia, South Korea, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Indonesia, and South Africa.

The Company's global sourcing activities include identification of manufacturers in foreign locations, selection and specification of products to be manufactured, management of quality assurance programs and controls, and alignment of product availability and customer needs. The Company's global sourcing team, located in

U.S. and foreign locations, consists of fully dedicated functional experts in areas such as product development, global sourcing, logistics, supply chain design and management, supplier relations, product management, quality assurance and quality control.

Information Systems

The Physician and Elder Care Businesses operate the Oracle JD Edwards XE platform ("JDE") at all distribution centers. The Company's controlled pharmaceutical operations uses a separate version of JD Edwards XE customized to provide compliance with DEA and FDA regulations.

12 Supply Chain Management ("SCM") enables the Company to plan and execute inventory management processes, and service business processes across multiple locations to increase customer satisfaction and profitability. 12 SCM enables the Company to reduce operating inventory stocking levels, improve fill rates, increase operating inventory turnover, and increase cash flow from operations.

The Physician Business' laptop-based sales-force automation application, known as "ICON", carries customer order history and accounts receivable detail, reflects on-hand inventory quantities for the local distribution center, and transmits orders over a secure wireless network. The Physician Business' internet portal, myPSS.com, provides its customers with sales history, accounts receivable detail, available inventory and supports a number of ordering methods. Approximately 70% of customer orders in the Physician Business are received via ICON or myPSS.com.

The Elder Care Business' internet portal, myGSONline.com, provides its customers with sales history, accounts receivable detail, available inventory and supports a number of ordering methods. As a result, the Elder Care Business is an industry leader in eCommerce transactions. Approximately 84% of customer orders in the Elder Care Business are electronic orders.

Online order processing is supplemented in the Physician Business and Elder Care Business with "SmartScan," a handheld inventory management device that allows customers to order product electronically and provides basic inventory management functions. This device accounts for approximately 6% and 1% of customer orders for the Physician Business and Elder Care Business, respectively.

During fiscal year 2010, the Company began the implementation of a warehouse management system ("WMS"), licensed from Red Prairie, to streamline warehouse management, enhance inventory controls and improve customer service. During fiscal year 2010, the Company also implemented a contracts and rebates administration system based on technology licensed from SAP. This new system provides enhanced visibility into various customer contract

scenarios and is intended to reduce rebate denials and operating costs associated with the administration of vendor rebate contracts.

Regulatory Matters

General

Federal, state, local and foreign government agencies extensively regulate the distribution and sale of medical devices, medical supplies and pharmaceutical products and the billing of government sponsored healthcare programs. Applicable federal, state and foreign statutes and regulations require the Company to meet various standards relating to, among other things, licensure, personnel, physical security, maintenance of proper records, privacy of health information, maintenance and repair of equipment, and quality assurance programs.

The Company's costs associated with complying with the various applicable federal and state statutes and regulations, as they now exist and as they may be modified, could be material. Although the Company intends to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, many of them have been recently enacted, are broadly worded, and have not been interpreted by regulators and the courts. Consequently, they have been and may continue to be interpreted or applied by governmental authorities in a manner that differs from the Company's interpretation, which has required and could continue to require the Company to make changes in its operating procedures and increase operating costs. Future allegations by a state or the federal government that the Company has not complied with these laws could have a material adverse impact on the Company. If it is determined that the Company has not complied with these laws, or if the Company enters into settlement agreements to resolve allegations of non-compliance, the Company could be required to make settlement payments, quarantine or destroy inventory, or be subject to civil and criminal penalties, including fines and the loss of licenses or its ability to participate in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal and state healthcare programs. In addition, the enforcement of these laws and regulations has increased and is expected to increase in the future. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse impact on the Company. The Company believes that the healthcare services industry will continue to be subject to extensive regulation and enforcement at the federal, state, local and foreign levels.

The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987, Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990, Controlled Substances Act and Various State Regulations

The Company's business is subject to regulation under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987, the Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990, and state laws applicable to the manufacture, importation and distribution of

medical devices and over-the-counter pharmaceutical products, as well as the distribution of prescription pharmaceutical products. In addition, the Company is subject to regulations issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), the Drug Enforcement Administration, and comparable state agencies.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act generally regulates the manufacture and importation of drugs and medical devices shipped via interstate commerce, including such matters as labeling, packaging, storage, and handling of such products. The Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987, which amended the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, establishes certain requirements applicable to the wholesale distribution of prescription drugs, including the requirement that wholesale drug distributors be registered with the Secretary of Health and Human Services or be licensed in each state in which business is conducted in accordance with federally established guidelines on storage, handling, and records maintenance. The Safe Medical Devices Act of 1990 imposes certain reporting requirements on distributors in the event of an incident involving serious illness, injury, or death caused by a medical device. The Company is also required to maintain licenses and permits for the distribution of pharmaceutical products and medical devices under the laws of the states in which it operates.

Healthcare Fraud and Abuse Laws

The Company is subject to extensive local, state and federal laws and regulations relating to healthcare fraud and abuse. Federal and state governments continue to scrutinize potentially fraudulent practices in the healthcare industry in an attempt to minimize the cost that such practices have on Medicare, Medicaid and other government healthcare programs. Under Medicare, Medicaid, and other government-funded healthcare programs, federal and state governments enforce a Federal law called the Anti-Kickback Statute. The Anti-Kickback Statute, and the related regulations prohibits any person from offering, paying, soliciting or receiving anything of value to or from another person to induce the referral of business, including the sale or purchase of items or services covered by Medicare, Medicaid, or other federally subsidized programs. Many states also have similar anti-kickback statutes.

State and Federal Drug Pedigree Laws

Several states have enacted or proposed laws and regulations designed to protect the integrity of the supply channel. For example, Florida and other states have implemented drug pedigree requirements that require prescription drugs to be distributed with records or information documenting the prior distribution of the drug back to the manufacturers. In addition, California has proposed legislation that will require the implementation of an electronic drug pedigree system that provides "track and trace" chain of custody technologies, such as radio frequency identification, or RFID, technologies by January 1, 2016 for wholesale distributors.

There have been increasing efforts by various levels of government to regulate the pharmaceutical distribution system in order to prevent the introduction of counterfeit, adulterated or misbranded pharmaceuticals into the distribution system. At the federal level, the FDA issued final regulations pursuant to the Prescription Drug Marketing Act that became effective in December 2006. The regulations impose drug pedigree and other chain of custody requirements that increase the costs and/or burden of selling our products and handling product returns. There is currently a case pending in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District Court of New York enjoining the implementation of some of the federal drug pedigree requirements, in response to a case initiated by secondary distributors. Moreover, the United States Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 requires the FDA to establish standards to provide for the development of a standardized numerical identifier and include track and trace or authentication technologies, such as RFID and other technologies. In the future, Congress may implement legislation that would revise and expand the federal pedigree requirements. If enacted, these pedigree requirements could preempt existing state pedigree requirements and the Company may have to adopt or modify its operations to initiate and transmit electronically-coded pedigree information concerning the purchase and transmittal of prescription drugs in all 50 states.

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and its implementing regulations (collectively, "HIPAA") establishes (i) national standards for some types of electronic health information transactions and the data elements used in those transactions, (ii) standards to protect the privacy of individually identifiable health information ("PHI"), and (iii) security standards to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of health information. Health plans, health care clearinghouses and most health care providers, including the Company, are "Covered Entities" subject to HIPAA.

The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act of 2009 ("HITECH"), signed into law on February 17, 2009, dramatically expanded, among other things, (i) the scope of HIPAA to now apply directly to "business associates," or independent contractors who receive or obtain PHI in connection with providing a service to a covered entity, including information exchange organizations, medical suppliers that ship to patient's homes, and third-party billing service providers, (ii) substantive security and privacy obligations, including new federal security breach notification requirements to affected individuals of certain breaches of unsecured PHI, and (iii) the civil and criminal penalties that may be imposed for HIPAA violations. The HITECH Act may have a significant impact on the duties, responsibilities and liabilities of our organization, particularly with regards to HIPAA compliance.

Other Laws

The Company is subject to various additional federal, state and local laws, and regulations in the United States, relating to the safe working conditions and the sales, use and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances. In addition, laws that affect our foreign operations include U.S. and international import and export laws and regulations that require that the Company abide by certain standards relating to the importation and exportation of finished goods, raw materials, and supplies, and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Furthermore, the Department of Transportation regulates the conveyance of regulated materials, both in Company-leased delivery vehicles and via common carrier.

Impact of Changes in Healthcare Legislation

Federal, state and foreign laws and regulations affecting the Company's business are subject to change. The Company cannot predict what impact, if any, such changes might have on its business. Any new legislation or regulations, or new interpretations of existing statutes and regulations, governing the manner in which the Company conducts its business could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its results of operations.

The extensive federal and state laws and regulations described above apply not only to the Company, but also to the manufacturers which supply the products distributed by the Company and the Company's physician and other healthcare customers. For instance, medical product and device manufacturers are subject to design, manufacturing, labeling, promotion and advertising standards imposed on, as well as registration and reporting requirements regarding, their facilities and products. Likewise, pharmaceutical manufacturers are subject to development, manufacturing and distribution regulation by the FDA, the Drug Enforcement Administration and other federal, state and local authorities. Failure of a manufacturer to comply with these requirements, or changes in such requirements, could result in recalls, seizures, manufacturing suspensions or other interruptions in the production, supply, and sale of its products. Such interruptions may result in a material adverse impact on the Company's business. Similarly, changes in the extensive regulations or in their interpretation or enforcement applicable to the Company's customers could adversely impact the Company's business in ways which are difficult for the Company to predict.

See Item 1A "Risk Factors" for a discussion of additional regulatory developments that may affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Proprietary Rights

The Company has registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office the marks PSS WORLD MEDICAL (and

Design), PSS, PSS ADVANTAGE CLUB THE ADVANTAGE IS SAVING YOU MONEY (and Design), ANSWERS (and Design), SMARTSCAN, PHYSICIAN SELECT, NIGHTINGALE, SOUTHERN ANESTHESIA & SURGICAL, INC. (and Design), ADVANCE PLUS + SOUTHERN ANESTHESIA & SURGICAL, Inc. (and Design), GULF SOUTH MEDICAL SUPPLY (and Design), SELECT MEDICAL PRODUCTS (and Design) and SELECT MEDICAL PRODUCTS PSS GULF SOUTH MEDICAL SUPPLY (and Design), among others. The Company's trademarks generally have a term of ten years. The Company believes that the PSS World Medical, Physician Sales & Service, and Gulf South Medical Supply names are well recognized in the medical supply industry and by healthcare providers and, therefore, are valuable assets of the Company.

Employees

As of April 2, 2010, the Company employed approximately 3,650 full-time and part-time employees. The Company believes ongoing employee training is critical to its success and, accordingly, invests significant resources in training, continuing professional education and leadership development. In support of the Company's mission statement and commitment to being the employer of choice, the Company offers both online and instructor-led training. The Company's Center for Career Development ("CCD") utilizes an Internet-based, enterprise-wide learning management system, "CCD Online," which is designed to provide a comprehensive learning environment and in-depth training for every employee. At April 2, 2010, there were approximately 112 online classes available to employees and since its inception in 2001, employees have completed over 178,000 classes online. The Company conducted 52 classes and trained over 1,250 employees in instructor-led classroom sessions during fiscal year 2010. Management believes that relations with employees are strong and the Company's long-term success depends upon its employees, including its sales professionals.

Available Information

The Company files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Any documents that have been filed with the SEC may be read or copied, at prescribed rates contingent upon a written request, at its Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. These documents are also filed with the SEC electronically and are accessible on the SEC's Internet website found at www.sec.gov. Copies of materials filed with the SEC may also be obtained free of charge from the Company's Internet website found at www.pssworldmedical.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

The Company's Code of Ethics, Audit Committee Charter, and Corporate Governance Committee Charter are available to the public free of charge in the Investor Relations section of the Company's website www.pssworldmedical.com or may be obtained by writing to: PSS World Medical, Inc., Investor Relations, 4345 Southpoint Blvd., Jacksonville, Florida 32216. The Company intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Ethics (to the extent applicable to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, or principal accounting officer) on its website.

Item 1a. Risk Factors

The Company's continued success depends on management's ability to identify, prioritize and appropriately manage a wide range of enterprise risk exposures. Readers should carefully consider each of the following risks and additional information set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These risks and other factors may affect forward-looking statements, including those made by the Company in this document or elsewhere, such as in earnings release web casts, investor conference presentations, or press releases. The risks and uncertainties described herein may not be the only ones facing the Company and are not organized in order of priority. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to management or that management currently believes to be immaterial may also adversely affect the Company's business. If any of the following risks and uncertainties develop into actual events, it could materially affect the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations, cause the trading price of the Company's common stock to decline materially, or cause actual results to differ materially from those expected.

General economic conditions, including the current global economic slowdown and other events in the global economy may materially adversely impact the Company's operating results.

Current and future economic conditions and other factors including consumer confidence, employment levels, interest rates, tax rates, consumer debt levels, the threat or outbreak of terrorism, recent developments relating to the indebtedness of foreign nations, fuel and energy costs, the availability of consumer credit, and the impact of state and federal budget deficits on Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement can reduce consumer spending or change consumer purchasing habits. The current global economy has and may continue to materially adversely affect consumer spending habits and our operating results.

Trends in healthcare spending and competitive bidding as well as the recently enacted healthcare reform legislation may impact the Company's results of operations.

A significant portion of medical costs in the United States are funded by government and private insurance programs, such as

Medicare, Medicaid, and corporate health insurance plans. In recent years, government-imposed limits on reimbursement to hospitals, physicians, nursing homes, home health providers, and other healthcare providers have significantly impacted spending in certain markets within the medical-products industry. Future changes in Medicare and state administered Medicaid programs may limit payments to providers and customers served by the Company. Significant reductions in reimbursement levels and adjustments, in combination with rising costs, may negatively impact customers' financial health and liquidity and may negatively affect the Company's results of operations. Additionally, the Company's Medicare Part B billing services are subject to a competitive bidding process. The inability of the Company to successfully compete in this environment could impact the Company's net sales and results of operations.

Health care reform is a key priority of the current Presidential Administration. The recently enacted Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and Reconciliation Act of 2010 includes increased availability of insurance, provisions for health care information technology, increased efficiencies in Medicare and Medicaid, and provisions for increased taxes on medical devices. It is unclear at this time what impact such laws and regulations will have on the purchasing patterns of the Company's customers, and as a result, the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Numerous factors, many of which cannot be controlled by the Company, may cause the Company's net sales and results of operations to fluctuate, which may adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock.

The Company's net sales and operating results may fluctuate as a result of many factors, some of which are out of the Company's control, including:

- general economic conditions;
- demand for the products and services offered by the Company;
- introduction of new products and services offered by the Company and its competitors;
- seasonal and pandemic vaccine sales;
- retention of sales representatives and other key employees;
- acquisitions, dispositions, or other investments by the Company;
- changes in manufacturers' pricing policies, contract terms and distribution strategies;
- changes in the level of operating expenses;
- changes in estimates used by management;
- unfavorable media reports and/or press coverage of the Company;

- changes in the Company's business strategies, or those of its competitors;
- product supply shortages;
- product recalls by manufacturers;
- inventory valuation adjustments;
- changes in product mix;
- fuel costs and third party shipping rates;
- costs associated with the Company's self-funded medical insurance program;
- inclement weather;
- disruptions resulting from implementing strategic business plans;
- disruptions resulting from implementing enterprise resource planning ("ERP") systems;
- the number of selling days in a period; and
- changes by the government, including healthcare reform, changes in reimbursement rates to providers, regulatory requirements, and taxes related to the distribution of medical and pharmaceutical products.

Accordingly, management believes that period-to-period comparisons of the results of operations should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance because these factors may cause the Company's results of operations to be below analysts' and investors' expectations in certain future periods. This could materially and adversely affect the trading price of the Company's common stock.

The viability of the Company's customers may be threatened by various factors.

The Company could be negatively impacted if customers experience disruptions resulting from tighter capital and credit markets or a loss of patient revenue due to changes in the general economy. As a result, customers may modify, delay or cancel plans to purchase the Company's products or services. Additionally, if customers' operating and financial performance deteriorate, or if they are unable to make scheduled payments or obtain credit, customers may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable owed to the Company. Any inability of customers to pay for products and services, may adversely affect the Company's earnings and cash flow.

The Company's customers are also impacted by increasing costs of malpractice claims and liability insurance. Insurance rates for customers of the Elder Care and Physician Businesses have greatly increased and many of the Company's customers may be adversely affected which, in turn, could affect their profitability. As a result, customer financial viability may adversely impact the Company's financial condition, net sales, results of operations, and cash flows from operations.

The Company may not be able to continue to successfully compete with other medical supply companies and direct manufacturers.

Consolidation within the healthcare industry has resulted in increased competition by direct manufacturers, large national distributors, and drug wholesalers, and may result in lower customer pricing and/or higher operating costs. Additionally, physician practice acquisitions by hospitals may erode the Company's customer base. Continued consolidation in the healthcare industry could result in the following:

- competitors obtaining exclusive rights to market products to the Company's customers;
- potential new entrants to the markets the Company serves;
- national hospital distributors, drug wholesale distributors, and healthcare manufacturers may focus their efforts more directly on the Company's markets;
- hospitals forming alliances with long-term care facilities or physician practices to create integrated healthcare networks which may look to hospital distributors and manufacturers to supply their affiliates; and
- provider networks created through consolidation among physician provider groups, long-term care facilities, and other alternate site providers may shift purchasing decisions to entities or persons with whom the Company has no current relationship.

Additionally, the medical supply distribution market is highly competitive. The Company's results of operations could be materially adversely affected if competitors lower prices of products similar to those distributed by the Company. Principal competitors of the Company include full-line and full-service, multi-market medical distributors, internet distributors, and direct selling manufacturers, many of which have a national presence. The Company also faces significant competition from regional and local distributors, tele-marketing firms, internet companies, and mail order firms. The Company's competitors may have the following strengths:

- sales representatives competing directly with the Company;
- capability to market products directly to the Company's customers;
- access to products distributed by the Company from various suppliers;
- substantially greater financial resources than the Company; and
- lower product and operating costs.

There can be no assurance the Company will maintain operating margins and customer relationships and avoid increased competition and significant pricing pressure in the future if medical supply distributor consolidations, acquisitions of the Company's customers by hospitals, and other customer consolidations occur. If the

Company is unable to compete successfully with other medical supply distributors and direct manufacturers, the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The Company's future operating results can be affected by its relationships with its customers, sales representatives, and senior management team.

The Company's ability to retain existing customers and attract new customers is dependent upon hiring and retaining sales representatives. Customer relationships are at risk if a sales representative ceases employment with the Company, particularly where the representative seeks employment with a competitor. The Company has increased the use of employment agreements containing restrictive covenants, which protect the Company's legitimate business interests. However, these agreements have not been obtained for all sales representatives. In addition, the terms of these agreements, in certain states, may not be enforceable. The inability to adequately hire or retain sales representatives could limit the Company's ability to expand its business and increase sales.

The Company's success depends largely on the efforts and abilities of senior management, particularly the executive management team, as well as operations and sales managers at each distribution center because of the decentralized operating structure. During fiscal year 2010, the Company made certain changes to its executive team, including the promotion of a new Chief Executive Officer. In addition, management reestablished the offices of President for its Physician Business and Elder Care Business and made other non-executive management changes.

Although the Company maintains key man life insurance for certain officers, the loss of services of one or more of its members of senior management or the inability of the new management team to successfully execute the Company's strategies may adversely affect the Company's business. In addition, the Company may not be successful in attracting and retaining other key personnel.

The Company relies extensively on its relationships, significant distribution agreements and other purchasing arrangements with suppliers.

The Company has distribution agreements and other purchasing arrangements with approximately 1,800 suppliers. The Company relies on these suppliers to manufacture and/or supply products for and to the Company for resale to the Company's customers. If any distribution agreement or other purchasing arrangement between the Company and a supplier expires or is terminated, if the Company fails to meet the minimum requirements under the agreement, or if the Company and any supplier otherwise cease conducting business with each other, then the Company's net sales and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

Since the Company does not manufacture many of the products it sells, it is dependent on vendors and manufacturers for the supply of products. The Company relies on suppliers to provide, among other things:

- field sales representatives' technical and selling support;
- acceptable purchasing, pricing, and delivery terms;
- sales performance incentives;
- vendor rebates for inventory purchases or sales volume;
- vendor incentives;
- financial support of sales and marketing programs;
- promotional materials; and
- product availability.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in maintaining good relations with its suppliers. The Company's global sourcing strategy may threaten or endanger relations with certain suppliers. Additionally, there can be no assurance that the Company will meet forecasted inventory purchases, sales volume, or other criteria required to obtain the benefits outlined in the agreement.

Cost increases for the Company's products may impact the Company's results of operations.

Some of the Company's suppliers have and may continue to accelerate cost increases for products distributed by the Company. While the Company is taking steps to mitigate the effect of these cost increases, there can be no assurance that these cost increases will not materially adversely impact the Company's net sales, gross margins, financial conditions, and results of operations.

The Company may face increasing competitive pricing pressures on sales to its customers.

The Company's business strategy may not mitigate the effect of pricing pressures, which could adversely impact the Company's net sales, gross margins, and results of operations. As a result of the current economic environment, the Company has experienced increased pressure on the price of its products and services, which may continue into future periods.

Additionally, sales to large accounts and provider groups, especially in the long-term care market, represent a significant portion of the Company's revenue base. Competitive pricing pressures may increase due to:

- change in ownership;
- additional negotiating leverage of large customers;
- supplier agreements containing volume discounts;
- service specifications;
- financial health of customers;
- activity of competitors; and
- activity of group purchasing organizations ("GPO").

Expansion of GPO or hospital purchasing power and the multi-tiered costing structure may place the Company at a competitive disadvantage.

The medical-products industry is subject to a multi-tiered costing structure, which can vary by manufacturer and/or product. Under this structure, certain institutions can obtain more favorable prices for medical products than the Company. The multi-tiered costing structure continues to expand as many large integrated healthcare providers and others with significant purchasing power, such as GPOs, demand more favorable pricing terms. This may threaten the Company's ability to compete effectively, which would in turn negatively impact the Company's results of operations. Although the Company is seeking to obtain similar terms from manufacturers and obtain access to lower prices demanded by GPO contracts or other contracts, management cannot assure such terms will be obtained or contracts will be executed.

The Company accesses multi-tiered priced products from other distributors at prices lower than the manufacturers' list prices.

The reduction of availability of lower-priced product costs could negatively impact the Company's gross margins. There are currently legal challenges that may impair the ability of companies across all industries to buy products from parties other than the original manufacturer. If the Company cannot obtain prices from other distributors that are lower than the manufacturers' list prices, the Company's gross margin and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The operating costs of the Company's delivery fleet could increase due to fuel price fluctuations and/or service interruptions by third parties.

The Company's operating costs are affected by fluctuations in the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel. Products are delivered to customers either by the Company-leased delivery fleet or third party transportation providers. The Physician and Elder Care Businesses currently operate a delivery fleet of approximately 650 vehicles and management considers utilization of this fleet to be one of the Company's competitive advantages. Significant fluctuations in the cost of fuel have impacted the Company's cost to deliver product to customers and the operating costs of transportation providers. Some common carriers have passed increases through to the Company in the form of a fuel surcharge, which had an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations. In addition, significant increases in the cost of fuel may increase the cost of product obtained from suppliers due to increased inbound freight costs as well as increased shipping costs for globally sourced product. Similarly, strikes or other service interruptions by third party transportation providers may cause an increase in the Company's operating expenses and adversely affect the Company's ability to deliver products on a timely basis.

Management anticipates fluctuations in fuel costs may impact gross margin, the cost to deliver, or expected improvements in cost to deliver in future periods. While a customer fuel surcharge may offset a portion of this negative impact, the Company's operating costs may be negatively affected.

The Company's strategy for growth may not result in additional net sales or operating income and may have an adverse effect on working capital, operating cash flow, and results of operations.

The Company seeks to increase revenues and operating income by:

- developing innovative marketing and distribution programs;
- increasing sales force productivity;
- expanding sales force for elder care customers;
- expanding e-commerce initiatives and development;
- maintaining and expanding vendor incentive programs;
- expanding product offerings;
- expanding sales support services;
- leveraging its infrastructure and information systems;
- improving distribution capability and efficiency through systems development and implementation;
- improving supply chain efficiency through centralization and systems enhancements; and
- improving operating margins through product sourcing initiatives.

These business strategies for growth may result in increased costs and expenses. There can be no assurance that the Company's business strategy for growth will result in additional net sales or operating income. In addition, the implementation of the Company's business strategy for growth may have an adverse effect on working capital, operating cash flow, and results of operations.

Circumstances associated with the Company's acquisition strategy could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

An element of the Company's strategy is to identify, pursue and consummate acquisitions that either expand or compliment the Company's business. Future acquisitions or investments may be financed by the issuance of equity securities that would increase the number of outstanding common shares and may decrease earnings per share, and through incurring additional debt. Additionally, changes in generally accepted accounting principles and general economic and market conditions may affect the profitability of acquisitions. As a result of these financing and environmental factors, the market price of the Company's common stock may decline.

Integration of acquisitions involves a number of risks. The Company may be unable to successfully integrate the operations of acquired

companies and realize anticipated economic, operational, and other benefits in a timely manner. Integration of an acquired company may be difficult when the acquired business is in a market in which the Company has limited expertise. If the operations of acquired companies are not successfully integrated, the Company may:

- incur substantial unanticipated costs and delays;
- experience operational, technical, or financial problems; and
- damage relationships with key customers and employees.

If the operations of acquired companies are not successfully integrated with the operations of the Company in an efficient manner, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

The Company's ability to carry out its global sourcing strategy, which includes sourcing products from foreign markets subject to political, economic and legal uncertainties, may affect the Company's overall profitability.

The Company continues to expand its globally sourced product offering, which is marketed under the brand name Select Medical Products and other brand names (collectively "Select"). The Company's global sourcing strategy revolves around sustaining sourcing channels to drive enhanced customer satisfaction and profitability. To attain its strategic objectives, the Company has focused on:

- expanding the Select product offering;
- strengthening the global sourcing infrastructure;
- improving product sourcing processes and sourcing partner coordination;
- ensuring the quality of Select brand products;
- supporting increases in volume of globally sourced products;
- effective marketing and promotion of Select brand products; and
- providing appropriate incentives to its sales force in the form of commission and promotions

The Company's sourcing strategy involves purchasing certain products directly from foreign manufacturers. The Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by changes in the political, social or economic environment of certain foreign countries. Changes in laws and regulations, or their interpretation, the imposition of surcharges or any material increase in tax rates, restrictions on currency conversion, imports and sources of supply, devaluations of currency or the nationalization or other expropriation of private enterprises could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to conduct business and its results of operations. Additional risks related to the Company's global sourcing strategy include:

- political unrest in certain regions;

- intermittent energy supply interruptions with global manufacturers;
- changes in foreign currency exchange rates;
- shipping disruptions due to transportation delays;
- fluctuations in the cost of commodities;
- availability of raw materials;
- increase in regulation of imports due to increasing trade deficit;
- natural disasters in certain regions;
- regional tensions that adversely affect the development of ongoing agreements; and
- intellectual property violation claims.

The Company's failure or inability to execute any of its strategic global sourcing initiatives could adversely impact its future profitability.

The Company's business is dependent on data processing systems critical to the business operations.

The Company is reliant on its information systems for centralized customer support, operating, and administrative processes. Management relies on the capability, accuracy, timeliness, and stability of its data processing systems to:

- receive and ship customer orders, including those received electronically;
- manage customer billings and collections;
- provide accurate point-of-sale product cost information;
- track and report third-party ancillary billing services;
- provide product reporting, such as product purchases and sales by vendor and vendor incentives earned;
- manage inventory procurement and processes;
- track and report regulatory compliance related to certain pharmaceutical products and devices;
- provide manufacturer rebate tracking, compliance, verification, and collection;
- ensure payments to suppliers are made in accordance with negotiated terms;
- ensure certain critical internal controls are operating properly;
- prepare and present accurate financial statements and related information;
- integrate acquisitions; and

The Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected if, among other things:

- data errors are created by the information systems and remain undetected;
- data processing capabilities are interrupted or fail to operate for an extended period of time;

- the data processing system becomes unable to support growth of the business;
- data is lost or unable to be restored;
- data security is breached inadvertently or through malicious intent causing destruction or theft of the Company's information;
- problems occur with system upgrades and implementations, or such upgrades and implementations are not timely;
- product maintenance and upgrades to the ERP system are no longer provided by suppliers; or
- a revision is made to the estimated useful lives for certain computer software.

