



LabCorp
Laboratory Corporation of America

Jefferies
2nd Annual Healthcare
Conference

New York, NY
June 24th, 2008

A close-up photograph of laboratory glassware, including a beaker and a graduated cylinder, set against a blue background.

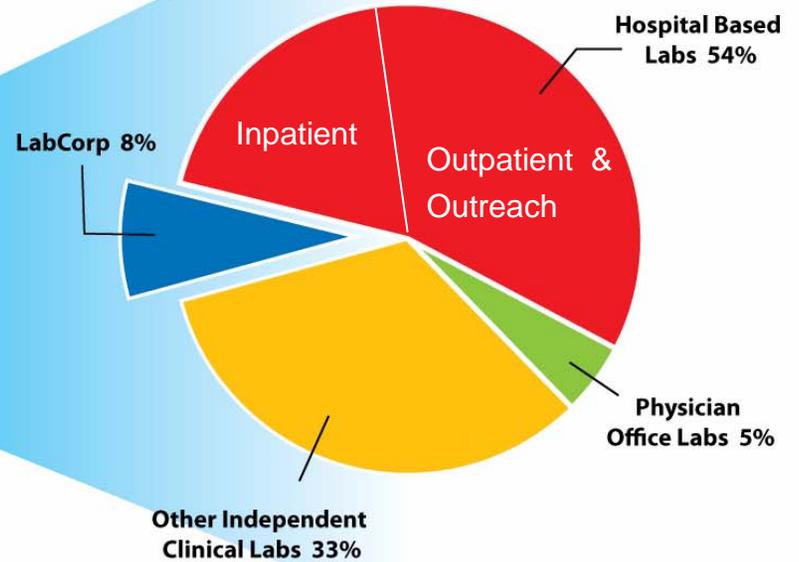
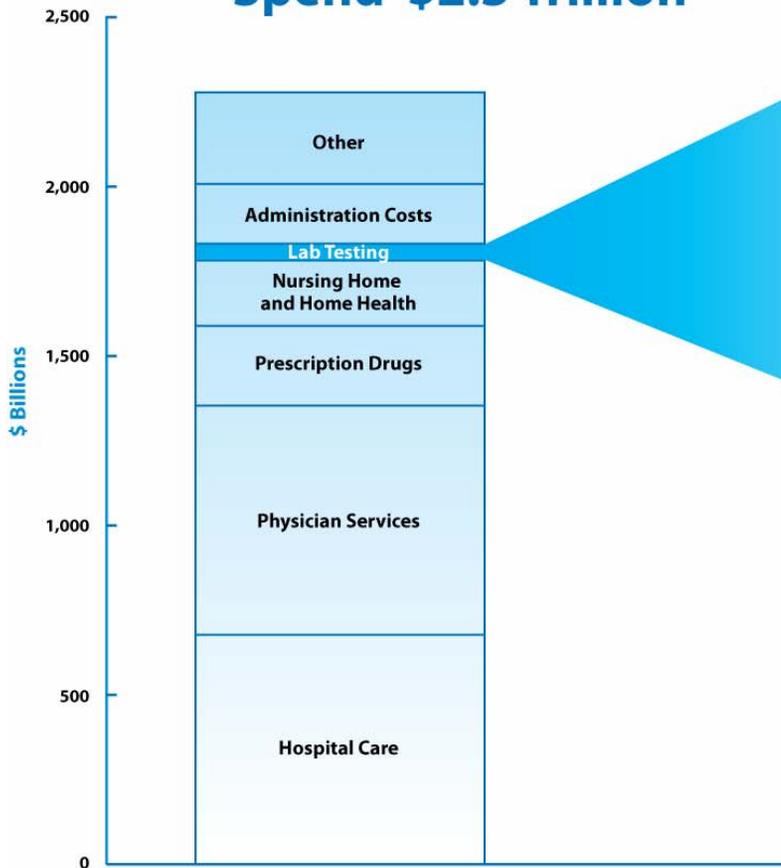
Introduction

This slide presentation contains forward-looking statements which are subject to change based on various important factors, including without limitation, competitive actions in the marketplace and adverse actions of governmental and other third-party payors.

Actual results could differ materially from those suggested by these forward-looking statements. Further information on potential factors that could affect the Company's financial results is included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, and subsequent SEC filings.