The Company's future results of operations could be adversely affected by operational disruptions due to natural disasters, particularly in regions susceptible to hurricanes.

A natural disaster such as a hurricane, tornado, earthquake or flood could cause severe damage and disruption to the Company's operations, property, inventory and the operations of its customers.

The Company has developed disaster recovery plans, which include the use of third party back-up facilities for information system infrastructure. In addition, the Company maintains business interruption insurance for instances of catastrophic loss. There is a risk the Company may fail to execute its disaster recovery plans and incur losses that exceed insurance policy limits or are excluded from policy provisions. Furthermore, the Company may have difficulty obtaining business interruption insurance in the future or similar types of coverage may not be available in the markets in which it operates. The Company's failure to execute or inability to execute any of its disaster recovery plans and obtain adequate insurance coverage could materially adversely impact the Company's business and results of operations.

The Company's significant investment in inventory may be exposed to risk of product obsolescence or decline in market valuation.

In order to provide prompt and complete service to customers, the Company maintains a significant investment in inventory at its full-service distribution centers and redistribution centers. Inventory control procedures and policies are in place to monitor the risk of product obsolescence or declining market prices. Nevertheless, management cannot ensure:

- such procedures and policies will continue to be effective;
- the demand for certain product lines will continue;
- unforeseen product development or price changes will not occur; or
- the write-off of any unsold inventory in the future will not be significant.

Any inventory write-offs could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Company's indebtedness may limit its ability to obtain additional financing in the future and may limit its flexibility to react to industry or economic conditions.

The Company maintains an asset-based revolving line of credit ("RLOC"), which permits maximum borrowings of up to \$200.0 million and may be increased to \$250.0 million at the Company's discretion. Availability of borrowings under the RLOC depends upon a borrowing base calculation consisting of accounts receivable and inventory, subject to satisfaction of certain eligibility requirements less any outstanding letters of credit. Any deterioration in the valuation of these assets could reduce the availability of borrowings under the RLOC. Increases in the level of the Company's indebtedness or changes in the Company's debt rating could adversely affect the Company's liquidity and reduce the Company's ability to:

- obtain additional financing for working capital requirements;
- fund the convertible notes if presented for redemption;
- make capital expenditures;
- acquire businesses; and
- react to changes in the industry and economic conditions in general.

Operating cash requirements are normally funded by cash flows from operating activities and borrowings under the RLOC, which expires in 2012. The Company expects that sources of capital to fund future growth in the business will be provided by a combination of cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under the RLOC, capital markets, and/or other financing arrangements. However, changes in capital markets or adverse changes to the Company's operations may disrupt the Company's ability to maintain adequate levels of liquidity, including its ability to renew its RLOC in 2012 on terms acceptable to the Company.

If the Company is unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, the Company may be forced to adopt strategies that may include the following:

- reduce or delay acquisitions and capital expenditures;
- sell assets;
- restructure or refinance existing indebtedness; and
- seek additional equity capital.

The price of the Company's common stock and the trading value of the senior convertible notes may be volatile.

The Company's common stock experiences significant price and volume fluctuations. Trading prices of the Company's common

stock may be influenced by operating results, projections, and economic, financial, regulatory and other factors. In addition, general market conditions, including the level of, and fluctuations in, the trading prices of stocks generally, could affect the price of the Company's common stock.

The market price of the senior convertible notes ("Notes") is expected to be significantly affected by the market price of the Company's common stock as well as the general level of interest rates and the Company's credit quality. This may result in a significantly greater volatility in the trading value of the Notes than would be expected for nonconvertible debt securities the Company may issue.

The price of the Company's common stock also could be affected by possible sales of the Company's common stock by investors who view the Notes as a more attractive means of equity participation in the Company and by hedging or arbitrage activity management expects to develop involving the Company's common stock as a result of the issuance of the Notes. The hedging or arbitrage activity, in turn, could affect the trading prices of the Notes and common stock.

The Company faces potential litigation and liability exposure for product liability and other claims against the Company.

The Company is a distributor of medical products, equipment, and pharmaceutical products. As a result, there is a risk that injury or other liability arising from the use or transportation of the products may occur and result in litigation against the Company. Accordingly, the Company maintains various insurance policies, including product liability insurance, to cover such exposure at amounts that management considers adequate. In many cases, the manufacturer of the product for any product liability claims may indemnify the Company. However, there can be no assurance the coverage maintained by the Company under various insurance policies is sufficient to cover future claims or will be available in adequate amounts at a reasonable cost. In addition, there can be no assurance that the indemnification agreements provided by manufacturers will adequately protect the Company; particularly the enforceability of indemnification provisions provided by overseas suppliers for globally-sourced products. This risk increases as more of the Company's sales relate to sourced products. A successful claim brought against the Company in excess of available insurance or indemnification agreements, or any claim that results in significant adverse publicity against the Company, could harm the Company's business, reputation, and results of operations.

In addition to product liability claims, the Company is subject to various legal and administrative proceedings and claims arising in the normal course of business, which are described in Footnote 18, *Commitments and Contingencies*, of the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on

Form 10-K. The outcomes of such proceedings or claims that are unasserted, pending, or known to be threatened could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, liquidity, or results of operations.

The Company faces risk that its proprietary rights may infringe on the rights of third parties and that the protection offered by its proprietary rights may not be adequate.

The Company relies on a combination of patent, copyright and trademark laws, nondisclosure and other contractual provisions to protect a number of its products, services, and intangible assets. These proprietary rights are important to the Company's ongoing operations. There can be no assurance these protections will provide meaningful protection against competitive products or services or otherwise be commercially valuable or the Company will be successful in obtaining additional intellectual property or enforcing its intellectual property rights against unauthorized users.

From time-to-time, outside parties may assert infringement claims against the Company. If the Company was found to be infringing on other's rights, the Company may be required to pay substantial damage awards, obtain a license, or cease selling the products that contain the infringing property. Such actions may be significant and result in material losses to the Company.

Failure to comply with existing and future regulatory and legal requirements could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

General

The health care industry is highly regulated and the Company is subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, which include the Drug Enforcement Agency ("DEA"), the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), various state boards of pharmacy, state health departments, the United States Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA"), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS"), various State Attorneys General, State Medicaid fraud units, and other comparable agencies. The Company's global product sourcing initiatives have increased the Company's exposure to these regulatory agencies. Certain of the Company's distribution service centers may be required to register for permits and/or licenses with, and comply with operating and security standards of, the DEA, the FDA, HHS, and various state boards of pharmacy, state health departments and/or comparable state agencies as well as certain accrediting bodies depending upon the type of operations and location of product distribution, manufacturing, and sale. Enforcement activity with regards to these laws and regulations has increased recently and the Company expects it to continue to increase further. Although the Company believes it is 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 concerning the compliance of the Company's operations with applicable laws and regulations.

The noncompliance by the Company with applicable laws and regulations or the failure to maintain, renew or obtain necessary permits and licenses could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if changes were to occur to the laws and regulations applicable to the Company's businesses, such changes could adversely affect many of the Company's regulated operations or could otherwise restrict the Company's existing operations, limit the expansion of the Company's businesses, apply regulations to previously unregulated businesses or otherwise affect the Company adversely. The costs associated with complying with federal and state regulations may be significant and failure to comply with any such laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including criminal and civil penalties, administrative sanctions, quarantine and destruction of inventory, fines, and other adverse actions.

The manufacture, distribution and marketing of certain of the Company's products are subject to extensive ongoing regulation by the FDA. Failure to comply with the requirements of the FDA could result in warning letters, products recalls or seizures, monetary sanctions, injunctions to halt manufacture and distribution of products, civil or criminal sanctions, refusal of the government to grant approvals, restrictions on operations, or withdrawal of existing approvals. Any of these actions could cause a loss of customer confidence in the Company and its products which could adversely affect the Company's sales. In addition, third parties may file claims against the Company in connection with these issues.

Laws relating to healthcare fraud

We are subject to extensive and frequently changing federal and state laws and regulations relating to healthcare fraud. The federal government continues to strengthen its position on and scrutiny of practices involving healthcare fraud affecting government healthcare programs. Our relationships with manufacturers and healthcare providers subject our business to laws and regulations on fraud and abuse which, among other things, (i) prohibit persons from soliciting, offering, receiving or paying any remuneration in order to induce the referral of a patient for treatment or to induce the ordering, purchasing, leasing or arranging for or recommending ordering, purchasing or leasing of items or services that are in any way paid for by government-sponsored healthcare programs and (ii) impose a number of restrictions upon referring physicians and providers of designated health services under government healthcare programs. While we believe that we are substantially compliant with all applicable laws, many of the regulations applicable to

us are vague or indefinite and have not been interpreted by regulators or the courts. They may be interpreted or applied in a manner that could require us to make changes in our operations. In addition, the Federal False Claims Act creates a financial incentive for private individuals, called whistleblowers, to bring suit on behalf of the government to recover funds paid pursuant to a false claim, which may include failure to comply with technical requirements for claim submission, coding, and billing. If we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, we could suffer civil and criminal penalties, including substantial fines or penalties, and other sanctions, including exclusion from participation in any federal health care program.

Laws affecting our foreign operations

The Company is subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), which generally prohibits United States companies from engaging in bribery or prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. FCPA enforcement has increased significantly in recent years. Certain foreign companies, including some that may compete with the Company, may not be subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices occur from time-to-time in the non-U.S. countries in which the Company conducts business. The Company has implemented safeguards to prevent and discourage such practices by employees and agents. The Company can make no assurance, however, that employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which the Company might be held responsible. If employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, the Company could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company is also subject to additional laws relating to its foreign operations including the Patriot Act and anti-boycott and reporting laws. Failure to comply with these laws could subject the Company, its employees or other agents to penalties and other adverse consequences that may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Tax legislation initiatives and audits by tax authorities could adversely affect the Company's net earnings and tax liabilities

The Company is subject to the tax laws and regulations of the United States Federal, state and local governments and certain foreign governments. Various legislative initiatives may be proposed, including those to alter the taxation of the Company's earnings from foreign operations, that could adversely affect the Company's tax positions. There can be no assurance that the Company's effective tax rate will not be adversely affected by these initiatives. In addition, United States Federal, state and local tax laws and regulations are extremely complex and subject to varying

interpretations. Although the Company believes that its historical tax positions are sound and consistent with applicable laws, regulations and existing precedent, there can be no assurance that the Company's tax positions will not be challenged by relevant tax authorities or that the Company would be successful in any such challenge.

From time to time we are audited by U.S. federal, state and local tax authorities. If these audits result in assessments different from our reserves, our future results may include unfavorable adjustments to our tax liabilities.

See Item 1 "Business – Regulatory Matters" for additional information.

Item 1b. Unresolved Staff Comments

The Company has received no written comments regarding its periodic or current reports from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission that were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of fiscal year 2010 and that remain unresolved.

Item 2. Properties

The Company leases warehouse and office space for its 40 full-service distribution centers, 41 break-freight locations, 6 ancillary service centers, and 2 redistribution facilities, in various locations across the United States. In the normal course of business, management regularly assesses its business needs and makes changes to the capacity and location of these leased facilities. As of April 2, 2010, the Company believes its distribution infrastructure is adequate to carry on its business as currently conducted and that, if necessary, it could find additional and/or replacement facilities to lease without suffering a material adverse effect on its business.

The following tables identify the full-service distribution centers, break-freight locations, ancillary service centers, and redistribution facilities for each operating segment:

Physician Business

Full-Service Distribution Center Locations

Aiea, HI	Grand Prairie, TX	Memphis, TN	Rochester, NY
Charlotte, NC	Houston, TX	New Orleans, LA	Salt Lake City, UT
Columbia, SC	Jacksonville, FL	Olathe, KS	Schertz, TX
Denver, CO	Kennesaw, GA	Orlando, FL	Seattle, WA
Elgin, IL	Leetsdale, PA	Phoenix, AZ	Wareham, MA
Fairfield, NJ	Louisville, KY	Richmond, VA	West Sacramento, CA
Fullerton, CA	Lubbock, TX	Rogers, MN	

Break Freight Locations

Albany, NY	Cleveland, OH	Nashville, TN	St. Louis, MO
Baton Rouge, LA	Columbia, SC	Newark, CA	St. Petersburg, FL
Bethlehem, PA	Fredericksburg, VA	Omaha, NE	Tallahassee, FL
Big Bend, WI	Indianapolis, IN	Pompano Beach, FL	Troy, MI
Birmingham, AL	Knoxville, TN	Portland, OR	Tulsa, OK
Chatsworth, CA	Lanham, MD	Raleigh, NC	Tyler, TX
Chattanooga, TN	Lafayette, LA	Roanoke, VA	West Babylon, NY
Chesapeake, VA	Las Vegas, NV	San Diego, CA	Warminster, PA
Cincinnati, OH	Little Rock, AR		

Redistribution Facilities

Fullerton, CA*	Jacksonville, FL*
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Elder Care Business

Full-Service Distribution Center Locations

Austell, GA	Mesquite, TX	Omaha, NE	Ridgeland, MS
Fort Lauderdale, FL	Middletown, PA	Ontario, CA	Sacramento, CA
Gahanna, OH	Morrisville, NC	Orlando, FL	Windsor, WI
Londonderry, NH			

Break Freight Locations

Eau Claire, WI	Houston, TX	Little Rock, AR	Shertz, TX
Fairfield, NJ	Indianapolis, IN	Olathe, KS	

Redistribution Facilities

Fullerton, CA*	Jacksonville, FL*
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Ancillary Service Centers

Birmingham, AL	Indianapolis, IN	Spokane, WA	Vancouver, WA
Fresno, CA	Redmond, WA		

* Redistribution facilities shared by Physician Business and Elder Care Business.

In the aggregate, the Company's service center locations consist of approximately 2.7 million square feet of leased space. The lease agreements have expiration dates ranging from April 2010 to August 2016 and facilities ranging in size from approximately 1,000 square feet to 169,000 square feet.

The Company's corporate office complex and location of Corporate Shares Services consists of approximately 150,000 square feet of leased office space located at 4345 Southpoint Boulevard and 4190 Belfort Road, Jacksonville, Florida 32216.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time the Company is a party to various legal and administrative proceedings and claims arising in the normal course of business. While any litigation contains an element of uncertainty, the Company, after consultation with legal counsel, believes that the outcome of such other proceedings or claims which are pending or known to be threatened will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, liquidity, or results of operations.

Item 4. Reserved

→ Part II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*Market Information*

Shares of the Company's common stock are quoted on Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc.'s Global Select Market ("NASDAQ GS") under the ticker symbol "PSSI." The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low sale prices per share of the Company's common stock as reported on NASDAQ GS.

Quarter Ended	High	Low
Fiscal year ended March 27, 2009:		
June 27, 2008	\$18.56	\$15.90
September 26, 2008	\$21.72	\$15.93
January 2, 2009	\$19.83	\$14.97
March 27, 2009	\$19.02	\$13.19
Fiscal year ended April 2, 2010:		
June 26, 2009	\$18.53	\$13.72
October 2, 2009	\$22.52	\$17.61
January 1, 2010	\$22.83	\$19.32
April 2, 2010	\$23.96	\$18.58

Cash Dividends

Since inception, the Company has neither declared nor paid cash dividends, and intends to continue to retain earnings for the growth and development of the Company's business; therefore, does not anticipate the declaration of a cash dividend in the immediate future. The Company's revolving line of credit agreement contains certain covenants that limit the amount of cash dividends that may be declared by the Company.

Holder of Common Stock

As of May 21, 2010, there were approximately 1,490 holders of record of the Company's common stock.

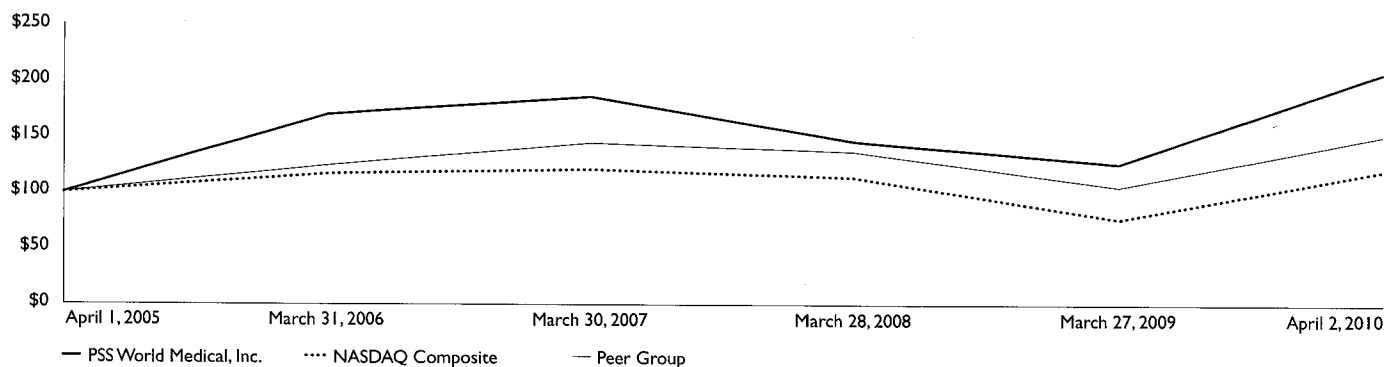
Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return on \$100 invested, assuming reinvestment of dividends, if any, on April 1, 2005, the last trading day before the beginning of the Company's fiscal year 2006 through the end of fiscal year 2010, with the cumulative return on \$100 invested for the same period in the Nasdaq Stock Market (U.S. Companies) Composite Index.

The graph also compares the cumulative stockholder return to an index of companies management believes comprise the Company's peer group, which includes the following: Amerisourcebergen Corporation, Baxter International, Inc., Cardinal Health, Inc., McKesson Corporation, Owens & Minor, Inc., Patterson Companies, Inc., and Henry Schein, Inc.

Comparison of 5-Year Cumulative Total Return*

Among PSS World Medical, Inc., The Nasdaq Composite Index and a Peer Group



	Fiscal Year Ending					
	April 1, 2005	March 31, 2006	March 30, 2007	March 28, 2008	March 27, 2009	April 2, 2010
PSS World Medical, Inc.	\$100.00	\$169.66	\$185.93	\$146.53	\$126.21	\$206.77
NASDAQ Composite	\$100.00	\$117.03	\$121.13	\$114.00	\$76.46	\$119.94
Peer Group	\$100.00	\$124.22	\$144.37	\$137.21	\$105.48	\$150.96

Information presented above assumes \$100 invested on April 1, 2005 and that dividends were reinvested.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

As of March 27, 2009, there were 0.1 million shares available for repurchase under existing stock repurchase programs.

On March 31, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the Company, depending upon market conditions and other factors, to repurchase up to a maximum of 5% of its common stock, or approximately 3.0 million common shares.

During fiscal year 2010, the Company repurchased approximately 2.8 million shares of common stock under these programs at an average price of \$20.66 per common share for approximately \$57.2 million.

On March 19, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the Company, depending upon market conditions and other factors, to repurchase up to a maximum of 3.0 million common shares. These shares may be purchased in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise. The stock repurchase program does not have an expiration date. At April 2, 2010, approximately 3.3 million shares were available to repurchase under all programs.

The following table summarizes the Company's repurchase activity during the three months ended April 2, 2010.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 2-February 2	823,795	\$21.66	823,795	1,317,625
February 3-March 2	1,000,458	19.92	1,000,458	317,167
March 3-April 2	—	—	—	3,317,167
Total fourth quarter	1,824,253	\$20.70	1,824,253	3,317,167

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data for fiscal years 2006 through 2010 have been derived from the Company's consolidated financial statements, which give retroactive effect to the restatement related to adoption of ASC 470-20, *Debt – Debt with Conversion and Other Options*. See Footnote 11, *Debt*, for additional information. The selected financial data below should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and the notes thereto and Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Fiscal Year Ended				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$2,055,171	\$1,952,691	\$1,855,791	\$1,741,639	\$1,619,417
Net income	\$ 69,363	\$ 51,486	\$ 53,133	\$ 47,148	\$ 41,314
Earnings per share					
Basic	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.63
Diluted	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.62
Weighted average shares outstanding					
Basic	58,029	59,937	64,703	67,219	65,643
Diluted	58,943	60,696	66,184	69,325	66,887
Cash dividends declared per common share	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ^(a)	4.2	3.3	4.5	3.9	3.6
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital ^(b)	\$ 355,606	\$ 323,545	\$ 97,454	\$ 304,543	\$ 265,201
Total assets	\$ 872,066	\$ 858,624	\$ 813,236	\$ 773,297	\$ 737,125
Long-term liabilities ^(b)	\$ 277,994	\$ 241,684	\$ 65,198	\$ 202,239	\$ 189,141

(a) For the purpose of calculating the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes, plus fixed charges, less capitalized interest. Fixed charges consist of interest, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of debt issuance costs, and the portion of rental expense estimated by management to be attributable to interest.

(b) Fiscal year 2008 working capital and long-term liabilities reflect a reclassification of \$150 million of 2.25% senior convertible notes from long-term to current liabilities made during fiscal year 2009.

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

The Company

PSS World Medical, Inc. (the "Company" or "PSSI"), a Florida corporation, began operations in 1983. The Company is a national distributor of medical products and equipment, pharmaceutical products, healthcare information technology and billing services to alternate-site healthcare providers including physician offices, long-term care and assisted living facilities, home health care and hospice providers through 40 full-service distribution centers, which serve all 50 states throughout the United States ("U.S."). The Company currently conducts business through two operating segments, the Physician Business and the Elder Care Business, which serve a diverse customer base. A third reporting segment, Corporate Shared Services, includes allocated and unallocated costs of corporate departments that provide services to the operating segments. For information on comparative segment revenue, segment profit and related financial information, refer to Footnote 17, *Segment Information*, of the consolidated financial statements.

PSSI is a market leader in the two alternate-site customer segments it serves as a result of value-added, solutions-based marketing programs; a differentiated customer distribution and service model; a consultative sales force with extensive product, disease state, reimbursement, and supply chain knowledge; unique arrangements with manufacturers; a full line of the Company's own brand, Select; innovative information systems and technologies that serve its core markets; and a culture of performance.

The Company's Strategy

The Company's objective is to be the leading distributor and marketer of medical products and services to select medical market segments in the United States of America, with a goal to grow revenues at twice the market growth rate in the markets it serves. The key components of the Company's strategy include:

Reach and Strengthen: *Grow sales through innovative, differentiated marketing programs, innovative products, services, and new customer acquisitions.* The Company believes its sales professionals, which consists of approximately 850 employees, and their customer relationships and knowledge are strategic competitive advantages. The Company trains its sales professionals to develop and build unique relationships with customers and provide solutions through innovative marketing programs, exclusive products, and new product or technology offerings. The Company develops and provides unique customer-based solutions and marketing programs to strengthen its customers' clinical outcomes and financial health. In

addition, the Company utilizes improved customer interface processes that increase sales representative bandwidth and improve the customer experience.

Our Health: *Optimize the Company's product offering and profitability.* The Company has developed and implemented programs to increase its profitability at the product and customer level. The Company continues to develop its domestic and global product sourcing capabilities to optimize its product offering by integrating sourcing and branding initiatives with customer, product and Company strategies to increase profitability. The Company intends to broaden its reach and breadth of products by expanding its Select and specialty brand product offerings, increasing product quality and category management and leveraging its sourcing capabilities, both foreign and domestic.

LEAN: *Make investments to simplify business activities and leverage existing distribution and shared service capabilities to reduce operating expenses as a ratio to net sales.* The Company is making significant investments in its distribution infrastructure, information systems, process reengineering, and training to simplify its distribution and administrative infrastructure, develop easy to use scalable processes and systems that enable growth, reduce costs to serve, and achieve the Company's commitment to providing superior customer service. *LEAN* process improvement initiatives focus on process redesign, investments in automation and organizational commitments to customer service in the most efficient manner. During fiscal year 2010, the Company continued to leverage its existing infrastructure investments and process improvements resulting in operating efficiencies, improved customer service levels and operating margins.

Aggressively identify, develop and retain leaders capable of managing a growing corporation. The Company is committed to the effective recruitment, hiring and promotion of employees with outstanding performance, culture and leadership abilities. The Company provides leadership development opportunities, individual leadership assessment and development plans, education and coaching programs to its employees. The Company's goal is to develop a diverse group of individuals capable of leading a fast growing corporation.

Conduct business in a legal and ethical manner. The Company believes each employee is responsible for personal integrity and the consequences of actions, and is expected to follow the highest standards of ethics, honesty, fairness and compliance with the law. The Company provides health, safety, and regulatory education training programs and a safe and positive work environment for its employees.

Be the employer of choice within the industry. The Company believes its management, sales force and employees are its most valuable assets. The Company seeks to foster a culture of performance and execution by designing employee incentive programs aligned with

the Company's business strategies and objectives. The Company strives to be the employer of choice in the markets it serves, in terms of benefits offered to employees, availability of health and wellness programs, professional competency, growth opportunities, and personal development training.

Make strategic acquisitions. The Company expects to continue to make strategic and fold-in acquisitions from time to time to complement its core business strategies, and targets acquisitions which leverage infrastructure and distribution capabilities, expand its product sourcing and product development expertise, and increase market share and profitability.

Executive Overview

During fiscal year 2010, the Company continued profitable growth despite the recessed economic environment. Consolidated sales grew by 5.2% during the current and prior fiscal years. Sales were positively impacted by five additional selling days during the year and additional product sales from the H1N1/Swine flu pandemic. The Company's per selling day revenue grew 3.2% during the fiscal year, compared to 5.2% during the prior fiscal year. The Company expects near term sales growth rates to remain lower than historical growth rates due to economic conditions and a decrease in patient visits to physicians' offices.

During fiscal year 2010, net sales for the Physician Business increased by 5.9%, while net sales for the Elder Care Business increased by 3.4%. The Physician and Elder Care Businesses introduced a *Reach* initiative to capture new customers, which positively impacted the Company's growth and margins. During fiscal year 2010, Select brand product sales grew 18.4% and 9.8% over prior year in the Physician and Elder Care businesses, respectively.

Consolidated income from operations increased approximately \$20.1 million, or 19.9% during the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, while operating margins increased 72 basis points. The fiscal year 2010 increase was largely the result of management's focus on improving selling margin and reducing operating costs as a percentage of net sales through its business simplification strategies, cost savings initiatives, and continued leverage of its distribution infrastructure.

Cash flow from operations during fiscal year 2010 grew to \$102.4 million, which was attributable to growth in profitability and focus on working capital management.

With restricted business and consumer credit markets, the Company remains focused on credit management and collection of its receivable balances. During fiscal year 2010, days sales outstanding decreased from 40.3 days to 38.3 days in the Physician Business and from 49.3 days to 48.4 days in the Elder Care Business, when

compared to prior year. This was the result of investments in credit and collections training, new monitoring software, and continued focus on aged balances. The Company's increased operating cash flow and available cash balances funded a portion of the Company's stock repurchase program, investments in capital projects and acquisitions during the year.

Management uses return on committed capital ("ROCC", as defined in the *Liquidity and Capital Resources* section on page 39), as a key performance indicator of overall profitability, as well as measurement criteria for investment decisions. During fiscal year 2010, consolidated ROCC increased from 27.6% to 33.5%. This was a result of leveraging earnings across the Company's fixed assets as well as effective credit and collections processes mentioned above.

The 2010 Health Care Act, passed into law in March 2010 provides increased availability of insurance, provisions for health care information technology, increased efficiencies in Medicare and Medicaid, as well as a 2.3% excise tax on medical devices that is projected to raise \$20 billion dollars over 10 years. The effect of the 2010 Health Care Act on the Company is currently uncertain as many provisions are not fully defined.

During fiscal year 2010, the Company promoted Gary A. Corless to President and Chief Executive Officer. In addition, management reestablished and filled the offices of President for its Physician Business and Elder Care Business.

The following significantly impacted the Company's financial and operating results during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008:

Swine Flu Pandemic

During fiscal year 2010, the Physician Business experienced increased sales of influenza test kits, surgical masks, medical gloves and hand sanitizers, and other product categories related to the H1N1/Swine flu pandemic. As a result, the Company recorded approximately \$52.5 million in additional net sales for the current fiscal year, when compared to prior year. The Company does not anticipate sales of H1N1/Swine flu related products to continue into future periods at the level seen during fiscal year 2010.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncement

As discussed in Footnote 3, *Recent Accounting Pronouncements*, effective March 28, 2009, the Company adopted ASC 470-20, *Debt – Debt with Conversion and Other Options* and, as required by this new standard the Company retrospectively applied this change in accounting to all prior periods for which the Company had applicable outstanding convertible debt. As a result of the adoption, non-cash interest expense increased by \$7.1 million (\$4.4 million net of tax), \$10.3 million (\$6.4 million net of tax), and \$5.7 million (\$3.5 million net of tax) for the fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008. See Footnote 11, *Debt*, for additional information.

Change in Long-Term Incentive Compensation Estimate

Based on the financial results in the first half of fiscal year 2010, management raised its estimation of expected achievement of performance targets related to long-term corporate incentive compensation plans. Due to the change in estimate, the Company recognized additional long-term incentive-based compensation expense of \$11.4 million, offset by a decrease of \$4.4 million in accruals for long-term incentive compensation related to the departure of the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. See Footnote 14, *Incentive and Stock-Based Compensation*, for additional information.

Investment in athenahealth, Inc.

During fiscal year 2009 and 2008, the Company sold a portion of its investment in athenahealth, Inc. ("athena"), resulting in a gain of approximately \$0.4 million (\$0.3 million, net of tax) and \$4.6 million (\$2.9 million, net of tax), respectively. During fiscal year 2010, the Company sold its remaining investment in athena, resulting in a gain of approximately \$3.6 million (\$2.3 million, net of tax). Refer to Footnote 6, *Equity Investment*, for additional information.

Global Sourcing Initiative

The Company's global sourcing strategy involves purchasing products directly from contracted manufacturers and is a key initiative for the Company. Milestones reached during fiscal year 2010, 2009 and 2008 included (i) expanding the Company's global sourcing resources in Asia and Europe, (ii) increasing the capacity of the redistribution infrastructure in the United States; (iii) expanding the Select product offering, and (iv) designing and implementing a security assessment program for global manufacturers in compliance with the U.S. Customs Trade Partners Against Terrorism Act. At April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the Company had approximately \$42.0 million and \$39.1 million of globally-sourced product inventory, respectively, representing an increase of approximately 260 product SKUs and 40 product categories in fiscal year 2010. Management believes this initiative will continue to positively impact the Company's results of operations in future years.

Convertible Debt Transactions

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2009, the Company issued \$230.0 million principal amount of 3.125% senior convertible notes ("2008 Notes"). The Company also entered into convertible note hedge transactions with the initial purchaser and/or its affiliates and, separately, sold warrants to the initial purchaser and/or its affiliates. The Company used a portion of the net proceeds to (i) repurchase approximately \$35.0 million of its common stock; (ii) pay the costs of its hedge transactions; and (iii) redeem

\$150.0 million of the Company's 2.25% senior convertible notes ("2004 Notes"). Remaining proceeds were used for general corporate purposes. Refer to Footnote 11, *Debt*, for additional information.

Compliance with Florida Pedigree Laws

During the fiscal year ended March 28, 2008, the Company's Florida operations were the subject of an inspection by the Florida Department of Health for compliance with guidelines for the receipt, storage, and distribution of products covered by drug pedigree legislation in the state of Florida. Products covered by this legislation included prescription pharmaceutical products used by physicians in their practices, such as vaccines, ointments and creams, anesthetics, and topicals used in office procedures. On January 23, 2008, the Company signed an agreement with the State of Florida resolving issues regarding the interpretation of procedures for documenting the ordering, receipt, storage, and shipping of certain products covered by Florida drug pedigree legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Company reimbursed the State of Florida \$1.0 million in costs and fees associated with the inspection, and donated pharmaceutical inventory valued at \$0.5 million. In turn, the State of Florida agreed to issue and/or renew permits to the Company's Florida facilities and release the Company's quarantined inventory subject to third party validation of pedigree compliance.

Costs associated with the review and inspection were approximately \$6.3 million in fiscal year 2008 and included costs and fees, inventory exposure, additional operating and legal costs, as well as costs incurred to modify the Company's compliance systems and processes. These costs were recorded within Corporate Shared Services and the Physician Business.

Acquisitions

Cash paid for acquisitions made in fiscal year 2010 were \$14.8 million, of which \$1.2 million related to earnout payments for acquisitions in previous years. Cash paid for acquisitions made in fiscal year 2009 were \$3.7 million. Refer to Footnote 4, *Purchase Business Combinations*, for additional information.

On May 31, 2007, the Company acquired the stock of Activus Healthcare Solutions, Inc. ("Activus"), a California based distributor of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to office-based physicians and ambulatory surgery centers. The Company incurred operating losses totaling \$2.0 million related to the integration and transition of Activus operations during fiscal year 2008. Refer to Footnote 4, *Purchase Business Combinations*, for additional information.

Results of Operations

Fiscal Year Ended April 2, 2010 Versus Fiscal Year Ended March 27, 2009

Net Sales

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended				Total Percent Change	Average Daily Net Sales Percent Change
	April 2, 2010		March 27, 2009			
	Amount	Average Daily Net Sales	Amount	Average Daily Net Sales		
Physician Business	\$1,437.8	\$5.6	\$1,357.4	\$5.4	5.9%	3.9%
Elder Care Business	614.9	2.4	594.5	2.3	3.4%	1.4%
Corporate Shared Services	2.5	—	0.8	—	201.4%	NA
Total Company	\$2,055.2	\$8.0	\$1,952.7	\$7.7	5.2%	3.2%

Physician Business

Management evaluates the Physician Business by product category. The following table summarizes the growth rate by product category period over period.

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Percent Change
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009	
Branded ^(a)	\$ 803.2	\$ 736.6	9.0%
Select ^(b)	199.3	168.3	18.4%
Pharmaceutical products	312.8	307.6	1.7%
Equipment	118.8	137.4	(13.6)%
Other	3.7	7.5	(48.6)%
Total	\$1,437.8	\$1,357.4	5.9%
Selling days	258	253	

(a) Branded products are comprised of disposables and lab diagnostics from branded manufacturers.

(b) Select products are comprised of the Company's brands of disposables and lab diagnostics.

Net sales growth during the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010 was positively influenced by the effects from the H1N1/Swine flu pandemic, five additional selling days during fiscal year 2010 and results from the *Reach* initiative. During the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, the Physician Business increased sales in influenza test kits, surgical masks, medical gloves, hand sanitizer, and other products related to the H1N1/Swine flu pandemic, recording approximately \$52.5 million in additional sales across the Branded and Select product lines. The Company estimates the earnings per share impact related to the H1N1/Swine flu pandemic for the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, to be approximately \$0.08 per diluted share, but does not anticipate the increased level of sales of these products to continue into future periods. The Company

estimates the earnings per share impact related to the five additional selling days to be approximately \$0.02 per diluted share.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2010, the Physician Business launched its *Reach* initiative to capture new customers which has resulted in approximately 19,200 new customers, with approximately 11,000 customers continuing to purchase from the Company. The Company expects this strategic initiative to have a positive impact on growth rates for future periods.

Select product sales increased 18.4% due to the Company's increased sales from the H1N1/Swine flu pandemic, additional selling days, and a focus on promoting its globally sourced products, which resulted in new customer sales as well as customer conversions from other manufacturer branded products to Select brand products.

Pharmaceutical sales increased as a result of growth in the Company's non-controlled drugs product line and five additional selling days during fiscal year 2010, partially offset by a customer shift to lower priced generic pharmaceuticals.

Equipment sales decreased due to the current economic conditions and lenders' tightened credit policies which negatively impacted customers' ability to obtain equipment financing.

Elder Care Business

Management evaluates the Elder Care business by customer category. Net sales were impacted by the utilization of innovative Elder Care customer-specific solution programs, including *Momentum Rewards*, a customer incentive program introduced during fiscal year 2009.

The following table summarizes the change in net sales by customer segment period over period.

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Percent Change
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009	
Nursing home and assisted living facilities	\$372.5	\$363.7	2.4%
Hospice and home health care agencies	183.9	166.1	10.7%
Billing services	13.2	13.7	(3.5)%
Other	45.3	51.0	(11.3)%
Total	\$614.9	\$594.5	3.4%
Selling days	258	253	

Net sales during the year ended April 2, 2010 compared to the prior year increased approximately \$20.4 million, as sales grew in the two largest customer segments. Net sales in the nursing home and assisted living customer segment was positively impacted by five additional selling days during fiscal year 2010, innovative customer-specific solution programs, and a focus on regional and independent customer segments.

Net sales growth in the hospice and home health care customer segments reflected the continued successful execution of strategies to diversify its customer base through expansion in the home health care market and other non-facility based care as well as net sales of approximately \$4.4 million attributed to an acquisition made during fiscal year 2010, and five additional selling days during fiscal year 2010. The Company's net sales in billing services were negatively impacted by decreased Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements.

Across its Elder Care customer segments, Select product sales increased 9.8% during fiscal year 2010, when compared to fiscal year 2009, due to the Company's focus on promoting its globally sourced products which resulted in additional sales to new and existing customers.

Gross Profit

Physician Business

Gross profit dollars for the Physician Business increased \$37.9 million and gross margins increased 93 basis points during fiscal year 2010. The increase in gross profit was due to margin improvement initiatives, including the growth in Branded and Select product sales discussed above as well as a shift to generic pharmaceutical sales, which have higher margins than branded pharmaceuticals, in conjunction with the Company's continued focus on its product sourcing strategies.

Elder Care Business

Gross profit dollars in the Elder Care Business increased \$7.8 million year over year and were impacted by the increase in sales across the Business' largest customer segments. Gross margin percentages increased 32 basis points due to effective inventory cost and gross margin improvement initiatives as well as increased sales of Select product.

General and Administrative Expenses

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	April 2, 2010		March 27, 2009	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales
Physician Business ^(a)	\$198.2	13.8%	\$195.3	14.4%
Elder Care Business ^(a)	118.1	19.2%	118.1	19.9%
Corporate Shared Services ^(b)	54.6	2.7%	39.1	2.0%
Total Company^(b)	\$370.9	18.0%	\$352.5	18.1%

(a) General and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on reportable segment net sales.

(b) General and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on consolidated net sales.

General and administrative expenses are impacted by (i) compensation and employee benefit costs, (ii) cost to deliver, which represents all costs associated with the warehousing, transportation and delivery of products to customers, and (iii) shared services overhead costs.

Physician Business

General and administrative expenses increased \$2.9 million but decreased 60 basis points as a percentage of net sales over the prior year due to leveraging of the Company's fixed costs over increased sales volume. The increase in expenses was attributable to increased incentive compensation expense of \$7.6 million related to stronger operating performance. Partially offsetting this increase was (i) decreased National Meeting expense of \$2.0 million, and (ii) decreased overhead expenses of \$2.0 million as a result of cost saving initiatives.

Elder Care Business

General and administrative expenses were flat year over year, but decreased 65 basis points as a percentage of net sales over the prior year due to results of cost savings initiatives and leveraging of the Company's fixed cost infrastructure over increased sales volume.

Corporate Shared Services

General and administrative expenses increased \$15.5 million during the fiscal year 2010 due to (i) increased long-term incentive and stock-based compensation expense of \$11.4 million related to payout estimates based on performance; (ii) \$2.9 million in separation expenses related to the departure of the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer during fiscal year 2010; (iii) increased annual incentive based compensation expense of \$3.2 million based on Company performance; (iv) a \$1.8 million increase in payroll related costs due to an increase in full-time employees and merit increases; and (v) an increase in depreciation expense of \$1.4 million due to increased investments in IT infrastructure during the fiscal year. Partially offsetting this increase was a \$4.4 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense and a \$1.3 million decrease in annual cash-based incentive compensation related to the departure of the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Selling Expenses

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	April 2, 2010		March 27, 2009	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales
Physician Business ^(a)	\$115.1	8.0%	\$107.7	7.9%
Elder Care Business ^(a)	20.7	3.4%	20.8	3.5%
Total Company ^(b)	\$135.8	6.6%	\$128.5	6.6%

(a) Selling expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on divisional net sales.

(b) Selling expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on consolidated net sales.

Selling expenses are principally driven by commission expenses, which are generally paid to sales representatives based on gross profit dollars and gross profit as a percentage of net sales. The change in selling expenses for the Physician Business and Elder Care Business was consistent with net sales year over year.

Income from Operations

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	April 2, 2010		March 27, 2009	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales
Physician Business	\$137.3	9.5%	\$109.8	8.1%
Elder Care Business	38.0	6.2%	30.1	5.1%
Corporate Shared Services	(54.3)	—	(39.0)	—
Total Company	\$121.0	5.9%	\$100.9	5.2%

Income from operations for each business segment changed due to the factors discussed above. Business simplification and LEAN strategies are expected to continue to offset the effects of the lower sales growth, resulting in continued growth in income from operations.

Interest Expense

The Company's debt structure during fiscal year 2010 consisted of variable rate borrowings under its revolving line of credit ("RLOC") agreement and its 2008 Notes. The Company adopted a new accounting pronouncement during fiscal year 2010 and, as required by this new standard, the Company retrospectively applied this change in accounting to all prior periods for which the Company had applicable outstanding convertible debt. See Footnote 11, Debt, for additional information.

The following table summarizes the various components of total interest expense and interest rates applicable to the borrowings outstanding under the RLOC.

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended		
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009	Decrease
Components of interest expense:			
Interest on borrowings	\$ 17.4	\$ 21.5	\$(4.1)
Debt issuance costs	1.1	1.6	(0.5)
Less: Capitalized interest	(1.2)	(0.9)	(0.3)
Total interest expense	\$ 17.3	\$ 22.2	\$(4.9)
Weighted average interest rate-RLOC ^(a)	4.02%	4.00%	—
Average daily borrowings under the RLOC	\$ 44.2	\$ 51.1	\$(6.9)

(a) Weighted average interest rate excludes debt issuance costs and unused line fees.

Interest expense decreased during fiscal year ended April 2, 2010. This was due to having both the 2004 Notes and 2008 Notes outstanding during fiscal year 2009, while only the 2008 Notes were outstanding during fiscal year 2010.

On February 14, 2008, the Company entered into a two-year \$50.0 million variable-to-fixed interest rate swap, effective February 19, 2008 which expired February 19, 2010 ("Swap Agreement"). The Swap Agreement effectively fixed the interest rate on all or a portion of the borrowings under the RLOC at 3.95% (consisting of a fixed interest rate of 2.70% and a credit spread of 1.25%) for a notional amount of \$50.0 million. The Swap Agreement expired in February 2010.

In support of the Swap Agreement before expiration, the Company maintained a minimum balance of \$50.0 million drawn on the RLOC. After expiration, the balance on the RLOC was paid down, resulting in the average daily balance decreasing to \$44.2 million for the year ended April 2, 2010.

Other Income

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			Percent Change
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009	Increase	
Total Company	\$6.1	\$2.6	\$3.5	129.6%

The Company sold its investment in athena during fiscal year 2010 and 2009, recognizing a gain of \$3.6 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Excluding the gains on the sale of athena stock, "Other income" during fiscal year 2010 remained consistent with prior year and is mainly attributable to customer finance charges. See Footnote 6, *Equity Investment*, for further information relating to the Company's investment in athena.

Provision for Income Taxes

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	April 2, 2010		March 27, 2009	
	Amount	Effective Rate	Amount	Effective Rate
Total Company	\$40.8	37.0%	\$32.2	38.5%

The effective rate was favorably impacted by a decrease in non-deductible meal and entertainment expenses, an adjustment to the reserve for uncertain tax positions, and increased earnings from non-U.S. global sourcing subsidiaries, which are subject to tax at rates lower than the U.S.

Fiscal Year Ended March 27, 2009 Versus Fiscal Year Ended March 28, 2008

Net Sales

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended				
	March 27, 2009		March 28, 2008		Percent Change
	Amount	Average Daily Net Sales	Amount	Average Daily Net Sales	
Physician Business	\$1,357.4	\$5.4	\$1,308.7	\$5.2	3.7%
Elder Care Business	594.5	2.3	547.1	2.2	8.7%
Corporate Shared Services	0.8	—	—	—	NA
Total Company	\$1,952.7	\$7.7	\$1,855.8	\$7.4	5.2%

Physician Business

Management evaluates the Physician Business by product category. The following table summarizes the growth rate by product category period over period.

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Percent Change
	March 27, 2009	March 28, 2008	
Branded ^(a)	\$ 736.6	\$ 718.1	2.6%
Select ^(b)	168.3	146.4	14.9%
Pharmaceutical products	307.6	289.2	6.4%
Equipment	137.4	146.0	1.7%
Other	7.5	9.0	(17.5)%
Total	\$1,357.4	\$1,308.7	3.7%

(a) Branded products are comprised of disposables and lab diagnostics from branded manufacturers.

(b) Select products are comprised of the Company's brand of disposables and lab diagnostics.

Net sales growth during the year ended March 27, 2009 was driven by continued momentum in the consumable and pharmaceutical growth programs. Select product sales increased due to the Company's focus on promoting its globally sourced, Select products, which resulted in new customer sales as well as customer conversions from other manufacturer branded products

to Select brand products. Equipment sales decreased due to the current economic conditions and tightening credit policies which negatively impacted customers' ability to obtain equipment financing.

Pharmaceutical sales increased as a result of growth in the Company's non-controlled drugs product line and, in part, to the introduction of additional products, including additional generic products, to the Company's offering. The Company reentered the influenza vaccine market on an agency basis during fiscal year 2009. Under the agreement, the Company is relieved from inventory and accounts receivable risk and recognizes fees received from its supplier on a net revenue recognition basis.

Other revenue was impacted by a decrease in leasing incentives due to lower equipment sales, partially offset by an increase in customer freight and handling charges.

Elder Care Business

Management evaluates the Elder Care business by customer category. Net sales were impacted by the utilization of innovative Elder Care customer-specific solution programs, including *Momentum Rewards*, a customer incentive program introduced during fiscal year 2009.

The following table summarizes the change in net sales by customer segment period over period.

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Percent Change
	March 27, 2009	March 28, 2008	
Nursing home and assisted living facilities	\$363.7	\$339.7	7.1%
Hospice and home health care agencies	166.1	151.6	9.5%
Billing services	13.7	13.0	5.0%
Other	51.0	42.8	19.3%
Total	\$594.5	\$547.1	8.7%

Net sales during the year ended March 27, 2009 compared to the prior year increased approximately \$47.4 million, as sales grew in each customer segment. The Company's growth in the hospice and home health care customer segments during fiscal year 2009 reflects the successful execution of strategies to diversify its customer base through expansion in the home health care market and other non-facility based care. Net sales were also impacted by the continued utilization of innovative customer-specific solution programs and a focus on independent customer segments within the nursing homes market.

Across its Elder Care customer segments, Select product sales increased 28.1% during fiscal year 2009, when compared to fiscal year 2008, due to the Company's focus on promoting its globally sourced products which resulted in additional sales to new and existing customers.

Gross Profit

Physician Business

Gross profit dollars for the Physician Business increased \$23.0 million and gross margins increased 62 basis points during fiscal year 2009. The increase in gross profit was due to the growth in net sales discussed above, in conjunction with the Company's continued focus on its sourcing strategies and addition of influenza vaccine sales. The Company reentered the influenza vaccine market on an agency basis during fiscal year 2009. As such, the Company is relieved from inventory and accounts receivable risk and recognizes fees received from its supplier on a net revenue recognition basis. The Company's sourcing strategies are designed to improve the cost competitiveness and increase gross margins on certain products. The increase in gross profit was also attributed to a decrease in vendor rebates denied and inventory sourcing efficiencies.

Elder Care Business

Gross profit dollars in the Elder Care Business increased \$17.1 million year over year and were impacted by the increase in sales across the Business' customer segments. Gross margin

percentages increased 60 basis points due to effective inventory cost initiatives, an increase in patient-specific delivery, and increased gross profit from the Company's Medicare Part B and Medicaid billing service provider, ProClaim, which generates higher gross margin percentages.

General and Administrative Expenses

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	March 27, 2009		March 28, 2008	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales
Physician Business ^(a)	\$195.3	14.4%	\$191.3	14.6%
Elder Care Business ^(a)	118.1	19.9%	106.9	19.5%
Corporate Shared Services ^(b)	39.1	2.0%	25.9	1.4%
Total Company^(b)	\$352.5	18.1%	\$324.1	17.5%

(a) General and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on reportable segment net sales.

(b) General and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on consolidated net sales.

General and administrative expenses are impacted by (i) compensation and employee benefit costs, (ii) cost to deliver, which represents all costs associated with the transportation and delivery of products to customers, and (iii) shared services overhead costs.

Physician Business

General and administrative expenses increased \$4.0 million and decreased 20 basis points as a percentage of net sales over the prior year. This increase in expenses were attributable to (i) increased compensation expense of \$4.7 million due to additional employees and general wage increases; (ii) an increase of \$1.7 million related to incentive compensation expense for the year related to a combination of new incentive compensation plans introduced during fiscal year 2009 and stronger operating performance; (iii) an increase of \$1.4 million in the corporate overhead allocation from Corporate Shared Services which is related to increased payroll and medical related costs; and (iv) increased cost to deliver of approximately \$1.6 million related to increased volume. Partially offsetting these increases are costs incurred in fiscal year 2008 and not repeated in fiscal year 2009; (i) \$2.9 million in acquisition costs for Activus; and (ii) approximately \$2.2 million related to additional operating expenses from the Company's inspection by the Florida Department of Health for compliance with State Pedigree laws.

Elder Care Business

General and administrative expenses increased \$11.2 million and 40 basis points as a percentage of net sales over the prior year. This increase was primarily attributable to (i) increased cost to

deliver of approximately \$3.2 million related to volume; (ii) increased compensation expense of \$3.2 million due to additional employees and general wage increases; (iii) an increase of \$0.7 million in incentive compensation expense for the year related to a combination of new incentive compensation plans introduced during fiscal year 2009 and stronger operating performance; and (iv) an increase in bad debt expense of \$0.6 million due to the recoveries that occurred in fiscal year 2008 that did not occur in fiscal year 2009.

Corporate Shared Services

General and administrative expenses increased \$13.2 million during the fiscal year ended 2009 due to (i) an increase of \$5.7 million in incentive compensation expense related to a combination of new incentive compensation plans introduced during fiscal year 2009 and an increase in payout estimates based on performance; (ii) a \$2.4 million increase in payroll related costs due to an increase in full-time employees and merit increases; (iii) \$2.5 million related to an increase in medical insurance costs; (iv) a \$2.4 million increase in stock compensation expense related to new long-term incentive plans introduced during fiscal years 2009 and 2008; (v) and an increase in depreciation expense of \$1.3 million due to increased investments in IT infrastructure during the fiscal year. Partially offsetting these increases is a \$4.1 million decrease in settlement and legal costs related to the Florida Department of Health's inspection of the Company's operation for compliance with State Pedigree laws in fiscal year 2008.

Selling Expenses

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	March 27, 2009		March 28, 2008	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales
Physician Business ^(a)	\$107.7	7.9%	\$105.6	8.1%
Elder Care Business ^(a)	20.8	3.5%	19.7	3.6%
Total Company^(b)	\$128.5	6.6%	\$125.3	6.8%

- (a) Selling expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on divisional net sales.
- (b) Selling expenses as a percentage of net sales are calculated based on consolidated net sales.

Selling expenses are principally driven by commission expenses, which are generally paid to sales representatives based on gross profit dollars and gross profit as a percentage of net sales. The increase in selling expenses for the Physician Business and Elder Care Business was consistent with the increase in net sales year over year. Selling expense as a percentage of net sales decreased year over year, which is related to leveraging net sales growth across certain fixed selling expenses.

Income from Operations

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	March 27, 2009		March 28, 2008	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales
Physician Business	\$109.8	8.1%	\$93.0	7.1%
Elder Care Business	30.1	5.1%	25.2	4.6%
Corporate Shared Services	(39.0)	—	(25.9)	—
Total Company	\$100.9	5.2%	\$92.3	5.0%

Income from operations for each business segment changed due to the factors discussed above.

Interest Expense

The Company's debt structure during fiscal year 2009 consisted of variable rate borrowings under its revolving line of credit ("RLOC") agreement, \$150.0 million of 2.25% senior convertible notes ("2004 Notes"), and \$230.0 million of 3.125% senior convertible notes ("2008 Notes") issued in August 2008.

The following table summarizes the various components of total interest expense and interest rates applicable to the borrowings outstanding under the RLOC.

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended		Increase (Decrease)
	March 27, 2009	March 28, 2008	
Components of interest expense:			
Interest on borrowings	\$21.5	\$11.7	\$9.8
Debt issuance costs	1.6	1.2	0.4
Less: Capitalized interest	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.5)
Total interest expense	\$22.2	\$12.5	\$9.7
Weighted average interest rate – RLOC ^(a)	4.00%	5.10%	—
Average daily borrowings under the RLOC	\$51.1	\$31.9	\$19.2

- (a) Weighted average interest rate excludes debt issuance costs and unused line fees.

On February 14, 2008, the Company entered into a two-year \$50.0 million variable-to-fixed interest rate swap, effective February 19, 2008 and expiring February 19, 2010 ("Swap Agreement"). The Swap Agreement effectively sets the interest rate on all or a portion of the borrowings under the RLOC to 3.95% (consisting of a fixed interest rate of 2.70% and a credit spread of 1.25%) for a notional amount of \$50.0 million. As a result, the Company's weighted average interest rate decreased 113 bps year over year.

In support of the Swap Agreement, the Company maintains a minimum balance of \$50.0 million drawn on the RLOC. This is evidenced by the average daily balance of \$51.1 million for the year ended March 27, 2009.

Other Income

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			Percent Change
	March 27, 2009	March 28, 2008	Decrease	
Total Company	\$2.6	\$7.3	\$(4.7)	(63.7)%

The Company sold a portion of its investment in athena during fiscal year 2009 and 2008, recognizing a gain of \$0.4 million and \$4.6 million, respectively. Excluding the fiscal year 2008 gain on the sale of athena stock, *Other income* during fiscal year 2009 remained consistent with prior year and is mainly attributable to customer finance charges. See Footnote 6, *Equity Investment*, for further information relating the Company's investment in athena.

Provision for Income Taxes

(Dollars in millions)	For the Fiscal Year Ended			
	March 27, 2009		March 28, 2008	
	Amount	Effective Rate	Amount	Effective Rate
Total Company	\$32.2	38.5%	\$34.6	39.4%

The decrease in the provision for income taxes and effective rate year over year was due to certain short term investments that generated tax-exempt interest income and the Company's growth in non-U.S. earnings which are generally subject to tax at rates lower than the U.S.

*Liquidity and Capital Resources**Liquidity and Capital Resources Highlights*

Cash flows from operations are impacted by segment profitability and changes in operating working capital. Management monitors operating working capital through the following metrics:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	2010	2009	2008
Days Sales Outstanding: ^(a)			
Physician Business	38.3	40.3	41.9
Elder Care Business	48.4	49.3	49.6
Days On Hand: ^(b)			
Physician Business	53.6	55.1	51.9
Elder Care Business	54.4	51.9	53.4
Days in Accounts Payable: ^(c)			
Physician Business	37.3	39.9	42.4
Elder Care Business	22.6	24.1	27.7
Cash Conversion Days: ^(d)			
Physician Business	54.6	55.5	51.4
Elder Care Business	80.2	77.1	75.3
Inventory Turnover: ^(e)			
Physician Business	6.7	6.5	6.9
Elder Care Business	6.6	6.9	6.7
Return on Committed Capital: ^(f)			
Total Company	33.5%	27.6%	28.3%

(a) Days sales outstanding ("DSO") is average accounts receivable divided by average daily net sales. Average accounts receivable is the sum of accounts

receivable, net of the allowance for doubtful accounts, at the beginning and end of the most recent four quarters divided by five. Average daily net sales are net sales for the most recent four quarters divided by 360.

- (b) Days on hand ("DOH") is average inventory divided by average daily cost of goods sold ("COGS"). Average inventory is the sum of inventory at the beginning and end of the most recent four quarters divided by five. Average daily COGS is COGS for the most recent four quarters divided by 360.
- (c) Days in accounts payable ("DIP") is average accounts payable divided by average daily COGS. Average accounts payable is the sum of accounts payable at the beginning and end of the most recent five quarters divided by five.
- (d) Cash conversion days is the sum of DSO and DOH, less DIP.
- (e) Inventory turnover is 360 divided by DOH.
- (f) Return on committed capital ("ROCC") is defined as return divided by average committed capital. Return is calculated as net income less (i) provision for income taxes, (ii) amortization, and (iii) interest expense. Committed capital is calculated as total assets, less (i) cash, (ii) goodwill and intangibles, and (iii) liabilities, excluding current and long-term debt.