The US Healthcare & Clinical Laboratory Testing Market

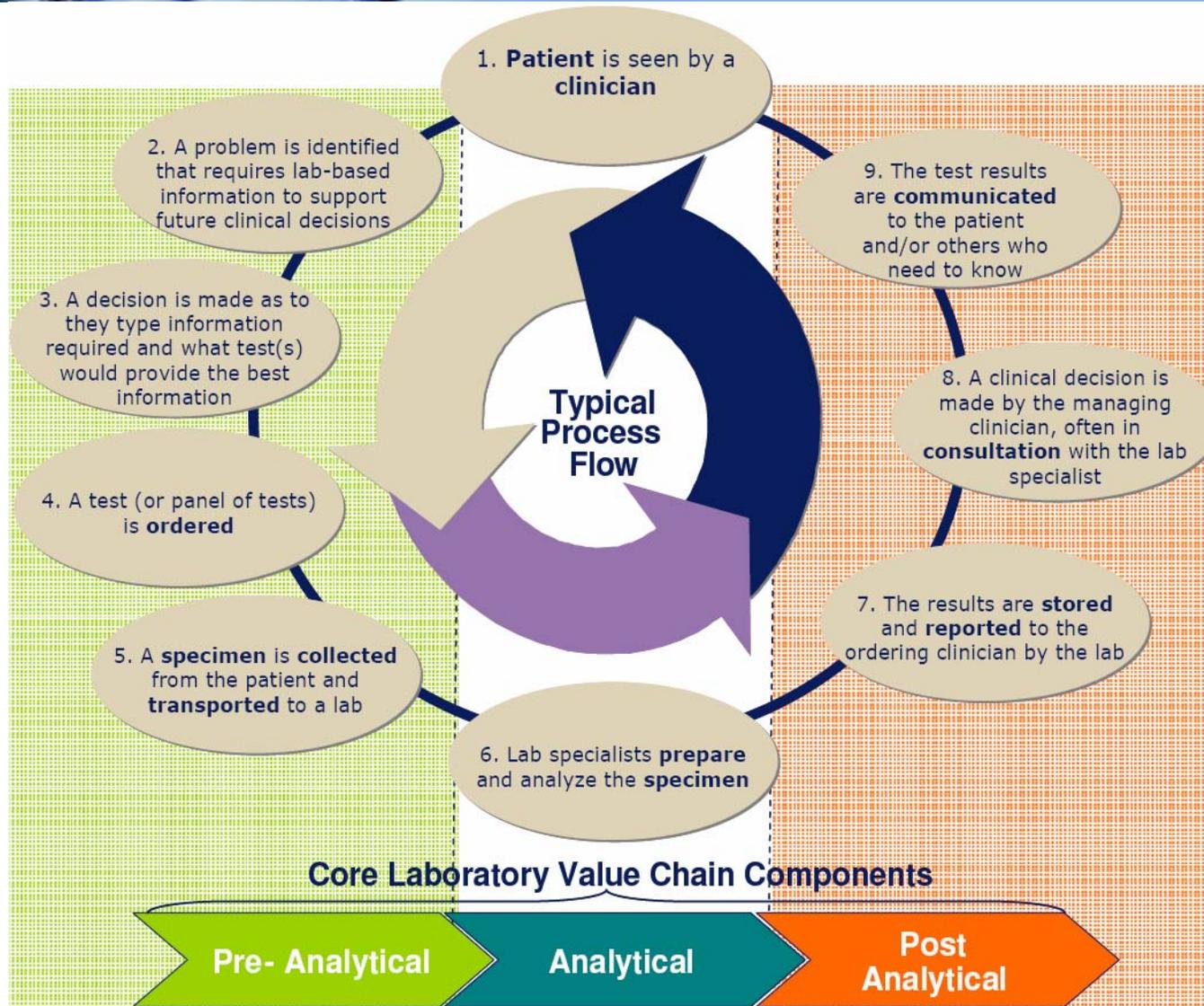
2007 Projected US Healthcare Spend \$2.3 Trillion



- Total market size—\$50 billion
- Industry CAGR of 5%-7%
- Market Segments:
 - Routine—\$30-\$35 billion
 - Esoteric—\$4-\$5 billion
 - Anatomic pathology—\$6-\$10 billion

Source: CMS, Office of the Actuary, G-2, and Company Estimates

Lab Value Chain and Process Flow



The Value of Lab Testing

In the past, lab testing was primarily used to diagnose disease. Now, lab testing plays an increasingly large role in the full continuum of healthcare delivery

Evaluate risk(s) of developing a disease / condition

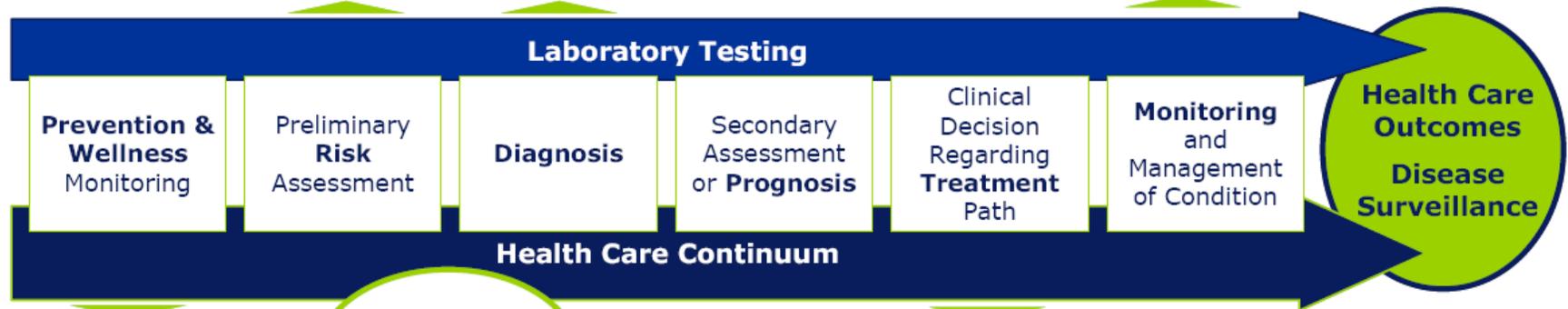
- Lipid testing to assess cardiovascular disease risk and reduce complications (i.e. heart attack, stroke) by 20-50%

Determining the existence of a disease / condition

- Liquid-based cytology for early detection of cervical cancer – where test / treatment costs are 15 to 28 times less expensive than early / late stage cervical cancer

Monitor / responding to patient progress, treatment effectiveness, and comorbid conditions (i.e. hypertension, eye disease, nerve disease)

- Hemoglobin A1c test for diabetes management and patient treatment compliance



Supporting early detection and diagnosis of diseases / conditions

- Kidney function tests (i.e. serum creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, eGFR) to help reduce the risk of kidney disease (by up to 24%) and prevent end-stage renal failure

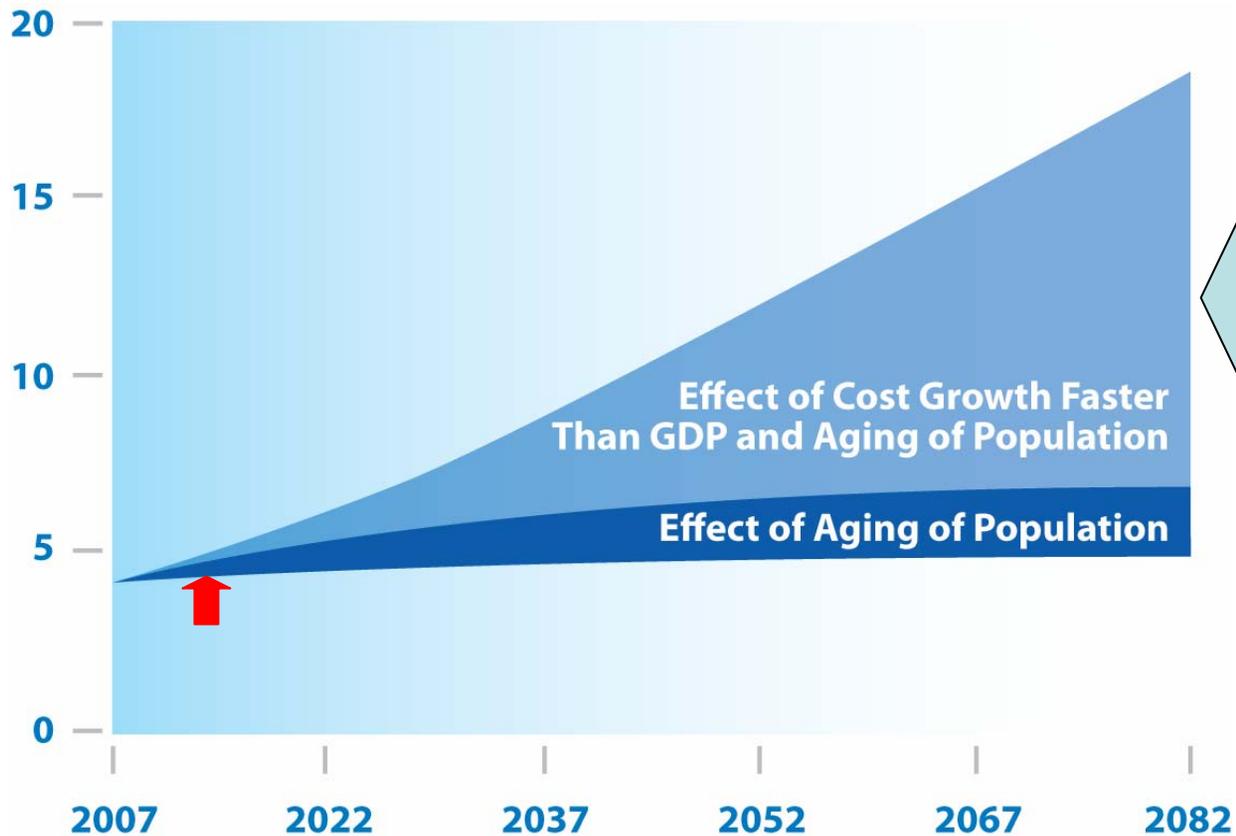
Disease/
Condition
Development

Support care plan development and inform targeting appropriate treatment modalities

Source: Deloitte (OAML)