In addition to the cash flow metrics described above, the Company monitors and manages other components of liquidity, including the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	As of	
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009
Capital Structure:		
Senior convertible notes	\$ 187,121	\$ 179,153
Revolving line of credit	—	50,000
Other debt	1,701	2,729
Cash and cash equivalents	(52,751)	(82,031)
Net debt	136,071	149,851
Shareholders' equity	408,014	378,030
Total capital	\$ 544,085	\$ 527,881
Operating Working Capital:		
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 227,888	\$ 230,361
Inventories	218,911	207,593
Accounts payable	(123,970)	(127,300)
	\$ 322,829	\$ 310,654

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

The primary components of net cash provided by operating activities consist of net income adjusted to reflect the effect of non-cash expenses and changes in operating working capital. Net cash provided by operating activities during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008 was impacted by (i) increased overall operating profit, (ii) noncash compensation expense of \$12.8 million, \$6.7 million, and \$3.9 million, respectively, due to Company performance, (iii) amortization of debt discount and issuance costs of \$8.9 million, \$12.6 million, and \$7.3 million, respectively, with the difference due to the 2004 and 2008 Notes outstanding during fiscal year 2009, while only one convertible note was outstanding during fiscal years 2010 and 2008, and (iv) operational working capital needs of

approximately \$14.6 million, \$21.7 million, and \$29.4 million, respectively, to support sales growth and long-term strategies. The Company's net operating working capital levels were impacted in fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008 by its sourcing initiatives, including global sourcing, which generally require longer supply chain lead times and different payment terms. Management expects this impact to continue as global sourcing activities increase in future years. The Company continues to focus on efforts to increase cash collections from customers, improve inventory turns without impacting customer service levels, and manage the cash disbursements process.

Cash flows from operating activities during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008 reflect the Company's utilization of \$1.1 million (tax effected), \$1.2 million (tax effected), and \$0.8 million (tax-effected), respectively, of net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards to offset cash payments due for Federal and state tax liabilities based on estimated taxable income. Cash flows from operating activities were also impacted by cash payments made to, and refunds received from, Federal and state taxing authorities. During fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company paid cash taxes, net of refunds, of approximately \$42.6 million, \$27.0 million and \$31.4 million, respectively, which related to Federal and state estimated tax payments.

As of April 2, 2010, the Company had a deferred income tax liability of \$17.4 million (tax effected) related to interest deductions taken for tax purposes on its 2004 Notes. The liability will be fully deferred for 5 years and paid ratably from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2018 in accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

During fiscal year 2010, the IRS completed an examination of the Company's Federal income tax return for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2008, March 30, 2007, and March 31, 2006. As a result, the Company agreed to minor changes to its taxable income that did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or result of operations.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

On June 29, 2007, the Company acquired an equity investment in athenahealth, Inc. ("athena") for \$24.1 million, including \$1.6 million of legal and other professional fees, all of which was paid during the fiscal year ended March 28, 2008. During fiscal year 2009, the Company sold a portion of its investment in athena, resulting in a gain of approximately \$0.4 million, \$0.3 million net of tax. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008, the Company sold a portion of its investment in athena, resulting in a gain of approximately \$4.6 million, or \$2.9 million net of taxes. Cash proceeds of \$22.1 million were received in fiscal year 2009 related to the sale of athena stock during fiscal year 2009 and the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008.

In April 2009, the Company sold its remaining investment in athena for \$10.7 million, resulting in a gain of \$3.6 million, or \$2.3 million net of tax, recorded in *Other income, net* on the *Consolidated Statement of Operations*. Refer to Footnote 6, *Equity Investment*, for additional discussion.

Payments under business combination agreements, net of cash acquired, were \$14.8 million, \$3.7 million, and \$15.2 million during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. During fiscal years 2010 and 2009 the Company made acquisitions not deemed significant for individual disclosure. Refer to Footnote 4, *Purchase Business Combinations*, for further discussion. The Company expects to continue to make strategic business acquisitions in future periods to grow market share and leverage its existing distribution capabilities, which will impact its cash flows from investing activities.

Capital expenditures totaled \$25.9 million, \$27.3 million, and \$19.4 million, during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, of which approximately \$20.2 million, \$17.5 million, and \$12.6 million, respectively, related to development and enhancement of the Company's ERP system, contracts and rebates system, warehouse management system, electronic commerce platforms, and supply chain integration. Capital expenditures related to distribution center expansions and enhancements were approximately \$0.9 million, \$5.5 million, and \$2.6 million, during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Capital expenditures are estimated to be approximately \$20.5 million during fiscal year 2011. Such expenditures are expected to be funded by cash flow from operations as well as borrowings under the Company's revolving line of credit facility.

During fiscal year 2008, the Company received a payment of \$2.9 million for the settlement of an obligation for a note receivable from its former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, who departed the Company in fiscal year 2001, of which \$2.7 million related to the principal amount of this loan.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

During fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company repurchased approximately \$57.2 million, \$52.8 million and \$112.5 million of the Company's common stock, respectively. The share repurchases represented approximately 2.8 million, 3.4 million, and 6.4 million shares, respectively. As of April 2, 2010, approximately 3.3 million common shares were available for repurchase under authorized share repurchase programs. Refer to Footnote 13, *Shareholders' Equity*, for additional discussion.

The Company recognized excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements of \$2.5 million, \$1.7 million, and \$1.4 million during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

During fiscal year 2008, the Company borrowed \$70.0 million on its revolving line of credit, of which \$20.0 million was repaid during fiscal year 2009 and \$50.0 million during fiscal year 2010. These borrowings were used to fund a portion of the Company's share repurchases, debt repurchase, acquisition activities, investment strategies, and operating activities during the periods.

The Company issued \$230.0 million of 3.125% senior convertible notes ("2008 Notes") during fiscal year 2009. In conjunction with the offering the Company received \$25.4 million from the issuance of warrants, paid \$54.1 million for the purchase of a convertible note hedge, and paid debt issuance costs of approximately \$5.1 million.

During fiscal year 2009, the holders of \$149.98 million in 2004 Notes exercised their contractual rights to require the Company to repurchase their notes for a cash repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal face value of the notes to be repurchased plus accrued and unpaid interest. The Company used approximately \$101.7 million in available cash on hand from the issuance of the 2008 Notes and \$50.0 million from the revolving line of credit to fund the repurchase of such notes and accrued interest on March 16, 2009, for approximately \$151.7 million.

Capital Resources

The capital and credit markets have recently experienced adverse conditions. The resulting restricted access to capital along with significant volatility within capital markets have increased the costs associated with issuing or refinancing debt because of increased risk spreads over relevant interest rate benchmarks. While the Company believes it is well positioned, there can be no guarantee the recent disruptions in the overall economy and the financial markets will not adversely impact the business and results of operations.

The Company finances its business through cash generated from operations, proceeds from the 2008 Notes offering and the \$200.0 million revolving line of credit. The ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operations is dependent on the continued demand for the Company's products and services, and access to products and services from suppliers. Given current operating, economic and industry conditions, management believes demand for products and services will grow at slower rates. The Company's capital structure provides the financial resources to support the business strategies of customer service and revenue growth. The revolving line of credit, which is an asset-based agreement, is collateralized by the Company's accounts receivable and inventory. The Company's long-term priorities for use of capital are internal growth, acquisitions, and repurchase of the Company's common stock.

As the Company's business grows, its cash and working capital requirements are expected to increase. The Company expects the

overall growth in the business will be funded through a combination of cash flows from operating activities, borrowings under the revolving line of credit, capital markets, and/or other financing arrangements. As of April 2, 2010, the Company has not entered into any material working capital commitments that require funding, other than the items discussed below and the obligations included in the future minimum obligation table.

Based on prevailing market conditions, liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions, and other factors, the Company may seek to retire a portion of its outstanding equity through cash purchases and/or reduce its debt. The Company may also seek to issue additional debt or equity to meet its future liquidity requirements. Such transactions may occur in the open market, privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise. The amounts involved could be material.

2008 Notes

In August 2008, the Company issued \$230.0 million principal amount of 3.125% senior convertible notes, which mature on August 1, 2014. Interest on the notes is payable semiannually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year. The notes will be convertible into cash up to the principal amount of the notes and shares of the Company's common stock for any conversion value in excess of the principal amount under the following circumstances: (i) if the Company has called the notes for redemption; (ii) in the event of a Fundamental Change, as defined in the indenture, such as a merger, acquisition, or liquidation; (iii) on or after May 1, 2014 and prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding August 1, 2014; (iv) prior to May 1, 2014, during the five consecutive business day period following any five consecutive trading day period in which the trading price for a note for each day of that trading period is less than 98% of the closing sale price of the Company's common stock on such corresponding trading day multiplied by the applicable conversion rate; (v) prior to May 1, 2014, during any calendar quarter after September 30, 2008 in which the closing sale price of the Company's common stock for at least 20 of the 30 consecutive trading days ending the day prior to such quarter is greater than 130% of the applicable conversion price of \$21.22 per share ("Contingent Conversion Trigger"); or (vi) upon specified corporate events as discussed in the indenture governing the notes.

A note holder may not exercise his/her conversion right with respect to all or any portion of a note, if such conversion would cause the note holder to become a beneficial owner of more than 9.9% of the Company's outstanding voting stock. The initial conversion rate is 47.1342 shares of common stock per each \$1 (in thousands) principal amount of notes and is equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$21.22 per share. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment if certain events occur, such as stock dividends

or other distributions of cash, securities, indebtedness or assets; stock splits and combinations; issuances of rights or warrants; tender offers; or repurchases.

As of April 2, 2010, the fair value of the senior convertible notes was approximately \$285.8 million. Refer to Footnote 11, *Debt*, for a detailed discussion regarding the senior convertible notes.

The ability of note holders to convert is assessed on a quarterly basis and is dependent on the trading price of the Company's stock during the last 30 trading days of each quarter. The Contingent Conversion Trigger was not met during the three months ended April 2, 2010; therefore, the notes may not be converted during the Company's first quarter of fiscal year 2011.

The Company used a portion of the net proceeds of the offering to repurchase approximately \$35.0 million of its common stock in privately negotiated transactions with institutional investors concurrently with this offering. Refer to Footnote 13, *Shareholders' Equity*, for additional information. The Company also used \$101.7 million of the net proceeds during fiscal year 2009, when holders of the 2004 Notes required the Company to redeem \$149.98 million of the outstanding notes. Remaining proceeds have been used for general corporate purposes.

Convertible Note Hedge Transactions

In connection with the offering of the 2008 Notes, the Company also entered into convertible note hedge transactions with respect to its common stock (the "purchased options") with a major financial institution, (the "counterparty"). The Company paid an aggregate amount of \$54.1 million to the counterparty for the purchased options. The purchased options cover, subject to anti-dilution adjustments substantially identical to those in the notes, approximately 10.8 million shares of common stock at a strike price that corresponds to the initial conversion price of the notes, also subject to adjustment, and are exercisable at each conversion date of the notes. The purchased options will expire upon the earlier of (i) the last day the notes remain outstanding or (ii) the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date of the notes.

The purchased options are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the notes in the event that the market value per share of the common stock, as measured under the notes, at the time of exercise is greater than the conversion price of the notes.

The purchased options are separate transactions, entered into by the Company with the counterparty, and are not part of the terms of the notes. Holders of the notes will not have any rights with respect to the purchased options.

Warrant Transactions

The Company also entered into warrant transactions (the "warrants"), whereby the Company sold to the counterparty warrants in an aggregate amount of \$25.4 million to acquire, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, up to 10.8 million shares of common stock at a strike price of \$28.29 per share of common stock, also subject to adjustment. The warrants will expire after the purchased options in approximately ratable portions on a series of expiration dates commencing on November 3, 2014.

The warrants are separate transactions, entered into by the Company with the counterparties, and are not part of the terms of the notes. Holders of the notes do not have any rights with respect to the warrants.

The purchased options will generally have the effect of increasing the conversion price of the 2008 Notes to approximately \$28.29 per share, representing a 68.5% premium based on the closing sale price of the Company's common stock of \$16.79 per share on August 4, 2008.

Impact on Diluted Weighted Average Shares

In accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*, and the Company's stated policy of settling the principal amount in cash, the Company was required to include shares underlying the 2008 Notes in its diluted weighted average shares outstanding since the average stock price per share for the period exceeded \$21.22 (the conversion price for the senior convertible notes). Only the number of shares that would be issuable under the treasury stock method of accounting for share dilution was included, which was based upon the amount by which the average stock price exceeded the conversion price. If the price of the Company's common stock exceeds \$28.29 per share, it will also include the effect of the additional potential shares that may be issued related to the warrants, using the treasury stock method.

The purchased options are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share prior to the conversion of the 2008 Notes, as their effect is considered anti-dilutive. As of April 2, 2010, the purchased options were "in the money" and would have been convertible into approximately 1.1 million shares of the Company's common stock. The exercise of the purchased options is restricted to each conversion date of the 2008 Notes.

Revolving Line of Credit

The Company had no outstanding borrowings under the revolving line of credit as of April 2, 2010. The Credit Agreement permits maximum borrowings of up to \$200.0 million, which may be increased to \$250.0 million. After reducing availability for outstanding borrowings and letter of credit commitments, the Company has sufficient assets based on eligible accounts receivable and

inventory to borrow \$200.0 million (excluding the additional increase of \$50 million) under the revolving line of credit at April 2, 2010. (Refer to Footnote 11, *Debt*, for a detailed discussion regarding the revolving line of credit.) The average daily interest rate, excluding debt issuance costs and unused line fees, for the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008 was 4.02%, 4.00%, and 5.13%, respectively.

Debt Rating

The Company's debt is rated by a nationally recognized rating agency, Standard and Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"). Companies that have assigned ratings at the top end of the range have, in the opinion of the rating agency, the strongest capacity for repayment of debt or payment of claims, while companies at the bottom end of the range have the weakest capability.

During fiscal year 2010, S&P upgraded the credit rating from "BB" to "BB+" and issued an outlook of stable. The Company also had issue ratings for its convertible debt. During fiscal year 2009, S&P upgraded the Company's 2004 Notes rating from "B+" to "BB-"

Future Contractual Obligations

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into obligations and commitments that require future contractual payments. The following table presents, in aggregate, scheduled payments under contractual obligations for the Physician Business, the Elder Care Business, and Corporate Shared Services:

Contractual Obligation (in thousands)	Payment Due By Fiscal Years						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
Senior convertible notes ^{(a),(b)}	\$ 7,188	\$ 7,188	\$ 7,188	\$ 7,188	\$233,594	\$ 44	\$262,390
Operating lease obligations ^(c)	23,786	20,368	13,463	9,531	3,758	1,760	72,666
Purchase commitments ^(d)	2,258	848	528	377	—	—	4,011
Outstanding purchase price ^(e)	1,000	1,320	—	—	—	—	2,320
Capital lease obligations ^(a)	861	832	8	—	—	—	1,701
Revolving line of credit ^(f)	500	500	250	—	—	—	1,250
Total ^(g)	\$35,593	\$31,056	\$21,437	\$17,096	\$237,352	\$1,804	\$344,338

(a) Amounts include interest expense.

(b) The 2008 Notes, due fiscal year 2015 are discussed further in Footnote 11, *Debt*.

(c) Amounts represent contractual obligations for operating leases of the Company as of April 2, 2010. Currently, it is management's intent to either renegotiate existing leases or execute new leases upon the expiration date of such agreements.

(d) If a supply agreement for Select products between a vendor and the Physician Business or the Elder Care Business were to be terminated, then the Company may be required to purchase from the vendor all remaining finished and unfinished products and product-materials held by the vendor. As of April 2, 2010, the Company had no material obligation to purchase remaining products or materials due to a termination of a supply agreement with a vendor who supplies Select products to the Company.

(e) Amounts represent estimated additional consideration, including interest, to be paid to the sellers of previously acquired businesses, net of any amounts payable to the Company for indemnity claims that arise under the purchase agreement.

(f) Amounts represent the unused line fee on the revolving line of credit, which expires on September 30, 2012.

(g) As of April 2, 2010, the Company had gross unrecognized tax benefits of \$1.5 million. This amount is excluded from the table above as the Company cannot reasonably estimate the period of cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities.

Critical Accounting Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, management is required to make certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions

and rated the issuance of the Company's 2008 Notes in August 2008 at "BB-."

Agency ratings are subject to change, and there can be no assurance that a ratings agency will continue to rate the Company or its debt, and/or maintain its current ratings. Management cannot predict the effect that a change in debt ratings will have on the Company's liquidity.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company's most significant off-balance sheet financing arrangements as of April 2, 2010 are non-cancelable operating lease agreements, for warehouse space and equipment rentals, and outstanding letters of credit. As of April 2, 2010, future minimum obligations under operating lease agreements are \$72.7 million. The Company had no open letters of credit outstanding at April 2, 2010. The Company does not participate in any off-balance sheet arrangements involving unconsolidated subsidiaries that provide financing or potentially expose the Company to unrecorded financial obligations.

that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. The Company periodically evaluates the accounting policies and estimates it uses to prepare

its financial statements, which are then reviewed by the Company's audit committee. Management's estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions considered reasonable with the relevant facts and circumstances. Based on the uncertainty inherent in such estimates, actual results may differ.

The critical accounting estimates are those estimates that require the Company's management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made and could have a material impact on the Company's results due to changes in the estimates or the use of different estimates that could reasonably have been used. Additionally, the Company includes those accounting estimates whose initial application had a material impact on the Company's financial presentation, unless the application resulted solely from the issuance of new accounting literature. The discussion below applies to each of the Company's reportable segments (Physician Business, Elder Care Business, and Corporate Shared Services), unless otherwise noted.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses on trade receivables resulting from the inability to collect outstanding amounts due from its customers. The allowances include estimates of specific amounts for those accounts that are likely to be uncollectible, such as bankruptcies, and general allowances for those accounts that management currently believes to be collectible but may later become uncollectible. Management believes the estimates used in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts are critical accounting estimates because changes in credit worthiness and economic conditions, including bankruptcies, have had a material impact on operations in previous fiscal years and could have an impact on the Company's results from operations in the near future.

The estimates used to determine the allowances for doubtful accounts are based on historical collection experience, current economic trends, credit-worthiness of customers, and changes in customer payment terms. The percentage of each aging category that is reserved is determined by analyzing historical write-offs and current trends in the credit quality of the customer base. Adjustments to credit limits and allowances for bad debts are made based upon payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate or improve, allowances may be adjusted, impacting general and administrative expenses and the accounts receivable balance.

Physician Business

During fiscal years 2007 through 2009, the Physician Business' allowance for doubtful accounts was reduced by \$1.5 million, \$1.6 million, and \$2.0 million, respectively, for customer deductions and

write-offs and was increased by additional provisions of \$1.4 million, \$2.3 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. During the fiscal years 2007 through 2009, the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts has represented between 1.7% and 2.0% of the Physician Business' trade receivable balance. At April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the allowance for doubtful accounts for this business segment was \$2.5 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. During fiscal year 2010, the Physician Business' allowance for doubtful accounts was reduced by \$2.3 million for customer deductions and write-offs and was increased by additional provisions of \$1.9 million. If management were to assume its reserve percentages as of April 2, 2010 were based on the fiscal years 2007 through 2009 historic ranges noted above, the allowance for doubtful accounts as of April 2, 2010 would range from \$2.6 million to \$3.0 million.

Elder Care Business

During fiscal years 2007 through 2009, the Elder Business' allowance for doubtful accounts was reduced by \$4.9 million, \$3.8 million, and \$1.7 million, respectively, for customer deductions and write-offs and was increased by additional provisions of \$3.2 million, \$1.5 million and \$2.1 million. During fiscal years 2007 through 2009, the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts represented between 4.7% and 7.7% of the Elder Care Business' trade receivable balance. As of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the allowance for doubtful accounts for this business segment was \$3.8 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. During fiscal year 2010, the Elder Business' allowance for doubtful accounts was reduced by \$2.2 million for customer deductions and write-offs and was increased by additional provisions of \$1.9 million. If management were to assume its reserve percentages as of April 2, 2010 were based on the fiscal year 2007 through 2009 historic ranges noted above, the allowance for doubtful accounts as of April 2, 2010 would range from \$4.0 million to \$6.6 million.

Although the Company believes its judgments, estimates and/or assumptions related to allowances for doubtful accounts are reasonable, making material changes to such judgments, estimates and/or assumptions, and changes in customer's credit worthiness could materially affect the Company's financial results.

Inventories

In order to state inventories (medical products, medical equipment, and other related products) at the lower of cost (determined using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method) or market (net realizable value), the Company maintains an allowance for excess or slow moving inventory based on the expectation that certain inventory will become obsolete, sold for less than cost, or become unsellable altogether. The allowance is estimated based on factors such as historical trends, current market conditions, and management's

assessment of when the inventory would likely be sold and the quantities and prices at which the inventory would likely be sold in the normal course of business. Changes in product specifications, customer product preferences, or the loss of a customer may result in an unanticipated impairment in net realizable value that may have a material impact on cost of goods sold, gross margin, and net income. Obsolete or damaged inventory is disposed of or written down to net realizable value on a quarterly basis. Additional adjustments, if necessary, are made based on management's specific review of inventory on-hand. Management believes the estimates used in determining the allowance for excess and slow moving inventory are critical accounting estimates as changes in the estimates for both segments could have a material impact on net income and the estimates involve a high degree of judgment.

Inventory allowances ranged from 1.3% to 1.8% of inventory for the Physician Business and 1.3% to 2.2% of inventory for the Elder Care Business during fiscal years 2007 through 2009, excluding one time write-offs in fiscal year 2007. As of April 2, 2010, management estimated the required allowance for excess or slow moving inventory to be approximately \$2.7 million and \$1.7 million for the Physician Business and Elder Care Business, respectively. If management were to assume inventory write-off percentages were based on the fiscal years 2007 through 2009 historical ranges noted above, the allowance for excess and slow moving inventory as of April 2, 2010 would range from \$2.1 million to \$2.8 million for the Physician Business and \$1.3 million to \$2.2 million for the Elder Care Business, impacting the Company's inventory and gross profit balances.

Although the Company believes its judgments, estimates and/or assumptions related to inventory reserves are reasonable, making material changes to such judgments, estimates and/or assumptions could materially affect the Company's financial results.

Vendor Rebates

The Company receives transaction-based rebates from third party suppliers. Such rebates are classified as a reduction to cost of goods sold in the accompanying statements of operations.

Transaction-based rebates are generally associated with a specific customer contract and are recognized as a reduction to cost of goods sold at the time the transaction occurs. Management establishes a reserve for uncollectible transaction-based vendor rebates based on management's judgment after considering the status of current outstanding rebate claims, historical denial experience with suppliers, and any other pertinent available information. Management believes the estimates used in determining the reserve for uncollectible transaction-based vendor rebates are critical accounting estimates because changes in the estimates could have a material impact on net income and the estimates involve a high degree of judgment.

Reserves for transaction-based rebates for the year ended April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 were \$2.8 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. Reserves ranged from 17.0% to 26.2% of rebates receivable during fiscal years 2007 through 2009. If management were to assume outstanding future rebate receivable write-offs were based on the upper and lower end of the historical range, the transaction-based rebate reserve as of April 2, 2010 would range from \$2.0 million to \$3.0 million, impacting the Company's prepaid and other current assets balance and gross profit.

Although the Company believes its judgments, estimates and/or assumptions related to vendor rebates are reasonable, making material changes to such judgments, estimates and/or assumptions could materially affect the Company's financial results.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method for determining its provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Under this method, the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the tax rate expected to be in effect when taxes are actually paid or recovered. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In determining the need for valuation allowances, significant judgment and estimates are used as management considers short and long term forecasts of future taxable income as well as prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. These judgments and estimates include some degree of uncertainty and changes to these estimates could require management to adjust the valuation allowances for deferred tax assets.

The Company had gross deferred income tax assets of \$74.9 million and \$66.5 million at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively. There were no valuation allowances as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, as management believes it will fully utilize the Company's deferred tax assets before their expiration.

The Company's tax filings are periodically subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and other taxing authorities, which may result in assessments of additional tax. Resolution of these situations, either with the taxing authority or the courts, inevitably includes some degree of uncertainty; accordingly, the Company provides taxes only for the amounts management believes will ultimately result from these proceedings. Management's experience has been that the estimates and assumptions used to provide for future tax assessments have proven to be appropriate. However, past experience is only a guide, and the potential exists, however limited, that adjustments resulting from the resolution of current and potential future tax controversies may differ materially from the amount accrued.

Current standards of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes provides that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes. This standard requires management to make significant judgments while assessing the probability of possible outcomes of future tax examinations. As of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the liability for uncertain tax positions was \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. Management does not expect the amount of unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next twelve months.

If our estimates or judgments described above were to change, a hypothetical 1% change in our effective tax rate would impact consolidated income from continuing operations by approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal year 2010.

Valuation of Intangible Assets, Other Long-lived Assets, and Goodwill

Acquisitions. The Company allocates the purchase price of acquired companies to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions. Critical estimates in the valuation of acquired assets include, but are not limited to: (i) expected future cash flows from existing customer contracts and relationships; (ii) assumptions relating to the impact of noncompete agreements on business operations; (iii) assumptions related to the impact on the timing of expected future cash flows; (iv) retention of customers and key business leaders; and (v) the risk inherent in investing in intangible assets. These estimates are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur which may affect the accuracy or validity of such assumptions, estimates, or other actual results. For these reasons, management believes the estimates used in determining the fair value of assets acquired through an acquisition are critical accounting estimates.

During fiscal years 2007 through 2009, the Company made acquisitions with initial purchase price totaling \$17.6 million. During fiscal year 2010, the Company made acquisitions with initial purchase price totaling \$13.7 million. Adjustments to the valuation of acquired assets and liabilities subsequent to the date of purchase based on changes in management's original estimates were immaterial to the current and previous three fiscal years.

Impairment. Under ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* ("ASC 350"), goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may be impaired. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting unit annually on the last day of each fiscal year.

The impairment and disposal of long-lived assets is accounted for in accordance with ASC 360-10, *Property, Plant, and Equipment – Overall*, ("ASC 360-10"). ASC 360-10 requires that long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization, be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In the event that the carrying value of assets are determined to be unrecoverable, the Company would estimate the fair value of the assets or reporting unit and record an impairment charge for the excess of the carrying value over the fair value. In conducting the impairment analysis, the Company determines the fair value of its reporting units using valuation techniques which may include discounted cash flow analyses requiring management to make certain assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows, revenues, earnings, and other factors, including discount rates, to determine the fair value of these respective assets. The application of different assumptions about such matters as estimated future cash flows or discount rates, or the testing for impairment at a different level of the organization or on a different organizational structure, may produce materially different results. For these reasons, management believes the estimates used in evaluating the Company's goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, and long-lived assets are critical accounting estimates. Based on management's review, goodwill, intangible assets, and other long-lived assets were not impaired during fiscal years 2009, 2008, and 2007. As of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the Company's intangible asset, other long-lived asset, and goodwill balances totaled \$251.5 million and \$236.9 million, respectively.

Based on management's review, goodwill, intangible assets, and other long-lived assets were not impaired during fiscal year 2010 and management does not believe there were any circumstances which indicated the carrying value of an asset might not be recoverable in the future. Additionally, a hypothetical 5% change in the discount rate utilized in the Company's discounted cash flow analysis would not have indicated impairment for any of the Company's reporting units.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation

Equity Incentive Plans. As of April 2, 2010, the Company has outstanding grants of nonqualified stock options, time-based restricted stock and performance-based restricted stock outstanding.

Estimates are required to determine the number of share-based awards which will ultimately vest, and, in the case of performance-based restricted stock, estimates of the Company's future performance. Changes in the estimated forfeiture rates and changes in estimates regarding the Company's performance can have material effects on share-based compensation expense. For this reason, management has determined that the estimates used to determine equity-based compensation expense are critical accounting estimates.

When estimating forfeitures, the Company considers termination behaviors as well as trends of actual equity-based awards forfeited. Management re-assesses the estimated forfeiture rate established upon grant periodically throughout the service period. Such estimates are revised if they differ materially from actual forfeitures. As required, forfeiture estimates are adjusted to reflect actual forfeitures when an award vests. Actual forfeitures in future reporting periods could be materially higher or lower than management's current estimates, which could have a material impact on equity-based compensation expense recognized in fiscal year 2011 and in future years.

When estimating the Company's earnings per share goals for performance-based restricted stock, the Company reviews historical performance, internal plans and goals, economic conditions, and other performance metrics. These future performance estimates are re-assessed throughout the service period. Such estimates are revised, if necessary, if they differ materially from the original assessment and may have an impact on the vesting of an award. If actual performance differs significantly from management's estimates, it could have a material impact on equity-based compensation expense recognized in fiscal year 2011 and in future years.

Based on the financial results during fiscal year 2010, management revised its assessment for probable achievement of performance conditions related to long-term incentive compensation plans. Management reviewed the current fiscal year results impacted by: (i) the impact of revenue growth programs, (ii) the impact of implemented cost savings initiatives, (iii) the increase in sales of H1N1/Swine flu related products, (iv) the sale of shares in athena, and (v) the potential impact on future earnings. It was determined the cumulative impact of these events required the Company to adjust its estimate of probable achievement of incentive compensation performance conditions, and to adjust the accruals to these plans based on those estimates. The change in estimate for these awards resulted in an increase in stock-based compensation expense of \$9.1 million during fiscal year 2010, offset by a decrease in expense of \$4.4 million related to the departure of the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Total compensation expense for restricted stock grants during the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, was \$12.2 million, \$5.6 million, and \$3.4 million, respectively. Current forfeiture rates average 1.0% per quarter, with actual rates ranging from 0.1% to 2.7% per quarter for fiscal years 2008-2010. If management had used the low and high end of these actual ranges during fiscal year 2010, equity-based compensation expense, included in general and administrative expenses, would have been \$12.8 million and \$10.8 million, respectively. Holding forfeiture rates static, if management had estimated the Company's future performance at the minimum and maximum earnings per share ranges, since inception of the awards, equity-based compensation

expense would have been \$7.0 million and \$13.4 million, respectively, during the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010. Refer to Footnote 14, *Incentive and Stock-Based Compensation*, for additional information.

Cash-based incentive plans. The Company maintains cash-based long-term incentive plans, the Shareholder Value Plans ("SVP") for certain employees. The SVP provides incentive to enhance shareholder value through the achievement of cumulative earnings per share goals.

Estimates are required to determine the Company's expected future performance and cumulative earnings per share at the end of the three-year performance period. Changes in estimates regarding the Company's performance can have a material effect on cash-based incentive compensation expense. For this reason, management has determined that the performance estimates used for long-term cash-based compensation expense are critical accounting estimates.

When estimating the Company's earnings per share goals for the SVP, the Company reviews historical performance, internal plans and goals, economic conditions, and other performance metrics. These future performance metrics are re-assessed throughout the service period. Such estimates are revised, if necessary, if they differ materially from the original assessment. If actual performance differs significantly from management's estimates, it could have a material impact on cash-based compensation expense recognized in future years.

The Company's three-year performance period for the 2006 SVP ended on March 28, 2008, with a payment of \$4.2 million made during the first quarter of fiscal year 2009. The Company accrued \$4.5 million and \$5.0 million within *Accrued expenses* on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets* as of March 28, 2008 and March 30, 2007, respectively.

During fiscal year 2009, the Compensation Committee approved the 2008 Shareholder Value Plan ("2008 SVP"). The performance period under the 2008 SVP is the three year period from March 31, 2008 to April 1, 2011. Based upon current results and expected future results as discussed above, the Company recognized an additional \$2.3 million in corporate compensation expense during fiscal year 2010 related to the 2008 SVP related to a change in estimate. The accrual for the 2008 SVP was \$6.8 million and \$2.2 million, based on actual and expected future results as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively. The Company expects the target payout to be approximately \$10.7 million with minimum and maximum target payouts of \$3.6 million and \$10.7 million, respectively. If management had estimated the Company's future performance at the minimum and maximum target payouts, long-term cash-based compensation expense would have been \$0.7 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, during the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 105-10, *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – Overall* ("ASC 105-10"). ASC 105-10 establishes the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification* (the "Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The FASB will no longer issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs"). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout this document have been updated for the Codification.

During December 2007, the FASB issued guidance within ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, and ASC 810, *Consolidation*. These new standards significantly change the accounting for business combinations and noncontrolling (or minority) interests in a number of areas including the treatment of contingent consideration, pre-acquisition contingencies, allocation of acquisition costs, in-process research and development, and restructuring costs. Both standards are required to be adopted concurrently and are effective for business combination transactions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Early adoption is prohibited. These standards are required to be adopted prospectively, except for certain provisions of ASC 810, *Consolidation*, which are required to be adopted retrospectively. The Company adopted these standards during the current fiscal year with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In February 2008, the FASB issued guidance which delayed the effective date of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* ("ASC 820") with respect to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities not remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. The Company has applied the requirements of ASC 820 with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-05, *Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value* (ASU 2009-05). This update provides amendments to ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure* for the fair value measurement of liabilities when a quoted price in an active market is not available. ASU 2009-05 is effective for reporting periods beginning after August 28, 2009. This pronouncement was adopted during the current period with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance on determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly. This standard, located in ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased. This standard also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. This standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009 and was adopted with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 825-10-50, *Financial Instruments – Overall – Disclosure* on interim disclosures on fair value of financial instruments. This guidance requires summarized disclosures on fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies. This standard is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company has adopted this guidance with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations. Applicable disclosures have been provided in Footnote 5, *Fair Value Measurement*.

In April 2008, the FASB issued guidance in ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* that amends the factors to be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset and the disclosure requirements. The new guidance requires that an entity consider its historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements in determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. Determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset applies prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. The disclosure requirements will be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date. The new guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company has adopted this standard with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued guidance on accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion and, as required, was retrospectively applied to all prior periods for which applicable convertible debt was outstanding. The new guidance located in ASC 470-20, *Debt – Debt with Conversion and Other Options* ("ASC 470-20"), requires entities with convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) to separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that reflects interest expense at a rate equal to an estimate of the entity's non-convertible debt borrowing rate. The equity components of the senior convertible notes are included in *Additional paid-in capital* on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets*, with a corresponding reduction in the carrying values of these convertible notes as of the date of issuance or modification, as applicable. The reduced carrying values of the convertible notes are accreted to principal through the recognition of non-cash interest expense. This accretion results in additional interest expense on these borrowings at effective rates approximating nonconvertible debt with otherwise similar terms. ASC 470-20 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. The Company adopted this standard during the current year. Refer to Footnote 11, *Debt*, for additional information.

In June 2008, the FASB ratified guidance on determining whether an instrument (or an embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock, located in ASC 815-40, *Derivative and Hedging – Contract in Entity's Own Stock* ("ASC 815-40"). ASC 815-40 requires that an entity should use a two-step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies the impact of foreign currency denominated strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. ASC 815-40 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. This pronouncement was adopted during the current year with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance within ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*. This guidance was further updated in February 2010 by ASU 2010-09, *Subsequent Events*. This guidance establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It sets forth (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (ii) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and (iii) the disclosures that an entity should

make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. The guidance is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and was adopted with no material effect on the Company's statement of financial condition or results of operations.

Item 7a. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market Risk. The Company's objective in managing market risk exposures is to identify and limit the potential impact of changes in interest rates, commodity availability, and access of capital on earnings and cash flow. The following assessment of the Company's market risk does not include uncertainties that are either non-financial or nonquantifiable, such as political uncertainty, economic uncertainty, impact of future tax legislation, and credit risks.

Interest Rate Risk. The Company's primary interest rate exposure relates to cash and cash equivalents and fixed and variable rate debt. During fiscal year 2010, the Company's debt obligations consisted of (i) \$230.0 million senior convertible notes with a fixed rate of 3.125%, and (ii) variable rate borrowings under the revolving line of credit, which bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus an applicable margin based on a fixed charge coverage ratio, or at LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on a fixed charge coverage ratio. Fixed charge coverage is determined by the ratio of Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization to the sum of fixed charges, including but not limited to, Interest Expense, Capital Expenditures, payment of debt principal, and cash paid for taxes.

Changes in interest rates affect interest payments under the Company's variable rate revolving line of credit agreement. The Company periodically enters into interest rate swap agreements to hedge the variable interest rate of its revolving line of credit. During fiscal year 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a notional value of \$50.0 million ("2008 Swap"). Under the terms of the 2008 Swap, the Company makes payments based on the fixed rate and will receive interest payments based on 1-month LIBOR which effectively fixes the notional amount covered by the swap at a borrowing rate of 2.70% plus a credit spread.

The changes in market value of these financial instruments are highly correlated with changes in market value of the hedged item both at inception and over the life of the agreement. Amounts received or paid under the interest rate swap agreement are recorded as reductions or additions to interest expense. In accordance with hedge accounting, the Company's interest rate swap agreement has been designated as a cash flow hedge with changes in fair value recognized in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* in the accompanying *Consolidated Balance Sheets*.

As of March 27, 2009, the 2008 Swap carried a notional principal amount of \$50.0 million and effectively fixed the interest rate on a portion of the revolving line of credit to 2.70%, prior to applying the applicable margin discussed above. The 2008 Swap agreement expired on February 19, 2010 and was settled monthly until expiration. During the fiscal year ended March 27, 2009, the Company recorded unrealized losses, net of tax, of approximately \$0.4 million, for the estimated fair value of the 2008 Swap agreement in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* in the accompanying *Consolidated Balance Sheets*.

Changes in interest rates also affect rates of return on the Company's cash equivalents and short-term investments, which generally consist of money market accounts.

During fiscal year 2010, the Company had average daily variable rate borrowings under its line of credit of \$44.2 million. Excluding the impact of the interest rate swap, a hypothetical 1% increase/decrease in prevailing interest rates at April 2, 2010, would result in a corresponding increase/decrease in interest expense of approximately \$0.4 million.

During fiscal year 2009, the Company had average daily variable rate borrowings under its line of credit of \$51.1 million. Excluding the impact of the interest rate swap, a hypothetical 1% increase/decrease in prevailing interest rates at March 27, 2009, would result in a corresponding increase/decrease in interest expense of approximately \$0.5 million.

Currency Risk. The Company's currency rate exposures relate to products that are globally sourced from manufacturers in Southeast Asia. Currently, the Company has negotiated settlement of payments to manufacturers in U.S. dollars. However, over time, local country currency fluctuations may increase or decrease the negotiated cost that the Company must pay for these products. In addition, the Company may in future periods negotiate settlement of payments to manufacturers in the local currency of the country providing a product which would then subject the Company to foreign currency risk.

Commodity Risk. The Company's primary commodity exposures relate to fluctuations in the price of gasoline and diesel fuel and the procurement of certain medical supplies in which the product cost is dependent upon the price of raw materials, which may fluctuate significantly.

The Company's direct fuel exposure relates to fluctuations in fuel costs that affect the Company-leased delivery fleet or third-party delivery charges. Significant increases in the cost of gasoline and diesel fuel have impacted, and may continue to impact, the Company's gross margin, cost to deliver, and the operating costs of third part transportation providers. Some of these common carriers have passed these increases through to the Company in the form of a fuel surcharge, which has had an adverse effect on the

Company's results of operations. The Company implemented a fuel surcharge to its customers during fiscal year 2006 to pass on a portion of the increased cost of gasoline and diesel fuel. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to fully pass along further significant increases in fuel costs to its customers due to the competitive nature of the medical supply distribution industry.

As of March 2010, March 2009, and March 2008, the U.S. National average for unleaded gasoline was \$2.88, \$2.03 and \$3.25/gallon, respectively, and the U.S. National average for diesel fuel was \$3.02, \$2.22, and \$3.96/gallon, respectively. With respect to the Company's direct fuel purchases, a hypothetical 10% increase/decrease in diesel and unleaded fuel costs during fiscal years 2010 and 2009 would have resulted in a corresponding increase/decrease in fuel expense of approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

The Company purchases latex and vinyl gloves through agreements in which the pricing of gloves is based on the price of latex as traded on the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and the weighted price of two raw materials, Poly vinyl chloride (PVC) and Dioctylphthalate (DOP), as published on www.icis.com. Latex, PVC, and DOP in their raw form are only one of many components used in the manufacture of gloves. However, based on estimates of component mix, a hypothetical 10% increase/decrease in latex costs during fiscal years 2010 and 2009 would have resulted in a corresponding increase/decrease in the cost of latex gloves of approximately \$1.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. In addition, a hypothetical 10% increase/decrease in PVC and DOP costs during fiscal years 2010 and 2009 would have resulted in a corresponding increase/decrease in the cost of vinyl gloves of approximately \$1.2 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
PSS World Medical, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PSS World Medical, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended April 2, 2010. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also audited the financial statement schedule. These consolidated financial statements and the financial statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of PSS World Medical, Inc. and subsidiaries as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended April 2, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position Accounting Principles Board 14-1, *Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash Upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)* (included in FASB ASC Topic 470-20, *Debt with Conversion and Other Options*), as of March 28, 2009.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 2, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated May 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

May 26, 2010
Jacksonville, Florida
Certified Public Accountants

Consolidated Balance Sheets

April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 (Dollars in thousands, except share data)	2010	2009
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52,751	\$ 82,031
Investment in available for sale securities	–	10,592
Accounts receivable, net	227,888	230,361
Inventories	218,911	207,593
Deferred tax assets, net	15,629	8,059
Prepaid expenses and other	26,485	23,819
Total current assets	541,664	562,455
Property and equipment, net	105,220	101,205
Other Assets:		
Goodwill	121,772	112,768
Intangibles, net	24,548	22,958
Other	78,862	59,238
Total assets	\$872,066	\$858,624
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$123,970	\$127,300
Accrued expenses	50,253	52,718
Revolving line of credit and current portion of long-term debt	881	50,937
Other	10,954	7,955
Total current liabilities	186,058	238,910
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	187,941	180,965
Other noncurrent liabilities	90,053	60,719
Total liabilities	464,052	480,594
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 18)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	–	–
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized, 57,168,296 and 59,316,697 shares issued and outstanding at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively	562	583
Additional paid in capital	162,469	200,175
Retained earnings	244,983	175,620
Accumulated other comprehensive income	–	1,652
Total shareholders' equity	408,014	378,030
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$872,066	\$858,624

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

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008
(In thousands, except per share data)

	2010	2009	2008
Net sales	\$2,055,171	\$1,952,691	\$1,855,791
Cost of goods sold	1,427,476	1,370,781	1,314,119
Gross profit	627,695	581,910	541,672
General and administrative expenses	370,871	352,478	324,123
Selling expenses	135,843	128,505	125,296
Income from operations	120,981	100,927	92,253
Other (expense) income:			
Interest expense	(17,295)	(22,158)	(12,496)
Interest and investment income	376	2,304	691
Other income, net	6,068	2,643	7,284
Other expense	(10,851)	(17,211)	(4,521)
Income before provision for income taxes	110,130	83,716	87,732
Provision for income taxes	40,767	32,230	34,599
Net income	\$ 69,363	\$ 51,486	\$ 53,133
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.82
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.80
Weighted average common shares outstanding, Basic	58,029	59,937	64,703
Weighted average common shares outstanding, Diluted	58,943	60,696	66,184

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

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

For the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009 and March 28, 2008 (In thousands, except share data)	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Totals
Balance at March 30, 2007, as reported	66,774,681	\$668	\$ 300,014	\$ 80,179	\$ —	\$ 380,861
Adjustment for uncertain tax positions	—	—	—	(236)	—	(236)
Adjustment related to ASC 470-20	—	—	17,111	(9,146)	—	7,965
Balance at March 30, 2007, as restated	66,774,681	\$668	\$ 317,125	\$ 70,797	\$ —	\$ 388,590
Net income	—	—	—	53,133	—	53,133
Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale investments, net of taxes of \$3,128	—	—	—	—	5,125	5,125
Reclassification adjustment for gains on available-for-sale investments included in net income, net of taxes of \$1,757	—	—	—	—	(2,879)	(2,879)
Impact of interest rate swap, net of income tax benefit of \$123	—	—	—	—	(202)	(202)
Total comprehensive income						55,177
Repurchases and retirement of common stock	(6,363,828)	(63)	(112,464)	—	—	(112,527)
Exercise of stock options and related income tax benefit	320,860	3	3,975	—	—	3,978
Vesting of restricted stock and related income tax benefit	141,208	1	3,681	—	—	3,682
Employee benefits and other	21,705	—	451	—	—	451
Balance at March 28, 2008	60,894,626	\$609	\$ 212,768	\$ 123,930	\$ 2,044	\$ 339,351
Net income	—	—	—	51,486	—	51,486
Unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale investments, net of taxes of \$140	—	—	—	—	234	234
Reclassification adjustment for gains on available-for-sale investments included in net income, net of taxes of \$169	—	—	—	—	(275)	(275)
Impact of interest rate swap, net of income tax benefit of \$216	—	—	—	—	(351)	(351)
Total comprehensive income						51,094
Repurchases and retirement of common stock	(3,377,385)	(34)	(52,734)	—	—	(52,768)
Exercise of stock options and related income tax benefit	604,974	6	7,870	—	—	7,876
Stock-based compensation	—	—	247	—	—	247
Vesting of restricted stock and related income tax benefit	156,012	2	5,626	—	—	5,628
Convertible note hedge transaction net of income tax benefit	—	—	(33,103)	—	—	(33,103)
Warrant transaction	—	—	25,368	—	—	25,368
Equity component related to issuance of 2008 Notes net of income tax	—	—	33,728	—	—	33,728
Employee benefits and other	23,026	—	405	204	—	609
Balance at March 27, 2009	58,301,253	\$583	\$ 200,175	\$ 175,620	\$ 1,652	\$ 378,030
Net income	—	—	—	69,363	—	69,363
Unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale investments, net of taxes of \$33	—	—	—	—	56	56
Reclassification adjustment for gains on available-for-sale investments included in net income, net of taxes of \$1,375	—	—	—	—	(2,260)	(2,260)
Impact of interest rate swap, net of taxes of \$339	—	—	—	—	552	552
Total comprehensive income						67,711
Repurchases and retirement of common stock	(2,767,093)	(28)	(57,148)	—	—	(57,176)
Exercise of stock options and related income tax benefit	547,823	6	6,952	—	—	6,958
Stock-based compensation	—	—	(275)	—	—	(275)
Vesting of restricted stock and related income tax benefit	90,354	1	12,208	—	—	12,209
Employee benefits and other	27,256	—	557	—	—	557
Balance at April 2, 2010	56,199,593	\$562	\$ 162,469	\$ 244,983	\$ —	\$ 408,014

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008

(Dollars in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 69,363	\$ 51,486	\$ 53,133
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	21,940	20,002	18,857
(Benefit) provision for deferred income taxes	(8,264)	5,933	4,371
Noncash compensation expense	12,772	6,747	3,893
Amortization of intangible assets	5,121	5,489	5,586
Provision for doubtful accounts	3,795	3,680	3,787
Provision for deferred compensation	1,530	1,210	9
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	8,852	12,617	7,324
Loss (gain) on sales of property and equipment	81	(9)	113
Gain on sale of available for sale securities	(3,635)	(444)	(4,637)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from business combinations:			
Accounts receivable, net	221	3,912	(15,164)
Inventories	(9,718)	(16,358)	(14,548)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(5,710)	2,486	3,188
Other assets	(4,685)	(9,351)	(11,058)
Accounts payable	(5,129)	(9,209)	286
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	15,867	11,930	14,888
Net cash provided by operating activities	102,401	90,121	70,028
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(25,923)	(27,340)	(19,446)
Payments for business combinations, net of cash acquired of \$-, \$-, and \$285, respectively	(14,802)	(3,744)	(15,245)
Proceeds from sale of available for sale securities	10,681	22,098	-
Payments for investment in available for sale securities	-	-	(24,064)
Proceeds from note receivable	-	-	2,737
Other	(541)	(221)	(100)
Net cash used in investing activities	(30,585)	(9,207)	(56,118)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Purchase of common stock	(57,176)	(52,768)	(112,527)
Net (payments) proceeds on the revolving line of credit	(50,000)	(20,000)	70,000
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	4,489	6,208	2,796
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements	2,516	1,700	1,404
Payments under capital lease obligations	(925)	(1,290)	(913)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debt	-	230,000	-
Payment for extinguishment of convertible notes	-	(149,980)	-
Payment for purchase of hedge on convertible note	-	(54,096)	-
Proceeds from issuance of warrants	-	25,368	-
Payment for debt issue costs	-	(5,147)	(206)
Net cash used in financing activities	(101,096)	(20,005)	(39,446)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(29,280)	60,909	(25,536)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	82,031	21,122	46,658
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 52,751	\$ 82,031	\$ 21,122

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, AND March 28, 2008
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data, Unless Otherwise Noted)

1. Nature of Operations

PSS World Medical, Inc. (the "Company" or "PSSI"), a Florida corporation, began operations in 1983. The Company is a national distributor of medical products and equipment, pharmaceutical products, healthcare information technology and billing services to alternate-site healthcare providers including physician offices, long-term care and assisted living facilities, home health care and hospice providers through 40 full-service distribution centers, which serve all 50 states throughout the United States ("U.S."). The Company currently conducts business through two operating segments, the Physician Business and the Elder Care Business, which serve a diverse customer base. A third reporting segment, Corporate Shared Services, includes allocated and unallocated costs of corporate departments that provide services to the operating segments.

The Physician Business, or the Physician Sales & Service division, is a leading distributor of medical supplies, diagnostic equipment, pharmaceutical related products and healthcare information technology to alternate site healthcare providers in the U.S. The Physician Business currently operates 27 full-service distribution centers, 34 break-freight locations, and 2 redistribution facilities serving physician offices in all 50 states.

The Elder Care Business, or the Gulf South Medical Supply, Inc. division, is a national distributor of medical supplies and related products and solutions to the long-term and elder care industry in the United States. The Elder Care Business serves the nursing home, home care and hospice industries, as well as the assisted living market segment. In addition, the Elder Care Business also provides Medicare Part B billing services, either on a fee-for-service or a full-assignment basis and Medicaid billing services to the assisted living market. The Elder Care Business currently operates 13 full-service distribution centers, 7 break-freight locations, 6 ancillary service centers, and 2 redistribution facilities serving independent and regional skilled nursing facilities, assisted living centers, and home health care providers in all 50 states.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and include the accounts of PSS World

Medical, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company reports its year-end financial position, results of operations, and cash flows on the Friday closest to March 31. Fiscal year 2010 consisted of 53 weeks or 258 selling days and fiscal years 2009 and 2008 each consisted of 52 weeks or 253 selling days.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of inventories, property and equipment, goodwill, and intangibles; allowances for doubtful accounts receivables and vendor rebate receivables; valuation allowances for deferred income taxes; liabilities for loss contingencies; incentive and stock-based compensation expense, and valuations associated with business combinations. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Reclassification

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2009, the Company corrected the classification of its 2.25% \$150.0 million senior convertible notes at March 28, 2008 from long-term debt to short-term debt, reflecting the one-day put option afforded to the holders of the notes on March 15, 2009 in accordance with the terms thereof. Refer to Footnote 11, *Debt*, for additional information regarding the note holders' put option. Under Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 99, *Materiality*, and SAB 108, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*, the Company evaluated the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the adjustment and determined the correction was not material. There was no impact on the Company's results of operations or cash flow statements for the fiscal year ended March 27, 2009.

Additionally, certain items previously reported in combined financial statement captions have been reclassified to conform to the current financial statement presentation.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, short-term trade receivables, and accounts payable, approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities. The gross carrying

value of the Company's 2008 Notes at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 was \$230,000 and the fair value, which is estimated using a third party valuation model, was approximately \$285,800 and \$203,500, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents generally consist of demand deposits with financial institutions and highly liquid investment grade instruments having maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value.

Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable consist of amounts owed to the Company and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of the asset. The Company's outstanding accounts receivable are exposed to credit risk and valuation allowances are established for estimated losses resulting from non-collection of outstanding amounts due from customers. The valuation allowances include specific amounts for those accounts that are deemed likely to be uncollectible, such as customer bankruptcies and disputed amounts, and general allowances for accounts that management currently believes to be collectible but that may later become uncollectible. Estimates are used to determine the valuation allowances and are generally based on historical collection results, current economic trends, credit-worthiness of customers, and changes in customer payment terms. Cash flows related to changes in accounts receivable balances are classified as operating activities within the *Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows*.

The Physician Business' trade accounts receivable consist of many individual accounts; none of which are individually significant to the Company. The Physician Business had allowances for doubtful accounts of approximately \$2,486 and \$2,889 at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively. During fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, bad debt expense was less than 1% of net sales.

The Elder Care Business' trade accounts receivable have a number of large customer accounts that are significant to its business. Approximately 15%, 14%, and 15%, of the Elder Care Business' net sales for the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, respectively, represent sales to its largest five customers. As of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the outstanding accounts receivable balances of these customers represented approximately 10% of accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, respectively. The Elder Care Business had allowances for doubtful accounts of approximately \$3,824 and \$4,152 at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively. During fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, bad debt expense was less than 1% of net sales.

Over the past three years, the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts has represented 2% of the Physician Business' gross accounts receivable balance, and 5% of the Elder Care business' gross accounts receivable balance.

Inventories

Inventories consist of medical products, medical equipment, and other related products and are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method. Market is defined as net realizable value. The net realizable value of excess and slow moving inventory is determined using judgment as to when inventory will be sold and the quantities and prices at which inventory will be sold in the normal course of business. Obsolete or damaged inventory is disposed of or written down to net realizable value on a quarterly basis. Additional adjustments, if necessary, are made based on management's specific review of inventory on-hand. Cash flows related to changes in inventory are classified as operating activities within the *Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows*.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the respective classes of assets.

	Useful Life
Equipment	2 to 10 years
Computer hardware and software	3 to 15 years
Capitalized internal-use software costs	5 to 15 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life. Management is required to use judgment in determining the estimated useful lives of such assets. Changes in circumstances such as technological advances, changes to the Company's business model, changes in the Company's business strategy, or changes in the planned use of property and equipment could result in the actual useful lives differing from the Company's current estimates. In those cases where the Company determines the useful life of property and equipment should be shortened or extended, the Company depreciates the net book value in excess of the estimated salvage value over its revised remaining useful life.

The Company capitalizes the following costs associated with developing internal-use computer software: (i) external direct costs of materials and services consumed in developing or obtaining internal-use computer software; (ii) certain payroll and payroll-related costs for Company employees who are directly associated with the development of internal-use software, to the extent of time spent directly on the project; and (iii) interest costs incurred while developing internal-use computer software. Internal-use

software costs capitalized subsequent to March 23, 2005 are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the software, ranging from 5 to 15 years. ASC 835-20, *Interest-Capitalization of Interest*, requires the capitalization of interest cost as a part of the historical cost of acquiring certain assets, such as assets that are constructed or produced for a company's own use. The amount of capitalized interest during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008 was \$1,182, \$854, and \$405, respectively.

Gains or losses upon retirement or disposal of property and equipment are recorded in other income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Normal repair and maintenance costs that do not substantially extend the life of the property and equipment are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired company over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. In accordance with the provisions of ASC 350-20, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Goodwill*, goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually as of the last day of the fiscal year. An interim review is performed between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the goodwill may be impaired. Because the estimated fair value of the reporting units exceeded the carrying amount of the goodwill, there was no impairment at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009.

Intangibles

ASC 350-30, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – General Intangibles Other Than Goodwill*, requires intangible assets with finite useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method.

Nonsolicitation Agreements

Certain sales representatives employed by the Physician and Elder Care Businesses have executed employment agreements in exchange for a cash payment ("Nonsolicitation Agreements"). These employment agreements include nonsolicitation covenants, which state that the sales representative can neither solicit nor accept business from certain of the Company's customers for a stated period of time subsequent to the date the sales representative ceases employment with the Company. The costs associated with these Nonsolicitation Agreements are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, plus the stated nonsolicitation period. If a sales representative terminates employment prior to the end of the estimated useful life of the agreement, the remaining net book value of the asset is amortized over the stated nonsolicitation period.

During the period the sales representatives remain employed with the Company, the nonsolicitation intangible asset is evaluated for impairment in accordance with the provisions of ASC 360-10, *Property, Plant, and Equipment – Overall*. This standard requires the Company to test for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Certain factors which may indicate an impairment exists include, but are not limited to: (i) a change in a state's legal system that would impact any legal opinion relied upon when assessing enforceability of the nonsolicitation covenants, (ii) a decline in gross profit or sales volume, (iii) death, or (iv) full retirement by the sales representative. In the event the carrying value of the assets were to be determined unrecoverable, the Company would estimate the fair value of the assets and record an impairment charge for the excess of the carrying value over the fair value. There were no impairments at April 2, 2010 or March 27, 2009.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, other than goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 360-10, *Property, Plant, and Equipment – Overall*. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds fair value.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of indefinite-lived intangible assets annually in accordance with ASC 350-30, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – General Intangibles Other Than Goodwill*. An interim review may be performed more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances, such as a decline in sales, earnings, or cash flows, or material adverse changes in the business climate, indicate that the carrying value of an asset might be impaired.