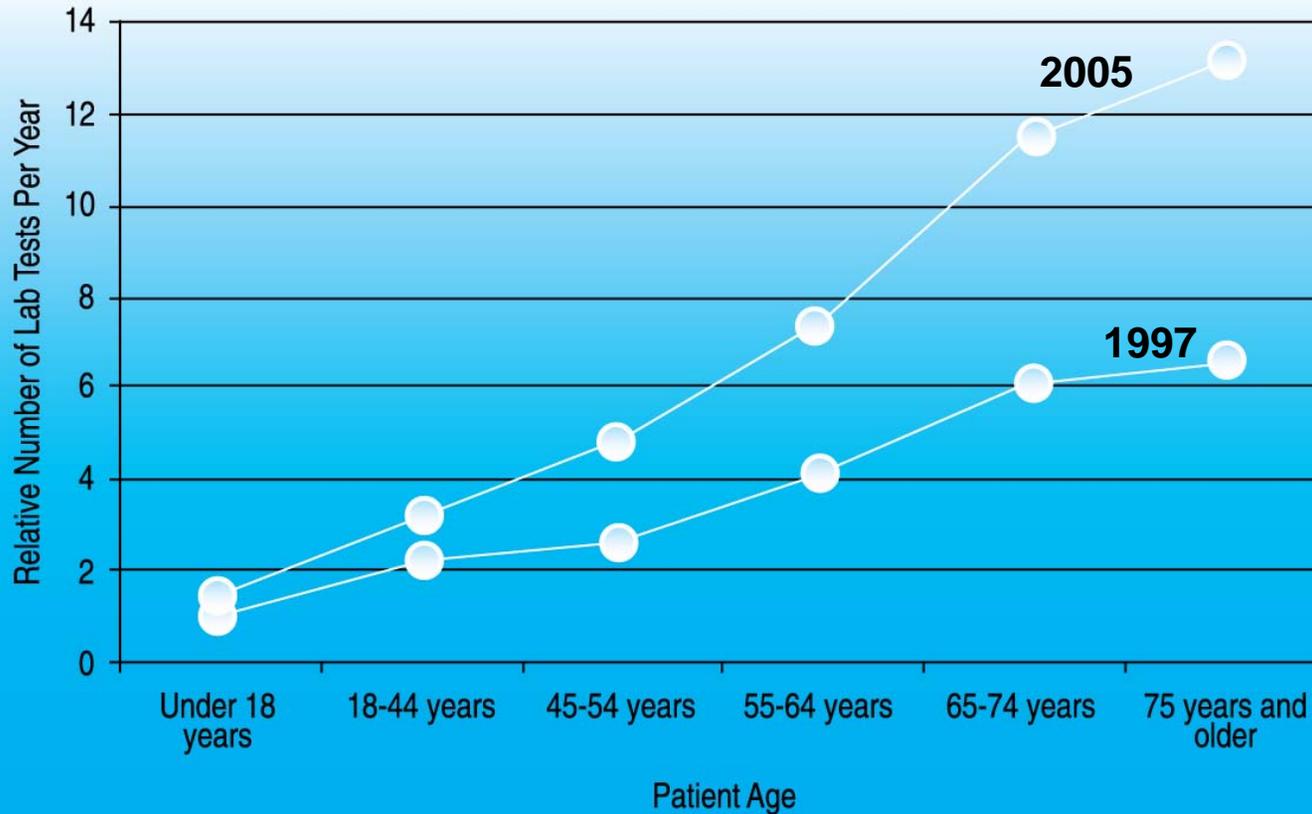
The Value of Lab Testing

Sources of Growth in Projected Federal Spending on Medicare and Medicaid (Percentage of GDP)



Lab testing can guide and reduce overall healthcare spend

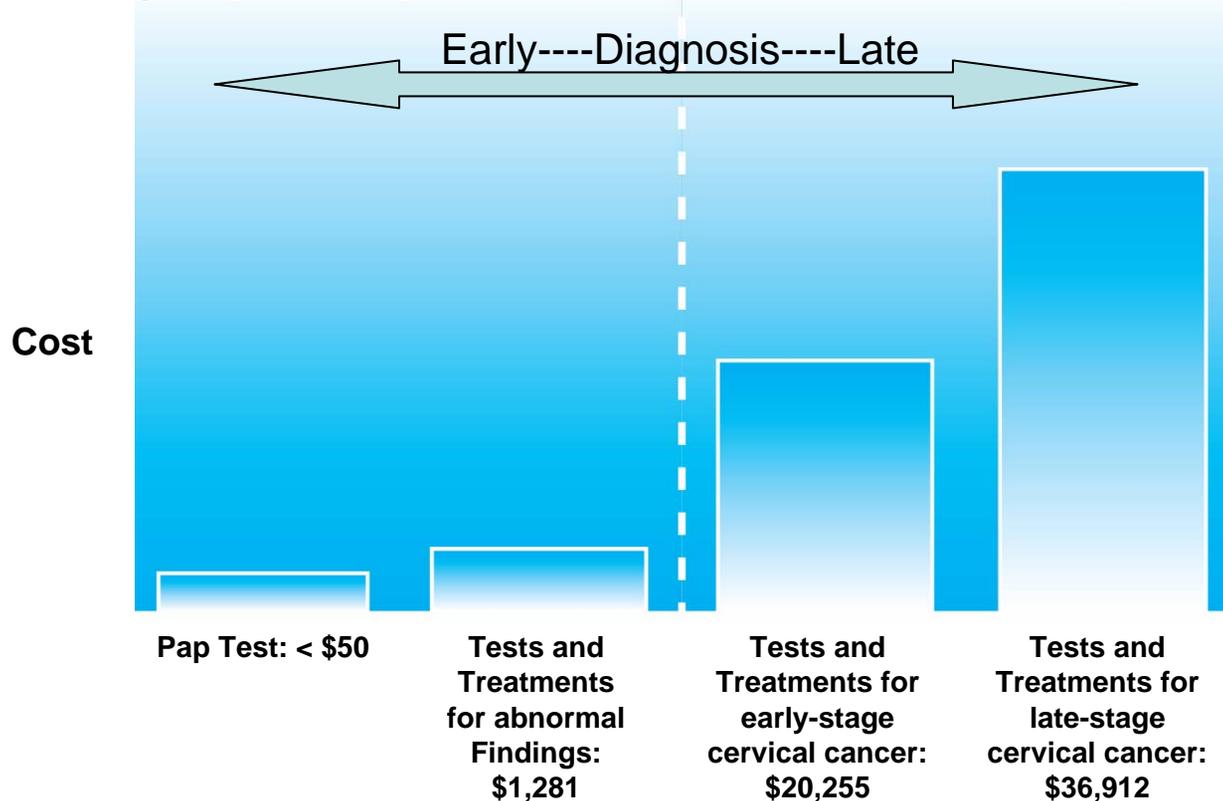
Lab Utilization and the Aging Population



Lab test utilization increases significantly with age and has increased for all age groups over time

The Cost Effectiveness of Lab Testing

Lab testing improves patient outcomes at dramatically reduced costs



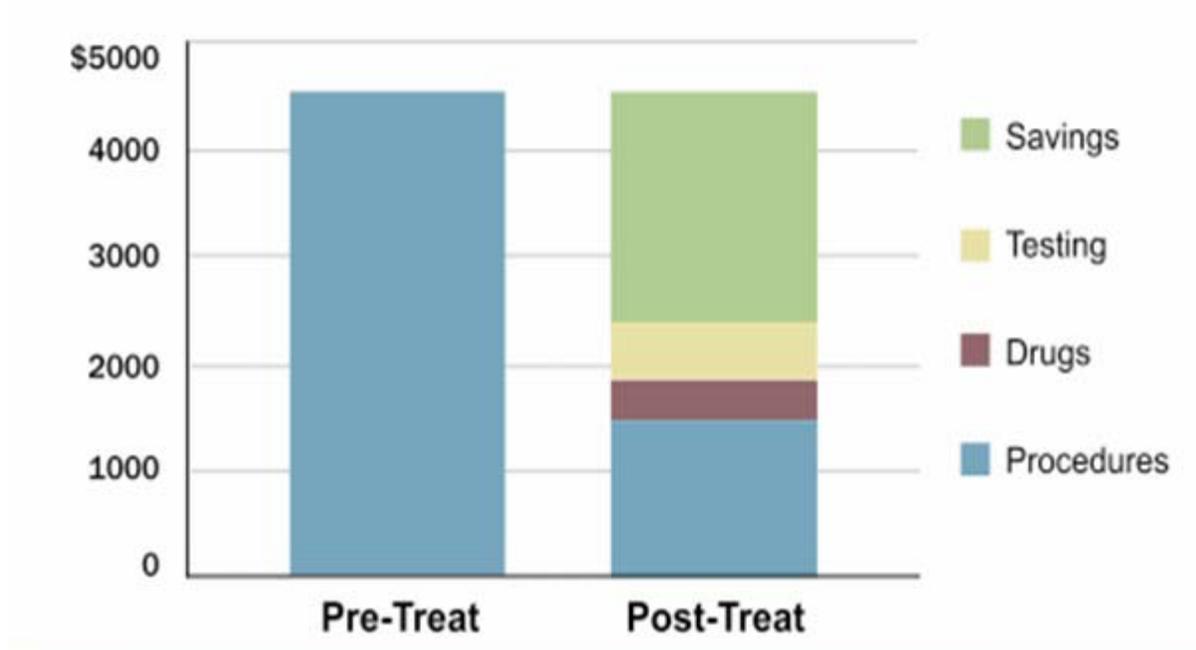
LabCorp performs more than 10 million pap tests per year

For more examples on the value of lab testing, please visit www.labresultsforlife.org