There were no impairments at April 2, 2010 or March 27, 2009.

Accounts Payable

Outstanding checks in excess of cash balances available for a legal right of offset are reclassified to accounts payable. Amounts reclassified to accounts payable were \$12,377 and \$21,361 at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively.

Insurance Coverage

The Company has a self-funded program for employee and dependent health insurance. This program includes an administrator, a large provider network, and stop loss reinsurance to cover individual claims in excess of \$225 per person, with an

additional aggregate specific deductible of \$190 annually, and up to \$2,000 catastrophic loss maximum per lifetime benefit per person. Claims incurred but not reported are recorded based on estimates of claims provided by the third party administrator and are included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognized \$13,452, \$13,222, and \$11,048 in medical expenses, net of employee contributions, during the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, respectively.

The Company maintains a primary casualty insurance program for its automobile liability, employer's liability, and general liability risks, which in general provides limits of up to \$2,000, \$1,000, and \$2,000, respectively. In addition, the Company maintains workers compensation policies which have statutory limits that are based on state regulations. The primary program contains a deductible of \$500 per occurrence for each line of coverage, subject to a primary aggregate stop loss of approximately \$8,254 for the current plan year. In addition, the Company maintains an umbrella/excess liability program to cover occurrences in excess of the underlying primary limits.

Contingent Loss Accruals

In determining the accrual necessary for probable loss contingencies as defined by ASC 450-20, *Contingencies – Loss Contingencies*, the Company includes estimates for professional fees, such as legal, accounting, and consulting, and other related costs to be incurred, unless such fees and related costs are not probable of being incurred or are not reasonably estimable.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the respective tax bases in existing assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, evidence of delivery of products or services is obtained, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility of the resulting accounts receivable is reasonably assured. The Company assesses collectibility based upon a thorough evaluation of current and prospective customers' credit history and ability to

pay. The Company establishes and adjusts credit terms and limits to reflect customer credit worthiness based upon this evaluation. Customer credit evaluations are updated periodically and for specific events or circumstances such as deterioration in the aging of account balances, bankruptcy filings, or notice of financial difficulties.

Consolidated sales allowances are immaterial and generally represent less than 1% of gross sales.

Physician Business. The Physician Business has two primary sources of revenue: the sale of consumable products and the sale of equipment. Revenue from the sale of consumable products is recognized when products are shipped or delivered since at that time there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, the price is fixed and determinable, and the collection of the resulting accounts receivable is reasonably assured. Revenue from the sale of single deliverable equipment is generally recognized when the equipment is shipped, unless there are multiple deliverables, in which case revenue is recognized when all obligations to the customer are fulfilled. Obligations to the customer are typically satisfied when installation and training are complete.

Customers have the right to return consumable products and equipment. Sales allowances are recorded as a reduction of revenue for potential product returns and estimated billing errors. Management analyzes sales allowances quarterly using historical data adjusted for significant changes in volume and business conditions, as well as specific identification of significant returns or billing errors.

Elder Care Business. The Elder Care Business has three primary sources of revenue: the sale of consumable products to (i) skilled nursing home and assisted living facilities and (ii) hospice and home health care providers; and (iii) service fees earned for providing Medicare Part B and Medicaid billing services.

Revenue from the sale of consumable products to skilled nursing home facilities, assisted living facilities, and home health care providers is recognized when products are shipped or delivered. Revenue for these products is recorded upon shipment since at that time there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, the price is fixed and determinable, and the collection of the resulting accounts receivable is reasonably assured.

Revenue from providing ancillary medical supplies for Medicare Part B eligible patients and Medicaid eligible patients on a full assignment basis is recognized during the period the supplies are shipped to the eligible patients. The product is shipped to the facility patient specific and becomes the property of that specific patient. Revenue is recorded at the amounts expected to be collected from Medicare, Medicaid, other third-party payers, and directly from customers. Reimbursement from Medicare is subject to review by appropriate government regulators. Revenue from

providing Medicare Part B and Medicaid billing services on a fee for service basis is recognized when billing services are rendered to the customer.

Customers have the right to return consumable products and equipment. Sales allowances are recorded as a reduction of revenue for (i) potential product and equipment returns, (ii) patients that turn out not eligible to be billed to Medicare or other payor, and (iii) Medicare Part B and Medicaid reimbursement denials, capped rental of enteral pump and billing errors. Management analyzes actual revenue adjustments and Medicare Part B reimbursement denials using historical actual cash collection and actual adjustments to gross revenue for a certain period of time. The historical percentage is used to estimate the future cash collections and required accounts receivable reserve. Additional allowances are recorded for any significant specific adjustments known to management.

Vendor Rebates

The Company receives transaction-based and performance-based rebates from third party suppliers. Transaction-based rebates are generally associated with a specific customer contract and are recognized as a reduction to cost of goods sold at the time the transaction occurs. Management establishes a reserve for uncollectible transaction-based vendor rebates based on management's judgment after considering the status of current outstanding rebate claims, historical denial experience with suppliers, and any other pertinent available information.

In accordance with ASC 605-50, *Revenue Recognition – Customer Payments and Incentives*, performance-based rebates are recognized based on a systematic estimation of the consideration to be received relative to the transaction that marks the progress of the Company toward earning vendor rebates, provided the collection of the amounts is, in the judgment of management, reasonably assured. The factors the Company considers in estimating performance-based rebates include actual and forecasted inventory purchases or sales volumes, in conjunction with vendor rebate contract terms, which generally provide for increasing rebates based on either increased purchases or sales volume. Performance-based rebates are recognized in income only if the related inventory has been sold.

In accordance with ASC 605-50, *Revenue Recognition – Customer Payments and Incentives*, sales incentive arrangements that meet certain criteria are not recorded as a reduction of cost of sales. Accordingly, reimbursements from manufacturers under these arrangements are recognized by the Company as revenue rather than a reduction of cost of sales.

Transaction-based and performance-based rebate contracts are negotiated periodically with vendors.

The following table summarizes the financial statement impact of transaction-based and performance-based vendor rebates recognized by the Company and each of its segments during fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008. Such rebates are classified as either (i) a reduction to cost of goods sold or (ii) an increase to net sales in the accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*.

<i>Physician Business</i>			
(In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 2,433	\$ 4,339	\$ 5,664
Cost of goods sold	108,143	104,452	91,916
Total	\$110,576	\$108,791	\$ 97,580
<i>Elder Care Business</i>			
	2010	2009	2008
Cost of goods sold	\$106,141	\$100,934	\$ 89,273
<i>Total Company</i>			
	2010	2009	2008
Net sales	\$ 2,433	\$ 4,339	\$ 5,664
Cost of goods sold	214,284	205,386	181,189
Total	\$216,717	\$209,725	\$186,853

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are included in net sales and totaled approximately \$11,383, \$13,668, and \$10,195, for fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Shipping and handling costs incurred by the Company, which are included in general and administrative expenses, totaled approximately \$104,134, \$102,836, and \$98,916, for fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Accordingly, all derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* and subsequently recognized in earnings when the hedged items impact earnings, typically upon settlement. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedges and the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recorded in current earnings.

Guidance within ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities, including (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for and its related interpretations, and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.

Derivative financial instruments are used principally in the management of the Company's interest rate exposure. During the fiscal year ended March 28, 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement to hedge the variable interest rate of its revolving line of credit. The interest rate swap was designated as a cash flow hedge. During fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, the interest rate swap was settled. Amounts paid upon settlement of the interest rate swap agreement were recorded as additions to interest expense. Refer to Footnote 11, *Debt*, for additional information regarding the Company's interest rate swap agreement.

Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are presented in accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period adjusted for the potential dilutive effect of stock options using the treasury stock method and the conversion of the senior convertible notes. Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation in periods in which they have an anti-dilutive effect.

The following table sets forth computational data for the denominator in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation for fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009 and March 28, 2008:

(In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Denominator-weighted average shares outstanding used in computing basic earnings per share	58,029	59,937	64,703
Assumed exercise of stock options ^(a)	324	425	616
Assumed vesting of restricted stock	514	152	109
Assumed conversion of 2004 Notes	—	182	756
Assumed conversion of 2008 Notes	76	—	—
Denominator-weighted average shares outstanding used in computing diluted earnings per share	58,943	60,696	66,184

(a) There were no antidilutive options outstanding as of April 2, 2010. Options to purchase approximately 200 and 55 shares of common stock that were outstanding during fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for each of the respective periods because the options' exercise prices exceeded the average fair market value of the Company's common stock for each fiscal year and, therefore, inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

In accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*, and the Company's stated policy of settling the principal amount in cash, the Company was required to include shares underlying the 2008 Notes in its diluted weighted average shares outstanding due to the average stock price per share for the period exceeding \$21.22 (the conversion price for the senior convertible notes) during fiscal year ended April 2, 2010. Only the number of shares that would

be issuable (under the treasury stock method of accounting for share dilution) was included, which was based upon the amount by which the average stock price exceeded the conversion price. If the price of the Company's common stock exceeds \$28.29 per share, it will also include the effect of the additional potential shares that may be issued related to the warrants, using the treasury stock method. Prior to conversion, the purchased options are not considered for purposes of dilutive earnings per share calculation as their effect is considered to be anti-dilutive.

The Company was required to include any shares underlying the 2004 Notes in its diluted weighted average shares outstanding when the average stock price per share for the period exceeded \$17.10 (the conversion price for the senior convertible notes). The average price of the Company's common stock during fiscal years 2009 and 2008 exceeded the 2004 Notes' conversion price of \$17.10. As such, potential common shares were included in the calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding. No shares related to the 2004 Notes were included in the calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding during fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, as the 2004 Notes were materially retired during fiscal year 2009.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective April 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of ASC 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, ("ASC 718") using the modified prospective transition method, and therefore, has not restated results for prior periods. The Company applies the fair value recognition provisions of the guidance as it relates to the Company's stock-based compensation, which requires the Company to recognize expense for the fair value of stock-based compensation awards. Refer to Footnote 14, *Incentive and Stock-Based Compensation*, for additional information.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income represents all changes in equity of an enterprise that result from recognized transactions and other economic events during the period. Other comprehensive income refers to revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that under GAAP are included in comprehensive income but excluded from net income, such as the unrealized gain or loss on the interest rate swap and unrealized holding gain or loss on available-for-sale investments.

Marketable Securities

As of April 2, 2010, the Company held no investment in available for sale securities. Equity securities previously held by the company were considered to be available for sale and carried at fair value as of the balance sheet dates. Fair values were based on quoted market prices.

Realized gains and losses on the sale of investments were determined on the basis of the cost of the specific investments sold and were credited or charged to income on a trade date basis. Unrealized gains or losses on equity securities which were classified as available for sale, net of applicable deferred income taxes (benefits), were excluded from earnings and credited or charged directly to a separate component of stockholders' equity.

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 105-10, *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – Overall* ("ASC 105-10"). ASC 105-10 establishes the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification* (the "Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The FASB will no longer issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs"). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the basis for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout this document have been updated for the Codification.

During December 2007, the FASB issued guidance within ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, and ASC 810, *Consolidation*. These new standards significantly change the accounting for business combinations and noncontrolling (or minority) interests in a number of areas including the treatment of contingent consideration, pre-acquisition contingencies, allocation of acquisition costs, in-process research and development, and restructuring costs. Both standards are required to be adopted concurrently and are effective for business combination transactions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Early adoption is prohibited. These standards are required to be adopted prospectively, except for certain provisions of ASC 810, *Consolidation*, which are required to be adopted retrospectively. The Company adopted these standards during the current fiscal year with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In February 2008, the FASB issued guidance which delayed the effective date of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* ("ASC 820") with respect to nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities not remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. The Company has applied the requirements of ASC 820 with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-05, *Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value* (ASU 2009-05). This update provides amendments to ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure* for the fair value measurement of liabilities when a quoted price in an active market is not available. ASU 2009-05 is effective for reporting periods beginning after August 28, 2009. This pronouncement was adopted during the current period with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance on determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly. This standard, located in ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased. This standard also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. This standard is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009 and was adopted with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 825-10-50, *Financial Instruments – Overall – Disclosure* on interim disclosures on fair value of financial instruments. This guidance requires summarized disclosures on fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies. This standard is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company has adopted this guidance with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations. Applicable disclosures have been provided in Footnote 5, *Fair Value Measurement*.

In April 2008, the FASB issued guidance in ASC 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other* that amends the factors to be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset and the disclosure requirements. The new guidance requires that an entity consider its historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements in determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. Determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset applies prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. The disclosure requirements will be applied prospectively to all

intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date. The new guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company has adopted this standard with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued guidance on accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion and, as required, was retrospectively applied to all prior periods for which applicable convertible debt was outstanding. The new guidance located in ASC 470-20, *Debt – Debt with Conversion and Other Options* ("ASC 470-20"), requires entities with convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion (including partial cash settlement) to separately account for the liability and equity components in a manner that reflects interest expense at a rate equal to an estimate of the entity's non-convertible debt borrowing rate. The equity components of the senior convertible notes are included in *Additional paid-in capital* on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets*, with a corresponding reduction in the carrying values of these convertible notes as of the date of issuance or modification, as applicable. The reduced carrying values of the convertible notes are accreted to principal through the recognition of non-cash interest expense. This accretion results in additional interest expense on these borrowings at effective rates approximating nonconvertible debt with otherwise similar terms. ASC 470-20 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. The Company adopted this standard during the current year. Refer to Footnote 11, *Debt*, for additional information.

In June 2008, the FASB ratified guidance on determining whether an instrument (or an embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock, located in ASC 815-40, *Derivative and Hedging – Contract in Entity's Own Stock* ("ASC 815-40"). ASC 815-40 requires that an entity should use a two-step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies the impact of foreign currency denominated strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. ASC 815-40 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. This pronouncement was adopted during the current year with no material effect on the Company's statements of financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance within ASC 855, *Subsequent Events*. This guidance was further updated in February 2010 by ASU 2010-09, *Subsequent Events*. This guidance establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that

occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It sets forth (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (ii) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and (iii) the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. The guidance is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and was adopted with no material effect on the Company's statement of financial condition or results of operations.

4. Purchase Business Combinations

Acquisitions were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting; accordingly, the operations of the acquired companies have been included in the Company's results of operations subsequent to the date of acquisition. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair values at the date of the acquisition as determined by management based on information currently available and independent valuations. Supplemental unaudited pro forma information, assuming these acquisitions were made at the beginning of the immediate preceding period, is not presented as the results would not differ materially from the amounts reported in the accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*.

Fiscal Year 2010 and 2009

Cash paid for acquisitions made in fiscal year 2010 were \$14,802, of which \$1,193 related to earnout payments for acquisitions in previous years. Cash paid for acquisitions made in fiscal year 2009 were \$3,744. These acquisitions were not deemed material, either individually or in the aggregate.

Fiscal Year 2008

On May 31, 2007, the Physician Business acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Activus Healthcare Solutions, Inc. ("Activus"), a California based distributor of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to office-based physicians and ambulatory surgery centers. The aggregate purchase price, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the purchase agreement, was approximately \$13,278 (net of cash acquired of \$285). Payments totaling \$13,278 were made during fiscal year 2008, of which \$1,000 was held in escrow and was released upon the satisfaction of certain sales representative retention milestones, net of any amounts payable to the Company for potential indemnity claims. These funds were classified as restricted cash within other current assets and accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at March, 28, 2008. The premium paid in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired was for Activus' tenured sales force.

Goodwill of \$3,235, which includes purchase price adjustments of \$296, is not deductible for tax purposes. Based on the final purchase price allocation, acquired intangible assets totaled approximately \$1,912 and were assigned to customer relationships with a useful life of ten years.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

Cash	\$ 285
Accounts receivable	2,836
Inventory	2,134
Other current assets	520
Property and equipment	427
Goodwill	3,235
Intangibles	1,912
Deferred tax asset	6,582
Other noncurrent assets	29
Total assets acquired	17,960
Less: Current liabilities	4,397
Net assets acquired	\$13,563

5. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting standards on fair value measurement provides a framework for measuring fair value, expands disclosures about fair value measurements, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value summarized as follows:

Level 1: Inputs using unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company has the ability to access.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices in markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

As of April 2, 2010, the fair value of the Company's financial assets and/or liabilities are measured using Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as of fiscal years ended April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, by level within the fair value hierarchy:

(In thousands)	As of					
	April 2, 2010			March 27, 2009		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets:						
Available-for-sale equity securities ^(a)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,592	\$ -	\$10,592
Total assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,592	\$ -	\$10,592
Liabilities:						
Interest rate swap ^(b)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$891	\$ 891
Deferred compensation ^(c)	69,263	-	69,263	45,932	-	45,932
Total liabilities	\$69,263	\$ -	\$69,263	\$45,932	\$891	\$46,823

- (a) Relates to the Company's investment in athenahealth, Inc., which is included in *Investment in available for sale securities* on the Company's *Consolidated Balance Sheets*. This investment is measured using quoted market prices.
- (b) Relates to the Company's interest rate swap on its revolving line of credit. See Footnote 11, *Debt*, for further information. The interest rate swap is valued using an internal model that utilizes as its basis readily observable market inputs such as credit spreads, current market interest rates, and forward interest rates.
- (c) Relates to the Company's obligation to pay benefits under its nonqualified deferred compensation plans, which is included in *Other noncurrent liabilities* on the Company's *Consolidated Balance Sheets*. The obligation to pay benefits is based off of participants' allocation percentages to plan investments. The investments are measured using quoted market prices.

As indicated in the Footnote 3, *Recent Accounting Pronouncements*, the Company has applied the requirement of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* with respect to nonfinancial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on a recurring basis with no material effect. The standard requires fair value disclosure of such nonfinancial assets only when there is an indication of potential impairment. See Footnote 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for disclosure of fair value of financial instruments.

6. Equity Investment

On June 29, 2007, the Company made a \$24,064 investment (including \$1,564 of legal and other professional fees) in athenahealth, Inc. ("athena"), a leading provider of internet-based health-care information technology and business services to physician practices. At the investment date, athena was a privately held entity and the Company's investment represented an ownership interest of approximately 5% of outstanding shares. On September 20, 2007, an initial public offering of shares of athena's common stock was made available for sale on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "ATHN."

This investment was initially recorded at cost in accordance with ASC 325 – 20, *Investments – Other – Cost Method Investments*, which governs the accounting for privately held investments. As a result of the initial public offering, the Company recorded the investment as "available-for-sale" in accordance with ASC 320 – 10, *Investments – Debt and Equity Securities – Overall*. This investment was marked to market based on quoted market prices as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009. During fiscal year 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company sold a portion of its investment in athena, resulting in a gain of approximately \$3,635, or \$2,260 net of tax, \$444, or \$275 net of tax and \$4,637, or \$2,879 net of tax, respectively. This gain was determined on a specific identification method and recognized in *Other income* on the *Consolidated Statement of Operations*. Proceeds of \$10,681 were received during and related to a sale in fiscal year 2010 and proceeds of \$22,098 were received during fiscal year 2009 related to the sales of a portion of athena stock in fiscal years 2009 and 2008.

As of April 2, 2010, the Company did not hold any remaining investment in athena. As of March 27, 2009, the aggregate fair value of the remaining investment of \$10,592, was recorded on the *Consolidated Balance Sheet* in *Investment in available for sale securities*, with a cumulative gross unrealized holding gain of \$3,547. During the years ended March 27, 2009 and March 28, 2008, the Company recorded a net unrealized holding loss of \$70, of which \$41 was recorded in other comprehensive income net of related income taxes of \$29 and a net unrealized holding gain of \$3,617, of which \$2,246 was recorded in other comprehensive income net of related income taxes of \$1,371, respectively.

7. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are summarized as follows:

	As of	
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009
Computer hardware under capital leases	\$ 2,601	\$ 5,343
Office equipment under capital leases	452	963
Leasehold improvements	17,342	15,785
Equipment	28,552	28,703
Computer hardware and software	173,853	150,303
Property and equipment, gross	222,800	201,097
Accumulated depreciation	(117,580)	(99,892)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 105,220	\$101,205

Depreciation expense, which includes amortization of capital leases, is included in *General and administrative expenses* in the accompanying *Consolidated Statements of Operations*, and approximated \$21,940, \$20,002, and \$18,857, for fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

8. Goodwill

The change in the carrying value of goodwill for the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 is as follows:

	Physician Business	Elder Care Business	Corporate Shared Services	Total
Balance as of March 28, 2008	\$30,592	\$79,338	\$ 749	\$110,679
Purchase business combinations	—	1,696	—	1,696
Purchase price allocation adjustments	9	1,133	—	1,142
Termination of variable interest entity	—	—	(749)	(749)
Balance as of March 27, 2009	30,601	82,167	—	112,768
Purchase business combinations	956	7,066	—	8,022
Purchase price allocation adjustments	136	846	—	982
Balance as of April 2, 2010	\$31,693	\$90,079	\$ —	\$121,772

9. Intangibles, Net

The following table summarizes the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization for existing intangible assets by business segment and major asset class.

	As of					
	April 2, 2010			March 27, 2009		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Intangibles Subject to Amortization						
Customer Relationships:						
Physician Business	\$ 9,585	\$ (4,232)	\$ 5,353	\$ 9,355	\$ (3,438)	\$ 5,917
Elder Care Business	17,182	(11,880)	5,302	14,362	(9,798)	4,564
	26,767	(16,112)	10,655	23,717	(13,236)	10,481
Nonsolicitation Agreements:						
Physician Business	10,783	(6,762)	4,021	10,783	(5,454)	5,329
Elder Care Business	448	(139)	309	248	(70)	178
	11,231	(6,901)	4,330	11,031	(5,524)	5,507
Noncompetition Agreements:						
Physician Business	645	(437)	208	417	(367)	50
Elder Care Business	3,140	(732)	2,408	640	(448)	192
Corporate Shared Services	1,691	(449)	1,242	1,027	(146)	881
	5,476	(1,618)	3,858	2,084	(961)	1,123
Signing Bonuses:						
Physician Business	731	(435)	296	694	(264)	430
Corporate Shared Services	27	(18)	9	22	(5)	17
	758	(453)	305	716	(269)	447
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	\$44,232	\$(25,084)	\$19,148	\$37,548	\$(19,990)	\$17,558
Intangibles Not Subject to Amortization						
Tradename:						
Physician Business	\$ 5,400	\$ —	\$ 5,400	\$ 5,400	\$ —	\$ 5,400
Total unamortized intangible assets	5,400	—	5,400	5,400	—	5,400
Total intangible assets	\$49,632	\$(25,084)	\$24,548	\$42,948	\$(19,990)	\$22,958

Total amortization expense for intangible assets for the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, was \$5,121, \$5,489, and \$5,586, respectively.

The estimated amortization expense for the next five fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal Year:	
2011	\$ 5,058
2012	3,649
2013	2,525
2014	2,230
2015	1,996
Thereafter	3,690
Total	\$19,148

The remaining weighted-average amortization period, in total and by major asset class, is as follows:

(In years)	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009
Customer relationships	6.3	6.2
Nonsolicitation agreements	7.0	7.2
Noncompetition agreements	3.8	3.7
Signing bonuses	2.3	3.0
Total weighted-average period	5.9	6.3

10. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 were as follows:

	As of	
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009
Accrued payroll	\$14,848	\$24,662
Accrued incentive compensation	17,912	12,699
Other	17,493	15,357
Accrued expenses	\$50,253	\$52,718

11. Debt

Outstanding debt consists of the following, in order of priority:

	As of	
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009
Revolving line of credit	\$ —	\$ 50,000
2004 Notes	20	20
2008 Notes	187,101	179,153
Capital lease obligations	1,701	2,729
Total debt	188,822	231,902
Less: Current portion of debt	881	50,937
Long-term debt	\$187,941	\$180,965

2004 Notes

During fiscal year 2004, the Company issued \$150.0 million principal amount of 2.25% senior convertible notes, which mature on March 15, 2024. Interest on the notes was payable semiannually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year.

On each of March 15, 2009, March 15, 2014, and March 15, 2019, holders of the 2.25% \$150.0 million senior convertible notes have

the option to require the Company to purchase the notes at 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest, and other considerations, including contingent interest, if applicable ("put option"). On March 15, 2009, the holders of \$149.98 million in principal face value of 2.25% senior convertible notes exercised the put option. The Company used approximately \$101.7 million in available cash on hand from the issuance of \$230.0 million of 3.125% senior convertible notes and \$50.0 million from its asset-based revolving line of credit to fund the repurchase of such notes and accrued interest on March 16, 2009, for approximately \$151.7 million.

As of April 2, 2010, the Company has a deferred income tax liability of \$17,389 (tax effected) related to interest deductions taken for tax purposes on its 2004 Notes. The liability will be deferred and paid ratably from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2018 in accordance with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

2008 Notes

In August 2008, the Company issued \$230.0 million principal amount of 3.125% senior convertible notes ("2008 Notes"), which mature on August 1, 2014. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year. The notes will be convertible into cash up to the principal amount of the notes and shares of the Company's common stock for any conversion value in excess of the principal amount under the following circumstances: (i) if the Company has called the notes for redemption; (ii) in the event of a fundamental change, as defined in the indenture, such as a merger, acquisition, or liquidation; (iii) on or after May 1, 2014 and prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding August 1, 2014; (iv) prior to May 1, 2014, during the five consecutive business day period following any five consecutive trading day period in which the trading price for a note for each day of that trading period is less than 98% of the closing sale price of the Company's common stock on such corresponding trading day multiplied by the applicable conversion rate; (v) prior to May 1, 2014, during any calendar quarter after September 30, 2008 in which the closing sale price of the Company's common stock for at least 20 of the 30 consecutive trading days ending the day prior to such quarter is greater than 130% of the applicable conversion price of \$21.22 per share ("Contingent Conversion Trigger"); or (vi) upon certain specified corporate events as discussed in the indenture governing the notes.

A note holder may not exercise its conversion right with respect to all or any portion of a note, if such conversion would cause the note holder to become a beneficial owner of more than 9.9% of the Company's outstanding voting stock. The initial conversion rate is 47.1342 shares of common stock per each \$1 (in thousands) principal amount of notes and is equivalent to an initial conversion

price of \$21.22 per share. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events. If the notes were converted as of April 2, 2010, the if-converted value would exceed the principal amounts of the 2008 Notes by \$26,170.

As of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the fair value of the 2008 Notes was approximately \$285,800 and \$203,500, respectively.

The ability of note holders to convert is assessed on a quarterly basis and is dependent on the trading price of the Company's stock during the last 30 trading days of each quarter. The Contingent Conversion Trigger was not met during the three months ended April 2, 2010; therefore, the notes may not be converted during the Company's first quarter of fiscal year 2011.

The Company used a portion of the net proceeds of the offering to repurchase approximately \$35.0 million of its common stock in privately negotiated transactions with institutional investors concurrently with this offering. See Stock Repurchase Program in Footnote 13, *Shareholders' Equity*, for additional information. The Company used \$101.7 million of the net proceeds during fiscal year 2009, when holders of the 2004 Notes required the Company to redeem approximately all of their outstanding notes plus accrued interest. Remaining proceeds were used for general corporate purposes.

Convertible Note Hedge Transactions

In connection with the offering of the notes, the Company also entered into convertible note hedge transactions with respect to its common stock (the "purchased options") with a major financial institution (the "counterparty"). The Company paid an aggregate amount of \$54.1 million to the counterparty for the purchased options. The purchased options cover, subject to anti-dilution adjustments substantially identical to those in the notes, approximately 10.8 million shares of common stock at a strike price that corresponds to the initial conversion price of the notes, also subject to adjustment, and are exercisable at each conversion date of the notes. The purchased options will expire upon the earlier of

(i) the last day the notes remain outstanding or (ii) the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date of the notes.

The purchased options are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the notes in the event that the market value per share of the common stock, as measured under the notes, at the time of exercise is greater than the conversion price of the notes. The options have been accounted for as an adjustment to the Company's stockholders' equity, net of deferred tax assets of \$21.0 million.

The purchased options are separate transactions, entered into by the Company with the counterparty, and are not part of the terms of the notes. Holders of the notes will not have any rights with respect to the purchased options.

Warrant Transactions

The Company also entered into warrant transactions (the "warrants"), whereby the Company sold to the counterparty warrants in an aggregate amount of \$25.4 million to acquire, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, up to 10.8 million shares of common stock at a strike price of \$28.29 per share of common stock, also subject to adjustment. The warrants will expire after the purchased options in approximately ratable portions on a series of expiration dates commencing on November 3, 2014.