The Cost Effectiveness of Lab Testing

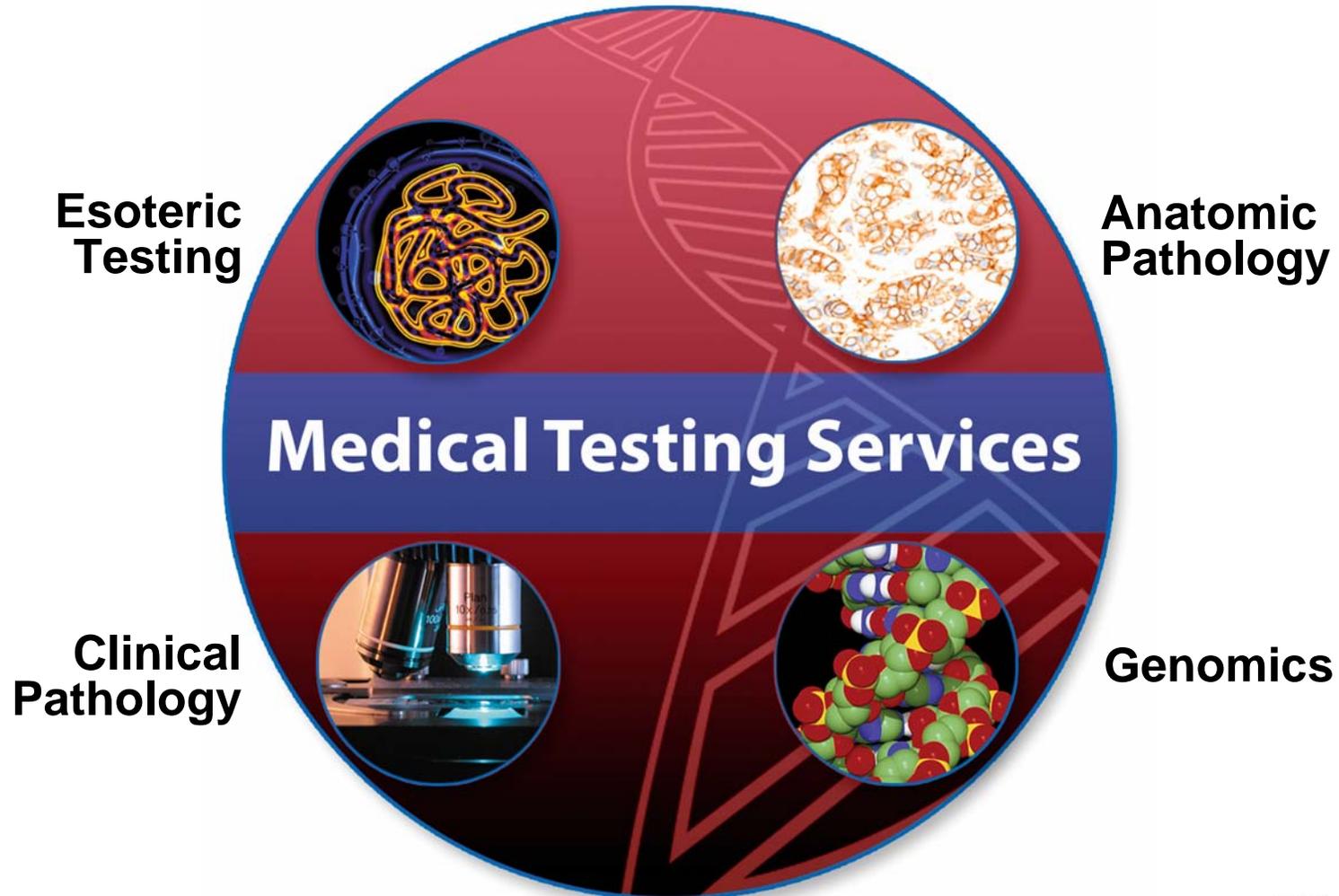
Litholink Kidney Stone Program

\$2,000+ Annual Cost Reductions Per Patient Per Year *

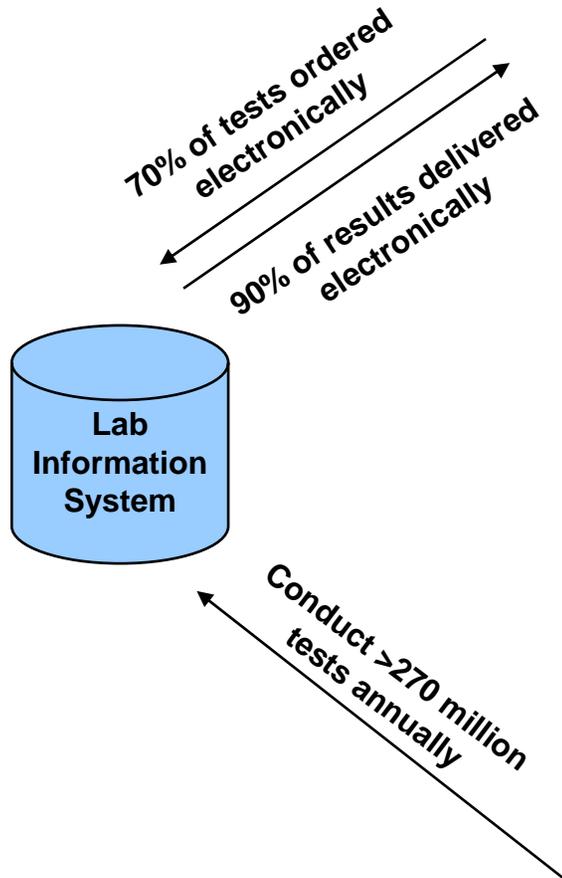


* Parks JH, Coe FL, *Kidney International*, vol. 50 (1996), pp. 1706-1712.

What is LabCorp



Our Infrastructure



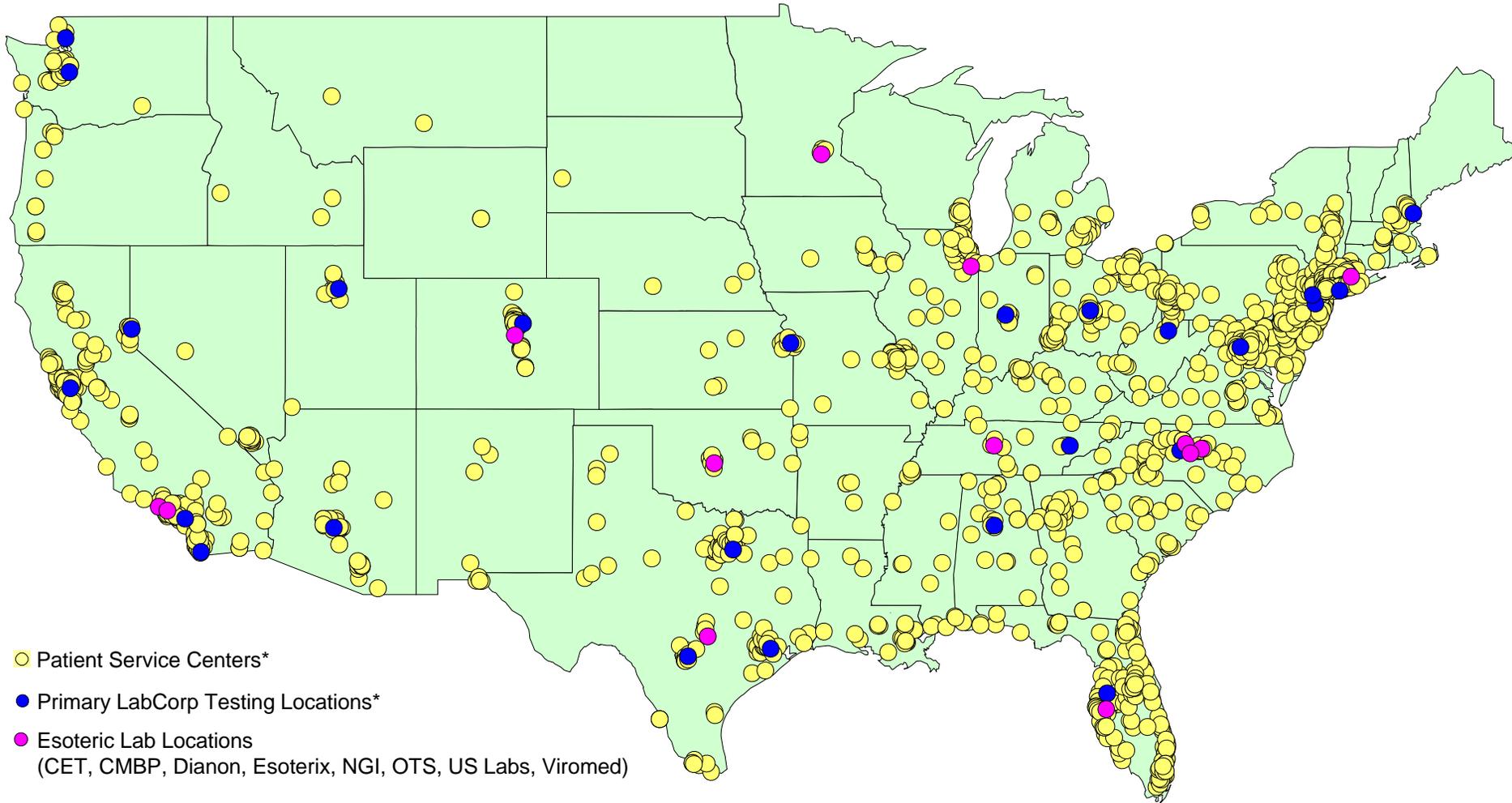
- 1600+ conveniently located PSCs
- 700 MDs & PhDs
- 6500+ phlebotomists