If the market value per share of the common stock, as measured under the warrants, exceeds the strike price of the warrants, the warrants will have a dilutive effect on the Company's earnings per share. The warrants have been accounted for as an adjustment to the Company's stockholders' equity and recorded in *Additional paid in capital* on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets*.

The warrants are separate transactions, entered into by the Company with the counterparties, and are not part of the terms of the notes. Holders of the notes do not have any rights with respect to the warrants.

Convertible Debt Restatement

On March 28, 2009, the Company adopted ASC 470-20, *Debt – Debt with Conversion and Other Options* (“ASC 470-20”) which required retrospective restatement (See Footnote 1, *Background and Basis of Presentation*). The following illustrates the impact of adopting the guidance on the *Consolidated Statement of Operations* for the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008:

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	For the Fiscal Year									
	2010			2009			2008			
	Excluding the Effect of ASC 470-20	Effect of ASC 470-20	As Reported	As Originally Reported	Effect of ASC 470-20	As Adjusted	As Originally Reported	Effect of ASC 470-20	As Adjusted	
Income from operations	\$ 121,199	\$ (218)	\$ 120,981	\$ 101,145	\$ (218)	\$ 100,927	\$ 92,403	\$ (150)	\$ 92,253	
Other expense	(3,705)	(7,146)	(10,851)	(6,897)	(10,314)	(17,211)	1,202	(5,723)	(4,521)	
Income before provision for income taxes	117,494	(7,364)	110,130	94,248	(10,532)	83,716	93,605	(5,873)	87,732	
Provision for income taxes	43,584	(2,817)	40,767	36,232	(4,002)	32,230	36,830	(2,231)	34,599	
Net income	\$ 73,910	\$ (4,547)	\$ 69,363	\$ 58,016	\$ (6,530)	\$ 51,486	\$ 56,775	\$ (3,642)	\$ 53,133	
Earnings per common share:										
Basic	\$ 1.27	\$ (0.07)	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.97	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.88	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.82	
Diluted	\$ 1.25	\$ (0.07)	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.96	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.86	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.80	

The debt discount associated with the 2008 Notes will be amortized over periods that end on the scheduled maturity date and result in effective interest rates of approximately 8.25%. The effective interest rate for the 2004 Notes was approximately 6.75%. For the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010 ended March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008 interest expense was \$7,281, \$7,925 and \$3,356, based on the contractual coupon rates, while debt discount amortization was \$7,948, \$11,044, and \$6,102, respectively.

The following illustrates the impact of adopting ASC 470-20 on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets* as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009:

(In thousands)	As of						
	April 2, 2010			March 27, 2009			
	Excluding the Effect of ASC 470-20	Effect of ASC 470-20	As Reported	As Originally Reported	Effect of ASC 470-20	As Adjusted	
Property and equipment, net ^(a)	\$104,348	\$ 872	\$105,220	\$100,115	\$ 1,090	\$101,205	
Other assets ^(b)	91,242	(12,380)	78,862	73,534	(14,296)	59,238	
Long-term debt	230,840	(42,899)	187,941	231,812	(50,847)	180,965	
Other noncurrent liabilities ^(c)	85,463	4,590	90,053	54,598	6,121	60,719	
Additional paid in capital	111,630	50,839	162,469	149,336	50,839	200,175	
Retained earnings	268,849	(23,866)	244,983	194,939	(19,319)	175,620	

(a) Reflects the impact of increased capitalized interest net of related depreciation

(b) Reflects the impact of deferred taxes and deferred debt costs

(c) Reflects the impact of deferred taxes

The principal balances, unamortized discounts and net carrying amounts of the liability components and the equity components for the Company's 2008 Notes as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Liability Component			Equity Component
	Principal Balance	Unamortized Discount	Net Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount Pretax ^(a)
April 2, 2010				
2008 Notes	\$230,000	\$(42,899)	\$187,101	\$55,636
March 27, 2009				
2008 Notes	\$230,000	\$(50,847)	\$179,153	\$55,636

(a) The Company recognized a deferred tax liability of \$20,523 related to the issuance of the 2008 Notes

Revolving Line of Credit

The Company maintains an asset-based revolving line of credit (the "RLOC"), which matures on September 30, 2012 and is classified as a current liability in accordance with ASC 470-10, *Debt – Overall*. The Credit Agreement permits maximum borrowings of up to \$200.0 million, which may be increased to \$250.0 million. Availability of borrowings ("Availability") depends upon a borrowing base calculation consisting of accounts receivable and inventory, subject to satisfaction of certain eligibility requirements less any outstanding letters of credit. Borrowings under the RLOC bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus an applicable margin based on a fixed charge coverage ratio, or at LIBOR plus an applicable margin based on a fixed charge coverage ratio. Additionally, the RLOC bears interest at a fixed rate of 0.25% for any unused portion of the facility.

Under the RLOC, the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to certain covenants, including but not limited to, limitations on (i) paying dividends and repurchasing the Company's common stock, (ii) selling or transferring assets, (iii) making certain investments including acquisitions, (iv) incurring additional indebtedness and liens, and (v) annual capital expenditures. However, these covenants may not apply if the Company maintains sufficient Availability under the credit facility.

Borrowings under the RLOC are anticipated to fund future requirements for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, and the issuance of letters of credit.

There were no outstanding borrowings under the RLOC as of April 2, 2010 and \$50 million outstanding as of March 27, 2009. After reducing Availability for outstanding borrowings and letter of credit commitments, the Company has sufficient assets based on eligible accounts receivable and inventory to borrow an additional \$200.0 million (excluding the additional increase of \$50.0 million) under the RLOC. Average daily borrowings during fiscal year 2010 were \$44.2 million and during fiscal year 2009 were \$51.1 million. Excluding the impact of the interest rate swap, a hypothetical 1% increase/decrease in prevailing interest rates at April 2, 2010, would result in a corresponding increase/decrease in interest expense of approximately \$0.4 million. The average daily interest rate, excluding debt issuance costs and unused line fees, for the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, was 4.02%, 4.0%, and 5.13%, respectively.

From time-to-time, the Company has amended the RLOC to meet specific business objectives and requirements. The Credit Agreement, originally dated May 20, 2003, was last amended on January 23, 2008.

This amendment (i) extended the term of the agreement to September 30, 2012, and (ii) set the determination of applicable margin level for Base Rate loans and LIBOR loans from Availability to a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio and reduced the maximum applicable margin to 1.75%.

Interest Rate Swap Agreement

Changes in interest rates affect interest payments under the Company's variable rate RLOC. During fiscal year 2008, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement which matured on February 19, 2010. The Company did not extend or enter into a new swap agreement, and as such, this agreement has expired. The purpose of this swap agreement was to hedge the variable interest rate of its RLOC. The notional amount of the swap was \$50.0 million. The interest rate swap effectively fixed the interest rate on a portion of the revolving line of credit to 2.70%, plus an applicable margin as determined by the RLOC.

These interest rate swaps were designated as cash flow hedges in accordance with the provisions of ASC 815 – 30, *Derivatives and Hedging – Cash Flow Hedges*. Therefore, changes in fair value were recognized in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* in the accompanying *Consolidated Balance Sheets*. Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements, the Company made monthly payments based on the fixed rate and received interest payments based on 1-month LIBOR. The changes in market value of these financial instruments were highly correlated with changes in market value of the hedged item both at inception and over the lives of the agreements. Amounts received or paid under these interest rate swap agreements were recorded as reductions or additions to interest expense.

As of March 27, 2009, the fair value of the interest rate swap was \$891 and located in *Other current liabilities* on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets*.

The interest rate swap is disclosed *Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity* as follows:

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships (In thousands)	Impact Recognized in OCI from Derivative – Effective Portion		
	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009	March 28, 2008
Interest rate swap, net of tax	\$552	\$(351)	\$(202)
Total	\$552	\$(351)	\$(202)

Capital Lease Obligations

The Company leases certain computer hardware and office equipment at an aggregate annual rental of approximately \$861. The equipment is capitalized at its fair market value, which approximates the present value of the future minimum lease payments, and is amortized over the useful life of the asset. The following table is a schedule by year of future minimum lease payments under capital leases, together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of April 2, 2010.

Fiscal Year:	
2011	\$ 861
2012	832
2013	8
Total minimum lease payments	1,701
Less: amount representing interest	116
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$1,585

12. Income Taxes

All prior year disclosures in this footnote have been retrospectively adjusted for the impact of adopting ASC 470-20, *Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options*, as discussed in Footnote 11 *Debt*.

The provision for income taxes from continuing operations is detailed below:

	2010	2009	2008
Current tax provision:			
Federal	\$42,919	\$23,233	\$26,784
State	6,112	3,064	3,444
Total current provision	49,031	26,297	30,228
Deferred tax (benefit) provision:			
Federal	(7,234)	5,242	3,873
State	(1,030)	691	498
Total deferred (benefit) provision	(8,264)	5,933	4,371
Total income tax provision	\$40,767	\$32,230	\$34,599

Total income tax expense for the years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009 and March 28, 2008 was allocated as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Tax expense per Consolidated statements of operations	\$40,767	\$32,230	\$34,599
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized holding gains on equity securities recognized for financial reporting purposes	(1,342)	(29)	1,371
Unrealized losses on interest rate swap recognized for financial reporting purposes	339	(216)	(123)
Total income tax expense (benefit) allocated to other comprehensive income	(1,003)	(245)	1,248
Benefit for compensation expense for tax purposes in excess of amounts recognized for financial reporting purposes	(2,516)	(1,700)	(1,452)
Total income tax expense	\$37,248	\$30,285	\$34,395

The difference between income tax computed at the Federal statutory rate and the actual tax provision is shown below:

	2010	2009	2008
Income from operations before provision for income taxes	\$110,130	\$83,716	\$87,732
Tax provision at the 35% statutory rate	38,546	29,301	30,706
Increase (decrease) in taxes:			
State income tax, net of Federal benefit	3,304	2,427	2,553
Other, net	(1,083)	502	1,340
Total increase in taxes	2,221	2,929	3,893
Total income tax provision	\$ 40,767	\$32,230	\$34,599
Effective tax rate	37.0%	38.5%	39.4%

At April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the Company recorded an income tax payable of \$237 and an income tax receivable of \$3,712, respectively, related to current income tax filings and Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") audit settlements.

Deferred income taxes for fiscal years 2010 and 2009, reflect the impact of temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities. The tax effect of temporary differences, which create deferred tax assets and liabilities, at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 are detailed below:

	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred compensation	\$ 31,050	\$ 25,843
Original issue discount on 2008 Notes	16,438	19,134
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	5,554	6,792
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns	5,079	4,482
Accrued incentive compensation	10,734	4,477
Inventory uniform cost capitalization	3,504	2,643
Inventory obsolescence	1,789	1,707
Other	735	1,467
Gross deferred tax assets	74,883	66,545
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation	(22,608)	(16,282)
Interest on 2004 Notes	(17,389)	(18,807)
Discount on 2008 Notes related to ASC 470-20	(16,078)	(18,905)
Excess of tax amortization over book amortization	(7,123)	(5,881)
Unrealized gain on equity investment	-	(1,003)
Other	(646)	(3,729)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(63,844)	(64,607)
Deferred tax assets, net	\$ 11,039	\$ 1,938

The deferred tax accounts at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 include current deferred income tax assets of \$15,629 and \$8,059, respectively, included in *Current assets* and noncurrent deferred income tax liabilities of \$4,590 and \$6,121, respectively, included in *Other noncurrent liabilities*.

At April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, the Company had federal and state net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards resulting in deferred tax assets of \$5,245 and \$6,504, respectively. The federal NOL carryforwards result in deferred tax assets at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 of \$3,781 and \$4,200, respectively, which expire in 2025 to 2028. The state NOL carryforwards result in deferred tax assets at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 of \$1,464 and \$2,304, respectively, which expire in 2011 to 2028. Management expects to utilize these NOL carryforwards prior to their expiration.

Management believes it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will be realized through the reversal of existing deferred tax liabilities and future taxable income and, therefore, no valuation allowance has been recorded as of April 2, 2010.

The Company has not provided for U.S. income taxes on accumulated and undistributed earnings attributable to foreign operations

as the Company intends to permanently reinvest these undistributed earnings. These earnings relate to ongoing operations and were \$6,429 and \$1,648 at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively.

During fiscal year 2008, the Company adopted accounting guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which clarifies the accounting and disclosure for uncertainty in tax positions. The adoption of the guidance, effective April 1, 2007, resulted in a one-time decrease to stockholders equity of approximately \$236.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

Unrecognized Tax Benefits at March 27, 2009	\$ 1,670
Gross Increases for tax positions of prior years	201
Gross Decreases for tax positions of prior years	(648)
Gross Increases for tax positions of current year	369
Lapse of Statute of Limitations	(126)
Unrecognized Tax Benefits at April 2, 2010	\$ 1,466

The Company classifies interest and penalties related to income tax matters as a component of income tax expense. As of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 the Company had \$127 and \$475 of accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions, respectively.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would affect the effective income tax rate if recognized is \$1,061 as of April 2, 2010. The unrecognized tax benefit with respect to certain of the Company's tax positions may increase or decrease over the next twelve months; however, management does not expect the change, if any, to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations within the next twelve months.

The Company files a United States federal income tax return and income tax returns in various states and foreign jurisdictions. With limited exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations for years prior to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.

During fiscal year 2010, the IRS completed an examination of the Company's federal income tax return for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, March 30, 2007 and March 28, 2008. As a result, the Company agreed to minor changes to its taxable income that did not have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

13. Shareholders' Equity

Stock Repurchase Programs

The Company repurchases its common stock under stock repurchase programs authorized by the Company's Board of Directors. As of April 2, 2010, there were 3.3 million shares available for repurchase under existing stock repurchase programs.

From time to time, the Company's Board of Directors authorizes the purchase of its outstanding common shares. Depending on current market conditions and other factors, the Company is authorized to repurchase a determined amount of its total common stock. Repurchases can be made in the open market, privately negotiated transactions, and other transactions that will be disclosed publicly through filings with the SEC. This authorization is in addition to any shares remaining available under existing repurchase programs.

The following table summarizes the common stock repurchases and Board of Directors authorizations during fiscal years 2010, 2009, 2008, as well as the shares available for repurchase under the stock repurchase program at April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, March 28, 2008, and March 30, 2007:

(in thousands)	Number of Shares
Shares available for repurchase at March 30, 2007	3,499
Shares authorized for repurchase	3,267
Shares repurchased	(6,363)
Shares available for repurchase at March 28, 2008	403
Shares authorized for repurchase	3,092
Shares repurchased	(3,377)
Shares available for repurchase at March 27, 2009	118
Shares authorized for repurchase	5,966
Shares repurchased	(2,767)
Shares available for repurchase at April 2, 2010	3,317

During fiscal year 2010, the Company repurchased approximately 2.8 million shares of common stock at an average price of \$20.66 common share for approximately \$57,176. During fiscal year 2009, the Company repurchased approximately 3.4 million shares of common stock at an average price of \$15.62 per common share for approximately \$52,768.

14. Incentive and Stock-Based Compensation

Equity Incentive Plans

The Company has equity incentive plans for the benefit of certain officers, directors, and employees. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors has discretion to make grants under these plans in the form of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance units, dividend equivalents, other stock-based awards, or other rights or interests relating to common stock or cash.

On June 7, 2006, the Board of Directors approved the PSS World Medical, Inc. 2006 Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan"), a stock incentive plan under which equity may be granted to the Company's officers, directors, and employees. The 2006 Plan became effective as of August 24, 2006, the date on which shareholders approved the plan. The 2006 Plan replaced the 1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the 1999 Broad-Based Employee Stock Plan

(collectively, the "Prior Plans"). Grants under the 2006 Plan may be made in the form of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted or deferred stock units, performance awards, dividend equivalents, performance-based cash awards, and other stock-based awards. Subject to adjustment as provided in the plan, the aggregate number of shares of common stock reserved and available for issuance pursuant to awards granted under the 2006 Plan is approximately 2,850 as of April 2, 2010.

In addition to the 2006 Plan, the Company maintains the 2004 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan (the "2004 Directors Plan"), which permits the grant of restricted stock to the Company's non-employee directors. Subject to adjustment as provided in the plan, the aggregate number of shares of common stock reserved and available for issuance pursuant to awards granted under the 2004 Directors Plan is approximately 276 as of April 2, 2010. It is the Company's policy to issue shares of common stock upon exercise of stock options or the grant of restricted stock from those shares reserved for issuance under the stock incentive plans.

Outstanding stock-based awards granted under equity incentive plans are as follows:

(In thousands)	April 2, 2010	March 27, 2009	March 28, 2008
Stock options ^(a)	558	1,306	1,774
Restricted stock ^(b)	969	1,015	953
Restricted stock units ^(a)	593	221	99
Deferred stock units ^(a)	11	9	9
Total outstanding stock based awards	2,131	2,551	2,835

(a) Amounts are excluded from shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

(b) Amounts are included in shares of common stock issued and outstanding on the face of the balance sheet and in calculating weighted average shares outstanding, but are not considered outstanding for accounting purposes until restrictions lapse.

ASC 718 requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments in the financial statements based on the grant date fair value of those awards, net of estimated forfeitures over the awards' vesting period. ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and adjusted, if necessary in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. When estimating forfeitures, the Company considers voluntary termination behaviors as well as trends of actual equity based awards forfeited.

Stock Option Awards

On June 6, 2008, the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors approved a retention award of 200 stock options under the Company's 2006 Incentive Stock Plan to the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The

stock options awarded were to cliff-vest on the five-year anniversary of the grant date.

The fair value of stock options granted was estimated as of the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2009
Expected stock price volatility	29%
Risk-free interest rate	3.94%
Expected term of options (years)	10

The risk free interest rate used in the calculation is the rate that corresponds to the weighted average expected life on an option. The expected term of the options granted is derived from the expiration date of the options. Expected volatilities are based upon historical volatilities of the Company's shares. Based on these assumptions, the estimated fair value of the options granted during the first quarter of fiscal year 2009 was approximately \$1,481.

During the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, the shares were forfeited due to the departure of the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. As a result, \$580 (\$358, net of tax) was recognized as an adjustment to reduce stock-based compensation during the current fiscal year.

The following table summarizes the number of common shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and the number of common shares remaining available for future issuance under the existing stock incentive plans at April 2, 2010:

(In thousands)	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders:		
1999 Long Term Incentive Plan ^(a)	314	—
Amended and Restated Directors' Stock Plan ^(a)	151	—
PSS World Medical, Inc. 2006 Incentive Plan ^(b)	—	2,850
2004 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan ^(c)	—	276
	465	3,126
Equity compensation plan not approved by shareholders:		
1999 Broad Based Employee Stock Plan ^(a)	93	—
Total	558	3,126

(a) These plans are terminated; however, options remain outstanding at April 2, 2010 which are exercisable.

(b) This plan superseded the 1999 Long Term Incentive Plan and the 1999 Broad Based Employee Stock Plan and was approved by shareholders on August 24, 2006.

(c) This plan superseded the Amended and Restated Directors' Stock Plan and was approved by shareholders during fiscal year 2005.

The following table summarizes the stock option activity during the period from March 30, 2007 to April 2, 2010:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at, March 30, 2007	2,366	\$10.30		
Exercised	(321)	\$ 8.72		
Expired	(271)	\$20.69		
Outstanding at, March 28, 2008	1,774	\$ 9.00	2.3	\$13,729
Granted	200	\$17.98		
Exercised	(605)	\$10.26		
Expired	(63)	\$21.37		
Outstanding at, March 27, 2009	1,306	\$ 9.20	3.4	\$ 7,909
Exercised	(548)	\$ 8.15		
Canceled	(200)	\$17.98		
Outstanding and Exercisable at, April 2, 2010	558	\$ 7.05	1.9	\$ 9,252

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pretax intrinsic value (the difference between the Company's closing stock price of \$23.63 on the last trading day of the Company's fiscal year end and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of outstanding stock options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on April 2, 2010. This amount changes over time based on changes in the fair market value of the Company's stock.

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during fiscal years April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 was \$6,495 and \$4,391, respectively. Cash received from stock option exercises during the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009 was approximately \$4,489 and \$6,208, respectively. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from stock option exercises totaled approximately \$2,468 and \$1,669 during the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively.

Restricted Stock Awards

The Company issues (i) restricted stock which vests based on the recipient's continued service over time ("Time-Based Awards") and (ii) restricted stock or restricted stock units which vest based on the Company achieving specified performance measurements ("Performance-Based Awards").

Time-Based Awards The Company measures the fair value of Time-Based Awards on the date of grant based on the closing stock price. The related compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures.

Performance-Based Awards The Company issues (i) performance-based restricted stock units ("Performance Shares"), (ii) performance-accelerated restricted stock ("PARS"), which were issued in fiscal years 2009 and 2008, and (iii) performance-accelerated restricted stock units ("PARS Units"), which were issued in fiscal year 2010, under the Company's 2006 Incentive Plan.

The Performance Shares cliff vest three years from the date of grant and convert to shares of common stock based on the Company's achievement of certain cumulative earnings per share growth targets. These awards, which are denominated in terms of a target number of shares, will be forfeited if performance falls below a designated threshold level and may increase up to 250% of the target number of shares for exceptional performance. The ultimate number of shares delivered to recipients and the related compensation cost recognized as expense will be based on actual performance. The Company recognizes compensation expense on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the awards vesting period based on the Company's estimate of what will ultimately vest. This estimate may be adjusted in future periods based on actual experience and changes in management assumptions.

The PARS and PARS Units awards vest on the five-year anniversary of the grant date, subject to accelerated vesting after three years if the Company achieves an earnings per share growth target. The Company measures stock-based compensation at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and recognizes the cost as compensation expense on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the awards' vesting period of five years based on the Company's estimate of its cumulative earnings per share growth rate. This estimate may be adjusted in future periods based on actual experience and changes in management assumptions.

Change in Estimate

During fiscal year 2010, the Company changed the number of estimated shares to be delivered on previously issued awards due to an increase in estimated achievement of performance conditions based on actual and expected future financial performance above previous estimates. The change in estimate increased Performance Shares outstanding by approximately 303,000 shares.

Due to a change in estimated achievement of performance conditions based on actual and expected future financial performance above previous estimates, PARS awards issued during fiscal year 2008 and 2009 are now estimated to vest on the three-year anniversary of the grant date, along with the PARS Units awards issued during fiscal year 2010. As such, the Company adjusted the forfeiture rate related to certain PARS awards to reflect a reduction in expected forfeitures over the remaining vesting period.

As a result of the change in performance estimate, stock based compensation expenses increased \$9,133 (\$5,640, net of tax), or \$0.10 per diluted share for fiscal year 2010.

These estimates may be adjusted in future periods based on actual experience and changes in management assumptions.

Change in Management

During the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, restricted stock awards were forfeited due to the departure of the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. As a result, \$3,837 (\$2,370, net of tax) was recognized as an adjustment to reduce stock-based compensation related to restricted stock during the current fiscal year 2010.

The following table summarizes the activity of restricted stock and restricted stock units during the period from March 30, 2007 to April 2, 2010:

(Share amounts in thousands)	Performance-Based Awards						Time-Based Awards		
	Performance Shares			PARS			Weighted Average Grant Date Fair	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Value			
Balance, March 30, 2007	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	\$ 16.96	
Granted	99	\$ 18.52	—	—	610	\$ 18.49	96	18.24	
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	(141)	15.11	
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16)	17.68	
Balance, March 28, 2008	99	\$ 18.52	—	—	610	\$ 18.49	344	\$ 16.64	
Granted	122	18.47	—	—	191	18.04	78	19.26	
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	(156)	16.90	
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	(34)	18.50	(18)	18.82	
Balance, March 27, 2009	221	\$ 18.49	—	—	767	\$ 18.38	248	\$ 19.23	
Granted	241	17.00	132	\$ 17.00	7	21.84	171	20.06	
Addition from change in estimate	303	18.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	(90)	19.42	
Forfeited	(250)	17.97	(44)	17.00	(122)	18.50	(12)	19.50	
Balance, April 2, 2010	515	\$ 17.98	88	\$ 17.00	652	\$ 18.40	317	\$ 19.68	

Total compensation expense for restricted stock grants during the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, was \$12,164, \$5,570, and \$3,412, respectively, with related income tax benefits of \$4,618, \$2,119, and \$1,271, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, was \$1,897, \$2,824, and \$2,589, respectively.

Scheduled vesting for outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock units is as follows:

(in thousands)	Number of Shares/Units
Fiscal Year:	
2011	827
2012	294
2013	419
2014	21
2015 and thereafter	11
Total	1,572

As of April 2, 2010, there was \$12,423 of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock and restricted stock units granted under the stock incentive plans.

The estimated stock-based compensation expense for next five fiscal years is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.2 years and is as follows:

Fiscal Year:	
2011	\$ 7,505
2012	3,250
2013	1,307
2014	280
2015 and thereafter	81
Total	\$12,423

Corporate Long-Term Executive Cash-Based Incentive Plans

During fiscal year 2006, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved a cash-based performance award program under the 1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan, known as the 2006 Shareholder Value Plan ("2006 SVP"). The performance period under the 2006 SVP is the 36-month period from April 2, 2005 to March 28, 2008. Target awards under the 2006 SVP are calculated as three times the participant's base salary times an award factor ranging from 15% to 55% and performance goals are based on planned cumulative earnings per share. Participants have the opportunity to earn from 50% to 150% of their target award. The Company accrued approximately \$4,572 and \$5,000 of compensation cost as of March 28, 2008 and March 30, 2007, respectively. The Company paid the 2006 SVP awards during the first quarter of fiscal year 2009.

During fiscal year 2009, the Compensation Committee approved the 2008 Shareholder Value Plan ("2008 SVP"). The performance period under the 2008 SVP is the 36-month period from March 31, 2008 to March 25, 2011. Target awards under the 2008 SVP are calculated as three times the participant's base salary times an award factor ranging from 10% to 38% and performance goals are based on planned cumulative earnings per share. As a result of an increase in accounting estimate related to expected achievement of long-term performance measures related to the 2008 SVP, long-term incentive based compensation increased \$2,276 (\$1,405, net of tax), or \$0.02 per diluted share for fiscal year 2010. The Company accrued approximately \$6,820 and \$2,167 of compensation cost as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively. The Company expects the target payout to be approximately \$9,419.

1.5. Employee Benefit Plans

PSS World Medical, Inc. Savings Plan

The PSS World Medical, Inc. Savings Plan (the "Plan") provides an opportunity for tax-deferred savings, enabling eligible employees to invest in a variety of investments, including an interest in the common stock of the Company. Employees become eligible to participate in the Plan upon the completion of 30 days of service. Employees may elect to defer up to 85% but not less than 1% of their compensation to the Plan, subject to certain limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. The Company matches an amount equal to the lesser of (i) 50% of the employee deferrals up to 6% of their compensation or (ii) \$1,250. This match can be invested in various mutual funds or the common stock of the Company at the discretion of the participant and vests over a six-year period. During the fiscal years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, the Company contributed approximately \$1,821, \$1,840, and \$1,756, respectively, to the Plan under this matching arrangement. The Plan owned approximately 1.5 million, 1.7 million, and 1.7 million shares of the Company's common stock at April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company also has an employee stock purchase plan available to all employees with at least six months of service. The plan allows eligible employees to purchase Company stock acquired in the open market through after-tax payroll deductions.

Deferred Compensation Program

The Company offers a deferred compensation program (the "Program") to qualified executives, management, and sales representatives. The Program is a nonqualified plan governed by Sec. 409 of the IRS internal revenue code and consists of a deferred

compensation plan and also previously consisted of a stock option program. Under the deferred compensation plan, participants can elect to defer up to 100% of their total compensation; however, the Company matching contribution program only applies to deferrals of up to 10% or 15% of the participant's compensation. The Company's matching contribution ranges from 10% to 125% of the participant's deferral. Participant contributions are always 100% vested. The Company's matching contribution vests in 20% increments beginning after participating in the plan for 4 years and becomes fully vested after participating in the plan for 8 years.

Upon (i) retirement or termination from the Company and (ii) at age 60, or at age 55 with ten years of participation in the Program, the retirement benefit is distributed to participants in five equal annual installments, or in a lump sum payment if the vested account balance is less than \$25. The retirement benefit is distributed in a lump sum upon death and over five years upon disability. In the event of termination of employment, 100% of the participant's vested balance will be distributed in five equal installments or in a lump-sum payment if the vested account balance is less than \$25. In the event of a change in control, if the successor terminates the plan, all participants become 100% vested in their accounts, including the Company's matching contributions, discretionary Company contributions, and allocated return thereon. The Company has purchased corporate-owned life insurance policies for certain participants in the Program as the underlying assets that will fund future payments related to the deferred compensation liability.

During fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company matched approximately \$1,919, \$1,930, and \$1,967, respectively, of employee deferrals. The cash surrender value of the corporate-owned, life insurance policies, which is recorded in *Other assets* in the accompanying *Consolidated Balance Sheets*, was approximately \$72,500 and \$51,549, at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively. In addition, the deferred compensation liability, which is recorded at fair value in *Other noncurrent liabilities* in the accompanying *Consolidated Balance Sheets*, was approximately \$69,312 and \$45,932, at April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, respectively.

Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company offers a deferred compensation plan to non-employee members of the Board of Directors. Participants may elect to defer up to 100% of their annual retainer, meeting fees, other director's fees, and other cash compensation and invest their deferrals in a variety of investment options. A participant's deferred compensation account balance will be distributed, at the election of the participant, in a single lump sum payment following the participant's termination of service on the board of directors, or in up to ten annual installments. The deferred compensation account balance will be distributed in a

lump sum payment upon the death of the participant, or in the event of a change in control of the Company.

16. Operating Lease Commitments

The Company leases various facilities and equipment under operating leases. Certain lease commitments provide that the Company pays taxes, insurance, and maintenance expenses related to the leased assets. Many of the Company's leases contain pre-determined fixed escalations of the minimum rentals during the initial term. For these leases, the Company has recognized the related rental expense on a straight-line basis and has recorded the difference between the expense charged to income and amounts payable under the leases as other noncurrent liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets.

Rent expense, including common area maintenance, for operating leases approximated \$29,803, \$28,018, and \$26,166, for fiscal years 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

As of April 2, 2010, future minimum payments by fiscal year and in the aggregate, required under non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

Fiscal Year:	
2011	\$23,786
2012	20,368
2013	13,463
2014	9,531
2015	3,758
Thereafter	1,760
Total	\$72,666

17. Segment Information

The Company's reportable segments are strategic businesses that offer different products to different segments of the healthcare industry, and are the basis on which management regularly evaluates the Company. These segments are managed separately because of different customers and products. Refer to Footnote 1, *Nature of Operations*, for descriptive information about the Company's operating segments. The Company evaluates the operating performance of its segments based on net sales and income from operations. Corporate Shared Services allocates a portion of its costs and interest expense to the operating segments. The allocation of shared operating costs is generally proportionate to the revenues of each operating segment. Interest expense is allocated based on an internal carrying value of historical capital used to acquire or develop the operating segments' operations. The following tables present financial information about the Company's business segments:

	2010	2009	2008
Net Sales:			
Physician Business	\$1,437,823	\$1,357,382	\$1,308,685
Elder Care Business	614,937	594,509	547,106
Corporate Shared Services	2,411	800	—
Total net sales	\$2,055,171	\$1,952,691	\$1,855,791
Net Sales by Product Type:			
Consumable products	\$1,563,462	\$1,440,993	\$1,352,797
Pharmaceutical products	333,026	327,502	307,824
Equipment	134,067	154,092	166,316
Billing services	13,219	13,698	13,041
Customer freight charges	10,926	13,482	10,149
Vendor incentive and other income	471	2,924	5,664
Total net sales	\$2,055,171	\$1,952,691	\$1,855,791
Income from Operations:			
Physician Business	\$ 137,261	\$ 109,800	\$ 92,965
Elder Care Business	38,017	30,140	25,216
Corporate Shared Services	(54,297)	(39,013)	(25,928)
Total income from operations	\$ 120,981	\$ 100,927	\$ 92,253
Depreciation:			
Physician Business	\$ 7,983	\$ 7,494	\$ 8,131
Elder Care Business	4,984	4,948	4,557
Corporate Shared Services	8,973	7,560	6,169
Total depreciation	\$ 21,940	\$ 20,002	\$ 18,857
Amortization of Intangible Assets:			
Physician Business	\$ 2,343	\$ 3,008	\$ 3,074
Elder Care Business	2,432	2,290	2,443
Corporate Shared Services	346	191	69
Total amortization of intangible assets	\$ 5,121	\$ 5,489	\$ 5,586
Provisions for Doubtful Accounts and Notes Receivable:			
Physician Business	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,547	\$ 2,303
Elder Care Business	1,851	2,133	1,484
Total provision for doubtful accounts and notes receivable	\$ 3,795	\$ 3,680	\$ 3,787
Interest Expense:			
Physician Business	\$ 4,110	\$ 4,051	\$ 4,769
Elder Care Business	8,192	7,982	7,837
Corporate Shared Services	4,993	10,125	(110)
Total interest expense	\$ 17,295	\$ 22,158	\$ 12,496
Provision for Income Taxes:			
Physician Business	\$ 49,982	\$ 41,115	\$ 35,578
Elder Care Business	11,103	8,496	6,924
Corporate Shared Services	(20,318)	(17,381)	(7,903)
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 40,767	\$ 32,230	\$ 34,599

	2010	2009	2008
Capital Expenditures:			
Physician Business	\$ 1,282	\$ 5,201	\$ 3,039
Elder Care Business	509	568	436
Corporate Shared Services	24,132	21,571	15,971
Total capital expenditures	\$ 25,923	\$ 27,340	\$ 19,446
Assets:			
Physician Business	\$440,916	\$426,117	\$447,711
Elder Care Business	298,063	272,311	264,977
Corporate Shared Services	133,087	160,196	100,549
Total assets	\$872,066	\$858,624	\$813,237

18. Commitments and Contingencies

State of Florida Pedigree Compliance

During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company's Florida distribution operations were inspected by the Florida Department of Health for compliance with state drug pedigree legislation, which covers the receipt, storage, and distribution of pharmaceutical products within the State of Florida. Based on these inspections, on January 23, 2008, the Company signed an agreement with the State of Florida relating to its compliance with the State's drug pedigree legislation. This agreement resolved issues regarding the interpretation of procedures for documenting the ordering, receipt, storage, and shipping of prescription pharmaceutical products covered by the legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Company reimbursed the State \$1.0 million in costs and fees, and donated pharmaceutical inventory valued at \$0.5 million, which were charged against previously established reserves within *Accrued expenses* on the *Consolidated Balance Sheets*. The Company paid the \$1.0 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008 and donated the pharmaceutical inventory in the first quarter of fiscal year 2009. In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2008, the State also issued and/or renewed permits to the Company's existing Florida facilities, and released the quarantined inventory.

As a result of the foregoing, the Company incurred and recorded approximately \$6.3 million relating to additional operating, legal and other costs to modify and transition the Company's compliance system and processes during fiscal 2008. These costs were recorded as general and administrative expenses within the Company's Corporate Shared Services and Physician Business.

Other Litigation Matters

The Company is party to various legal and administrative proceedings and claims arising in the normal course of business. While any litigation contains an element of uncertainty, the Company, after consultation with outside legal counsel, believes that the outcome of such other proceedings or claims which are pending or known to be threatened will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, liquidity, or results of operations.

The Company has various insurance policies, including product liability insurance, covering risks and in amounts it considers adequate. In many cases in which the Company has been sued in connection with products manufactured by others, the Company is provided indemnification by the manufacturer. There can be no assurance that the insurance coverage maintained by the Company is sufficient or will be available in adequate amounts or at a reasonable cost, or that indemnification agreements will provide adequate protection for the Company, including agreements with foreign vendors.

Purchase Commitments

Periodically, the Company enters into various purchase agreements with vendors to ensure the availability and pricing of products and services. These commitments represent future obligations to purchase goods and services that are enforceable and legally binding on the Company and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Included in these agreements are contracts that specify a minimum payment regardless of whether the Company takes delivery of the contracted products or services (take-or-pay) as well as commitments that involve a penalty in order to cancel the purchase commitment.

Commitments and Other Contingencies

The Company has employment agreements with certain executive officers which provide that in the event of their termination or resignation, under certain conditions, the Company may be required to pay severance to the executive officers in amounts ranging from one-fourth to two times their base salary and target annual bonus. In the event that a termination or resignation follows or is in connection with a change in control, the Company may be required to pay severance to the executive officers in amounts ranging from three-fourths to three times their base salary and target annual bonus. The Company may also be required to continue welfare benefit plan coverage for the executive officers following a termination or resignation for a period ranging from three months to three years.

If a supply agreement for Select products between a vendor and the Physician Business or the Elder Care Business were to be terminated, then the Company may be required to purchase from the vendor all remaining finished and unfinished products and product-materials held by the vendor. As of April 2, 2010, the Company had no material obligation to purchase remaining products or materials due to a termination of a supply agreement with a vendor who supplies Select products to the Company.

19. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The Company's supplemental disclosures for the years ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009 and March 28, 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Cash paid for:			
Interest	\$ 9,620	\$ 9,608	\$ 5,450
Income taxes, net	\$42,605	\$26,986	\$31,351

During fiscal year 2010, the Company had \$1,706 in non-cash investing activities related to contingent consideration.

During fiscal year 2009, the Company had \$2,306 in non-cash adjustments related to new capital lease obligations.

During fiscal year 2008, the Company had \$296 in non-cash adjustments relating to the Company's purchase accounting for Activus, \$1,500 related to investments in capital assets, and \$1,238 related to new capital lease obligations.

20. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

The following tables present summarized unaudited quarterly results of operations for fiscal years 2010 and 2009. The Company believes all necessary adjustments have been included in the amounts stated below to present fairly the following selected information when read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company. Future quarterly operating results may fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including the number of selling days in a quarter, the timing of business combinations, and changes in customer's buying patterns of supplies, equipment, and pharmaceutical products. Results of operations for any particular quarter are not necessarily indicative of results of operations for a full year or any other quarter.

	Fiscal Year 2010				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Net sales	\$493,554	\$561,976	\$502,764	\$496,877	\$2,055,171
Gross profit	145,974	172,571	154,700	154,450	627,695
Net income	13,304	21,686	17,921	16,452	69,363
Earnings per share – Basic	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.20
Earnings per share – Diluted	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.28	\$ 1.18
Selling days	64	68	61	65	258

	Fiscal Year 2009				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Net sales	\$472,215	\$491,603	\$519,145	\$469,728	\$1,952,691
Gross profit	138,931	147,256	154,863	140,860	581,910
Net income	9,372	12,363	15,989	13,762	51,486
Earnings per share – Basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.86
Earnings per share – Diluted	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.85
Selling days	64	63	66	60	253

The Company reports its year-end and quarter-end financial position, results of operations, and cash flows as of the Friday closest to calendar month end, determined using the number of business days. As disclosed in the table above, the selling days may fluctuate between each quarter and/or differ from the previous fiscal year.

As a result of the departure of the Company's former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, the Company recognized (i) a decrease of \$4.4 million in long-term incentive compensation and (ii) a decrease of \$1.3 million in annual cash-based incentive compensation, partially offset by \$2.9 million in separation expenses.

Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

For the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008
(Dollars in thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Provision Charged to Expense	Write-offs ⁽¹⁾	Balance at End of Period
Valuation Allowance for Accounts Receivable:				
Fiscal Year Ended April 2, 2010	\$7,041	\$3,795	\$4,526	\$6,310
Fiscal Year Ended March 27, 2009	\$7,011	\$3,680	\$3,650	\$7,041
Fiscal Year Ended March 28, 2008	\$8,686	\$3,787	\$5,462	\$7,011
Other:⁽²⁾				
Fiscal Year Ended April 2, 2010	\$5,044	N/A	N/A	\$5,923
Fiscal Year Ended March 27, 2009	\$6,988	N/A	N/A	\$5,044
Fiscal Year Ended March 28, 2008	\$6,117	N/A	N/A	\$6,988

(1) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.

(2) Includes (i) sales returns and allowance and (ii) reserve for rebates receivable.

See Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

None.

Item 9a. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on the evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer and the Principal Financial Officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act") and are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(a) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f).

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance

regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Management, with the participation of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of April 2, 2010. This assessment was performed using the criteria established under the Internal Control-Integrated Framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error or circumvention or overriding of internal control. Accordingly, even effective internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and reporting and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on the assessment performed using the criteria established by COSO, management has concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 2, 2010.

KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, has issued an audit report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Such report appears immediately below.

(b) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
PSS World Medical, Inc.:

We have audited PSS World Medical, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of April 2, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). PSS World Medical, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, PSS World Medical, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 2, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of PSS World Medical, Inc. and subsidiaries as of April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended April 2, 2010 and the financial statement schedule, and our report dated May 26, 2010, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ KPMG LLP

May 26, 2010
Jacksonville, Florida
Certified Public Accountants

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended April 2, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9b. Other Information

None.

→ Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information called for by this Item 10 regarding the Company's directors, executive officers and corporate governance is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement, to be filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act, relating to the Company's fiscal year 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the sections "Corporate Governance" and "Management."

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Controller. The Code of Ethics may be viewed free of charge on the Company's web site www.pssworldmedical.com. The Company intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Ethics (to the extent applicable to the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or Corporate Controller) on its web site.

Information required by this item concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is hereby incorporated by reference to the Section entitled "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance."

There have been no changes to the procedures by which stockholders may recommend nominees to the Company's Board of Directors since the Company's last disclosure of such procedures, which appeared in the Company's definitive 2009 Proxy Statement filed pursuant to Regulation 14A on July 10, 2009.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information called for by this Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement, to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, relating to the Company's fiscal year 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Executive Compensation."

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

The information called for by this Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement, to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, relating to the Company's fiscal year 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the captions "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Executive Compensation."

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

The information called for by this Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement, to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, relating to the Company's fiscal year 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the captions "Related Person Transactions" and "Director Independence."

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information called for by this Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement, to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act, relating to the Company's fiscal year 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm."

→ Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) The following financial statements are included in Item 8 of this report:

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.	51
Consolidated Balance Sheets – April 2, 2010 and March 27, 2009	52
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008	53
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008	54
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008	55
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	56

(a)(2) The following supplemental schedule is included in this report:

	Page
Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the Years Ended April 2, 2010, March 27, 2009, and March 28, 2008	81

(a)(3) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Restatement of Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, dated December 12, 2008 ⁽¹⁹⁾
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws, dated December 12, 2008 ⁽¹⁹⁾
4.1	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of March 8, 2004, by and among the Company, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Banc of America Securities LLC and Lehman Brothers Inc. ⁽⁶⁾
4.2	Indenture, dated as of March 8, 2004, by and between the Company and Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Trustee. ⁽⁶⁾
4.3	Form of 2.25% Convertible Senior Note due 2024. ⁽⁶⁾
4.4	Indenture related to the 3.125% Convertible Senior Notes due 2014, dated as of August 4, 2008, among PSS World Medical, Inc., as issuer, U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. ⁽¹⁸⁾

Exhibit Number	Description
4.5	Form of 3.125% Convertible Senior Note due 2014. ⁽¹⁸⁾
10.1*	Amended and Restated Directors Stock Plan. ⁽⁴⁾
10.2*	1994 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. ⁽¹⁾
10.3*	1999 Long-term Incentive Plan (Amended and Restated as of July 25, 2001). ⁽⁴⁾
10.4	1999 Broad-Based Employee Stock Plan ⁽⁴⁾
10.5*	PSS World Medical, Inc. 2006 Incentive Plan ⁽¹⁴⁾
10.6*	Shareholder Value Plan (Portions omitted pursuant to a request for confidentiality treatment, separately filed with the SEC). ⁽²¹⁾
10.7*	Description of Executive Officer Annual Incentive Bonus Program. ⁽¹³⁾
10.8*	Conformed Amended and Restated Savings Plan. ⁽²³⁾
10.9	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 20, 2003, by and among the Company, each of the Company's subsidiaries therein named, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as Agent, and Banc of America Securities LLC, as Arranger. ⁽⁴⁾
10.9a	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 16, 2003, by and among the Company, each of the Company's subsidiaries therein named, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as Agent, and Banc of America Securities LLC, as Arranger. ⁽⁵⁾
10.9b	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2004, among the Company, each of the Company's subsidiaries therein named, the Lenders party to the amendment, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders. ⁽⁶⁾
10.9c	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2004, among the Company, each of the Company's subsidiaries therein named, the Lenders party to the amendment, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders. ⁽⁸⁾
10.9d	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2004, among the Company, each of the Company's subsidiaries therein named, the Lenders party to the amendment, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders. ⁽⁹⁾
10.9e	Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2005, among the Company, each of the Company's subsidiaries therein named, the Lenders party to the amendment, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders. ⁽¹²⁾

Exhibit Number	Description	Exhibit Number	Description
10.9f	Seventh Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of January 23, 2008, among the Company, each of the Company's subsidiaries therein named, the Lenders party to the amendment, and Bank of America, N.A., as agent for the Lenders. ⁽¹⁷⁾	10.19*	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement. ⁽¹¹⁾
10.10*	Employment Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2003, by and between the Company and David M. Bronson. ⁽³⁾	10.20*	Form of Performance-Accelerated Restricted Stock Award Agreement. ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.11*	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2005, by and between the Company and Gary A. Corless. ⁽¹¹⁾	10.21*	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. ⁽¹⁶⁾
10.12*	Employment Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2004, by and between the Company and Kevin P. English. ⁽⁷⁾	10.22*	Form of Non-statutory Stock Option Award. ⁽¹⁸⁾
10.13*	Employment Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2002, by and between the Company and Bradley J. Hilton. ⁽¹⁰⁾	10.23	Purchase Agreement dated as of July 29, 2008 among PSS World Medical and Goldman, Sachs & Co. ⁽¹⁸⁾
10.14*	Employment Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1998, by and between the Company and John F. Sasen, Sr. ⁽²⁾	10.24	Convertible Bond Hedge Transaction Confirmation, dated July 29, 2008 between Goldman, Sachs & Co. and PSS World Medical, Inc. ⁽¹⁸⁾
10.14a*	Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of April 17, 2000, by and between the Company and John F. Sasen, Sr. ⁽²⁾	10.25	Issuer Warrant Transaction Confirmation dated July 29, 2008 between Goldman, Sachs & Co. and PSS World Medical, Inc. ⁽¹⁸⁾
10.15*	PSS World Medical, Inc. Amended and Restated Officer Stock Option Grant Program, as amended through July 1, 2004. ⁽⁹⁾	10.26*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement related to 409A, dated as of December 30, 2008, by and between the Company and David M. Bronson. ⁽²⁰⁾
10.15a*	PSS World Medical Inc. Amended and Restated Director's Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009. ⁽²⁰⁾	10.27*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement related to 409A, dated as of December 30, 2008, by and between the Company and John F. Sasen Sr. ⁽²⁰⁾
10.15b*	PSS World Medical Inc. Amended and Restated Officer Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009. ⁽²⁰⁾	10.28*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement related to 409A, dated as of December 29, 2008, by and between the Company and Gary A. Corless. ⁽²⁰⁾
10.16*	PSS World Medical, Inc. Amended and Restated ELITE Stock Option Grant Program, as amended through July 1, 2004. ⁽⁹⁾	10.29*	Amendment to Employment Agreement related to 409A, dated as of December 30, 2008, by and between the Company and Kevin P. English. ⁽²⁰⁾
10.16a*	PSS World Medical Inc. Amended and Restated ELITE Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009. ⁽²⁰⁾	10.30*	Amendment to Employment Agreement related to 409A, dated as of December 30, 2008, by and between the Company and Bradley J. Hilton. ⁽²⁰⁾
10.17*	PSS World Medical, Inc. Leader's Stock Option Grant Program, as amended through July 1, 2004. ⁽⁹⁾	10.31*	Form of Performance-Accelerated Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. ⁽²²⁾
10.17a*	PSS World Medical Inc. Amended and Restated Leader's Deferral Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009. ⁽²⁰⁾	10.32	Separation Agreement, dated as of February 2, 2010, by and between the Company and David A. Smith
10.18*	PSS World Medical, Inc. 2004 Non-Employee Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan. ⁽⁹⁾	12	Computation of Consolidated Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
10.18a*	Amendment No. 1 to the PSS World Medical, Inc. Amended and Restated 2004 Non-Employee Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended through August 24, 2006. ⁽¹⁵⁾	21	List of Subsidiaries of PSS World Medical, Inc.
		23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
		31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
		31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.

Exhibit Number	Description
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.

* Represents a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Footnote References

- (1) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, Registration No. 33-80657.
- (2) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 30, 2001.
- (3) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 28, 2003.
- (4) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003.
- (5) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2003.
- (6) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed March 9, 2004.
- (7) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 2, 2004.
- (8) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004.
- (9) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 1, 2004.
- (10) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 1, 2005.
- (11) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005.
- (12) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 7, 2005.
- (13) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006.
- (14) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed August 29, 2006.
- (15) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 29, 2006.
- (16) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 29, 2007.
- (17) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed January 29, 2008.
- (18) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 27, 2008.
- (19) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 17, 2008.
- (20) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended January 2, 2009.
- (21) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 27, 2009.
- (22) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 26, 2009.
- (23) Incorporated by Reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended January 1, 2010.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Jacksonville, State of Florida, on May 26, 2010.

PSS World Medical, Inc.

By: /s/ David M. Bronson

David M. Bronson
 Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
 (Principal Financial Officer/Principal Accounting Officer)

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

Signatures	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Gary A. Corless</u> Gary A. Corless	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ Charles E. Adair</u> Charles E. Adair	Director	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ Alvin R. Carpenter</u> Alvin R. Carpenter	Director	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ Jeffrey C. Crowe</u> Jeffrey C. Crowe	Director	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ Steven T. Halverson</u> Steven T. Halverson	Director	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ Melvin L. Hecktman</u> Melvin L. Hecktman	Director	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ Delores M. Kesler</u> Delores M. Kesler	Chairman of the Board of Directors	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ Stephen H. Rogers</u> Stephen H. Rogers	Director	May 26, 2010
<u>/s/ David M. Bronson</u> David M. Bronson	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer/Principal Accounting Officer)	May 26, 2010

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

KPMG LLP
Jacksonville, Florida

Registrar and Transfer Agent

American Stock
Transfer and Trust Company
59 Maiden Lane, Plaza Level
New York, NY 10038

Corporate Secretary

Joshua H. DeRienzis

Corporate Headquarters

PSS World Medical, Inc.
4345 Southpoint Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32216
(904) 332-3000

Website

www.pssworldmedical.com

Form 10-K Report

A copy of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 2, 2010, is available to each shareholder upon request or by accessing the Company's website at: www.pssworldmedical.com or

the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's website at: www.sec.gov. Shareholders may obtain an additional copy of this report, without charge, by writing:

Robert Weiner
Vice President, Investor Relations
PSS World Medical, Inc.
4345 Southpoint Boulevard
Jacksonville, Florida 32216

Common Stock

Shares of the Company's Common Stock are traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "PSSI".

Fiscal 2010	High	Low
First Quarter	\$18.64	\$13.19
Second Quarter	\$22.61	\$17.45
Third Quarter	\$22.89	\$18.93
Fourth Quarter	\$24.02	\$18.46

Fiscal 2009	High	Low
First Quarter	\$18.56	\$15.90
Second Quarter	\$21.72	\$15.93
Third Quarter	\$19.83	\$14.97
Fourth Quarter	\$19.02	\$13.19

Shareholder Records

Correspondence concerning PSS World Medical share holdings or changes of address should be directed to the Registrar and Transfer Agent, American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

As of June 18, 2010, there were approximately 3,300 holders of record and approximately 13,400 beneficial holders of the Company's stock. Since inception, the Company has neither declared nor paid cash dividends on the Common Stock. PSS World Medical expects that earnings will be retained for the growth and development of the Company's business. Accordingly, PSS World Medical does not anticipate that any dividends will be declared on the Common Stock for the foreseeable future.

Duplicate Mailings

When a shareholder owns shares in more than one account or when several shareholders live at the same address, they may receive multiple copies of annual reports. To eliminate multiple mailings, please write to the transfer agent or contact your broker.

Certain statements in this Annual Report are "forward-looking statements" made pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and other federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements are identified by the use of words such as "expect," "may," "will," "should," "believe," "plan," "anticipate," and "estimate" among others. These statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside the control of the Company. Actual results may differ materially from those identified in the forward-looking statements. Among the factors that could cause results to differ materially are the following: fluctuating demand for our products and services; national and global economic conditions, including our and our customers' ability to obtain financing; the introduction of new products and services offered by us and our competitors; uncertainty of the impact of the presidential administration's health care policies and recently enacted healthcare reform legislation; proper functioning of our data processing and information technology systems; our ability to successfully execute our global sourcing strategy; pricing pressures on large national and regional accounts and GPOs; customer credit quality and our ability to collect our accounts receivable, particularly in states with significant budget deficits; our ability to compete with other medical supply companies and direct manufacturers; multi-tiered cost structures where certain institutions can obtain more favorable prices for medical products than us; our ability to maintain relationships with our suppliers and customers; our ability to retain sales reps and key management; our ability to execute our growth strategy; increased operating costs, including fuel prices; risks involved in maintaining a large amount of inventory; our indebtedness may limit our ability to obtain additional financing or react to market conditions; we face litigation and product liability exposure; weather-related events such as hurricanes may disrupt our and our customers' business; we may be deemed to infringe other persons intellectual property; our business is subject to numerous federal, state and foreign laws and regulations, including state pedigree laws and regulations and the increased enforcement environment with respect to such laws and regulations; general business, competitive and economic factors and conditions; and other factors described from time to time in the Company's reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. PSS assumes no obligation to update the information in this Annual Report except as otherwise required by law. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof.

ENDNOTES

¹Return on committed capital (R.O.C.C.) equals income from continuing operations, plus the provision for income taxes, net interest expense, amortization, and special items divided by total assets less cash, goodwill, net intangibles and total liabilities, excluding current and long term debt.

²This graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on \$100 invested, assuming reinvestment of dividends, if any, on April 1, 2005, the last trading day before the beginning of the Company's fiscal year 2006 through the end of fiscal year 2010, with the cumulative return on \$100 invested for the same period in the Nasdaq Stock Market (U.S. Companies) Composite Index.

The graph also compares the cumulative stockholder return to an index of companies management believes comprise the Company's peer group, which includes the following: Amerisourcebergen Corporation, Baxter International, Inc., Cardinal Health, Inc., McKesson Corporation, Owens & Minor, Inc., Patterson Companies, Inc., and Henry Schein, Inc.



Board of Directors

L-R Jeffrey C. Crowe, Charles E. Adair, Gary A. Corless, Stephen Rogers, Delores M. Kesler, Steven T. Halverson, Alvin R. "Pete" Carpenter, Melvin L. Heckman

Delores M. Kesler^{2,3,4}

Chairman of the Board
Chairman and CEO, Adium LLC
Director since 1993

Melvin L. Heckman^{1,4}

President, Heckman Management
Director since 1998

Charles E. Adair^{1*,3*}

Partner, Cordova Ventures
Director since 2002

Stephen H. Rogers^{1,5}

Chairman, Callaway Partners LLC
Retired Managing Partner,
Arthur Anderson LLP
Director since 2004

Alvin R. "Pete" Carpenter^{2*,3,4}

Retired Vice Chairman, CSX Corporation
Director since 2005

Jeffrey C. Crowe^{2,5*}

Chairman, Landstar Systems, Inc.
Director since 2007

Steven T. Halverson^{4*,5}

President and CEO,
The Haskell Company
Director since 2008

Gary A. Corless³

President and CEO,
PSS World Medical, Inc.
Director since 2010

¹Audit Committee

²Compensation Committee

³Executive Committee

⁴Corporate Governance Committee

⁵Strategic Planning Committee

*Committee Chairperson



Executive Management Team

L-R Edward D. Dienes, David M. Bronson, Bradley J. Hilton, Gary A. Corless, Kevin P. English, John F. Sasen, Sr., Mark E. Steele, Joshua H. DeRienzis

Gary A. Corless, President and Chief Executive Officer

David M. Bronson, Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer

John F. Sasen, Sr., Executive Vice President
and Chief Marketing Officer

Bradley J. Hilton, Chief Service Officer

Kevin P. English, Chief Sourcing Officer

Edward D. Dienes, President, Physician Sales and Service

Mark E. Steele, President, Gulf South Medical Supply

Joshua H. DeRienzis, General Counsel
and Corporate Secretary

PSS World Medical, Inc.
4345 Southpoint Boulevard
Jacksonville, FL 32216

www.pssworldmedical.com



Mixed Sources

Product group from well-managed
forests, controlled sources and
recycled wood or fiber

www.fsc.org Cert no. SCS-COC-000648
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