-
- 2600 couriers
 - 1000 sales reps
 - 7 airplanes



- Primary testing labs
- Esoteric Labs
- STAT Labs
- *Standardized Platforms*

Our Locations



Strategic Focus Areas



Scientific Leadership

- Cancer diagnostics and monitoring
- Advanced cardiovascular disease testing
- Advancement through acquisitions and licensing



Managed Care

- Lab data enables better treatment and outcomes
- Partner to control high cost leakage
- Recognize value of lab services through appropriate pricing



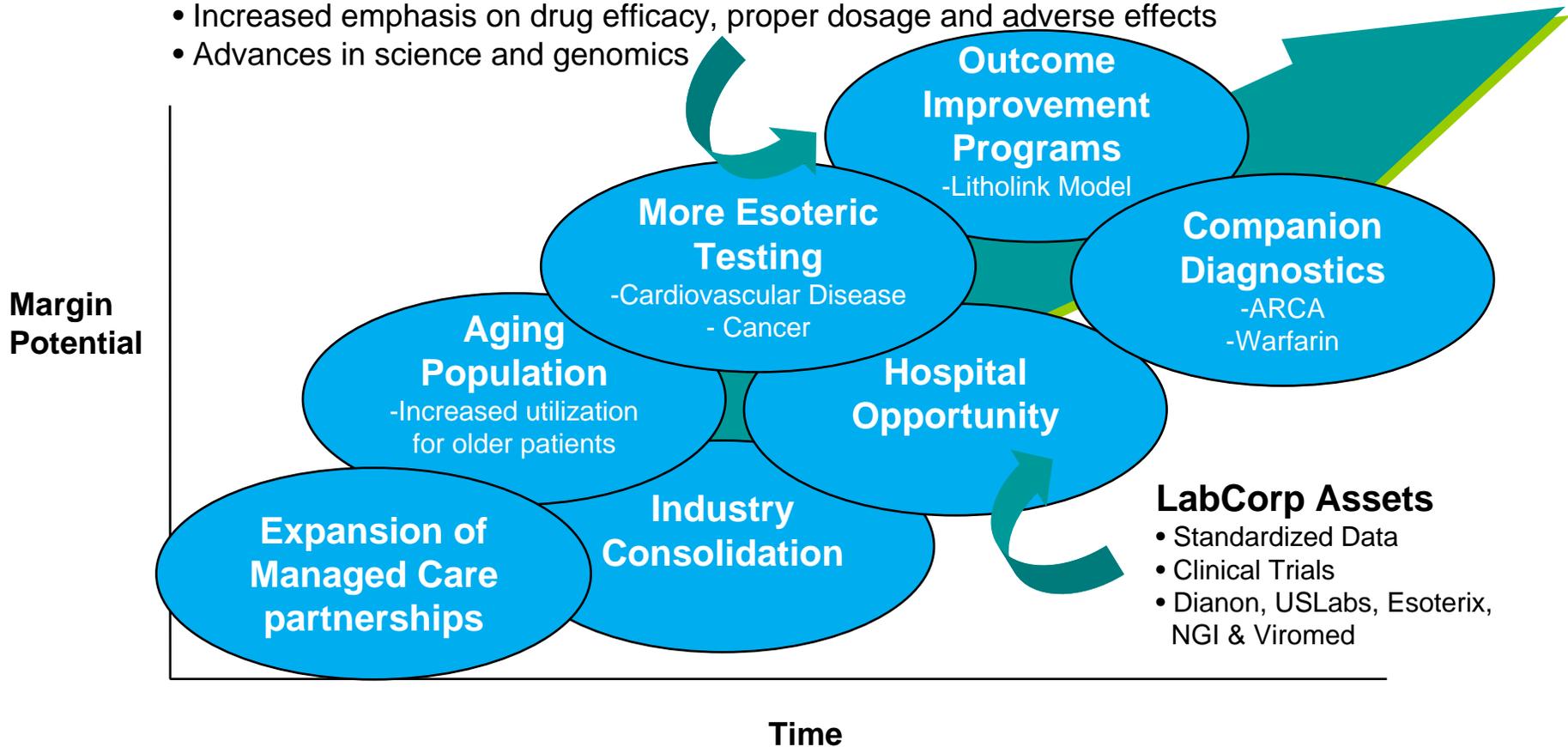
Customer Focus

- Quality and service driven culture
- First-time problem resolution
- Continuous enhancements in customer connectivity

Revenue Growth Drivers

Industry Forces

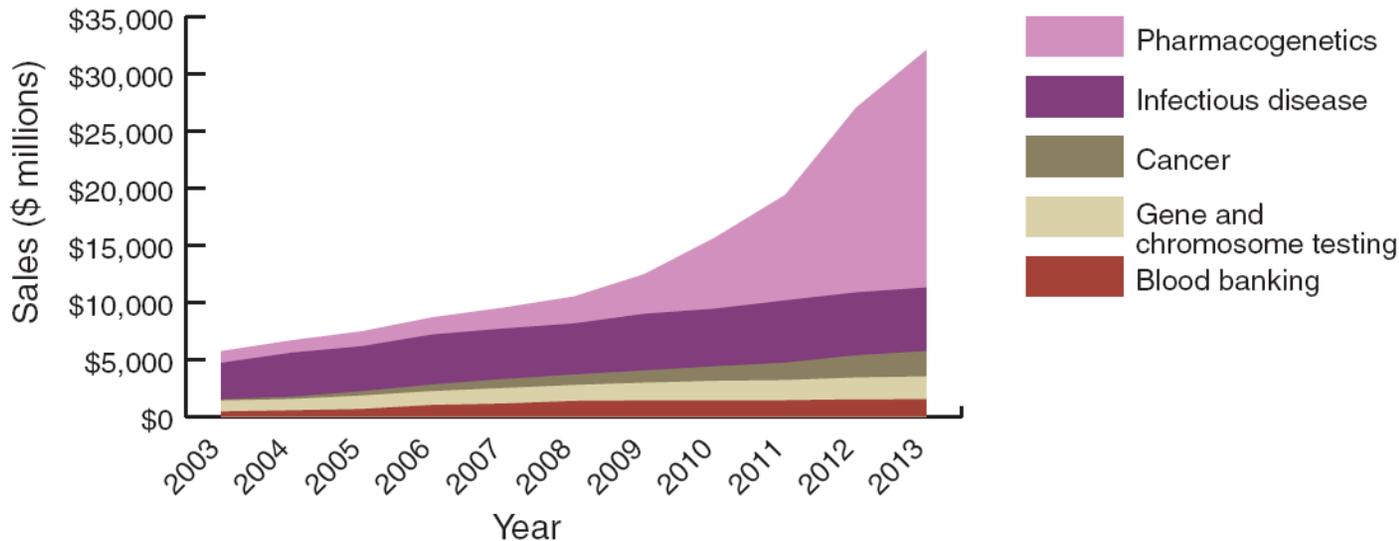
- Focus on Outcomes and Cost Containment (Medical & Drug)
- Increased emphasis on drug efficacy, proper dosage and adverse effects
- Advances in science and genomics



Revenue Drivers Molecular Testing

US molecular diagnostic testing market

Pharmacogenetic tests aren't expected to see aggressive revenue growth until around 2010.

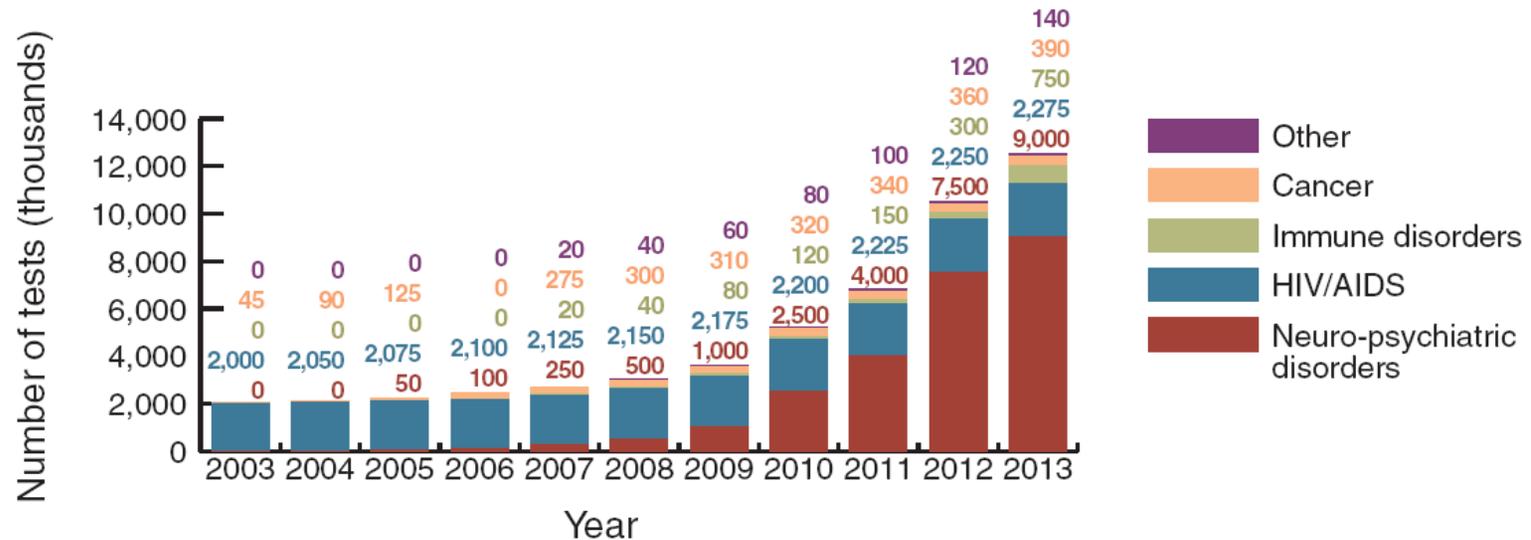


Source: Kalorama Information

Revenue Drivers Pharmacogenetics

Projected number of pharmacogenetic tests in US by indication

Neuro-psychiatric disorders, for which there are few means of diagnosis, are expected to dominate pharmacogenetic testing.



Source: Kalorama Information

EBITDA Margin Growth Drivers

1. Increased volumes through fixed-cost infrastructure
2. Larger number of esoteric tests offered, more esoteric tests ordered

3. Further operational efficiencies

- Increase automation in pre-analytic processes
- Logistics / route structure optimization
- Supply chain management



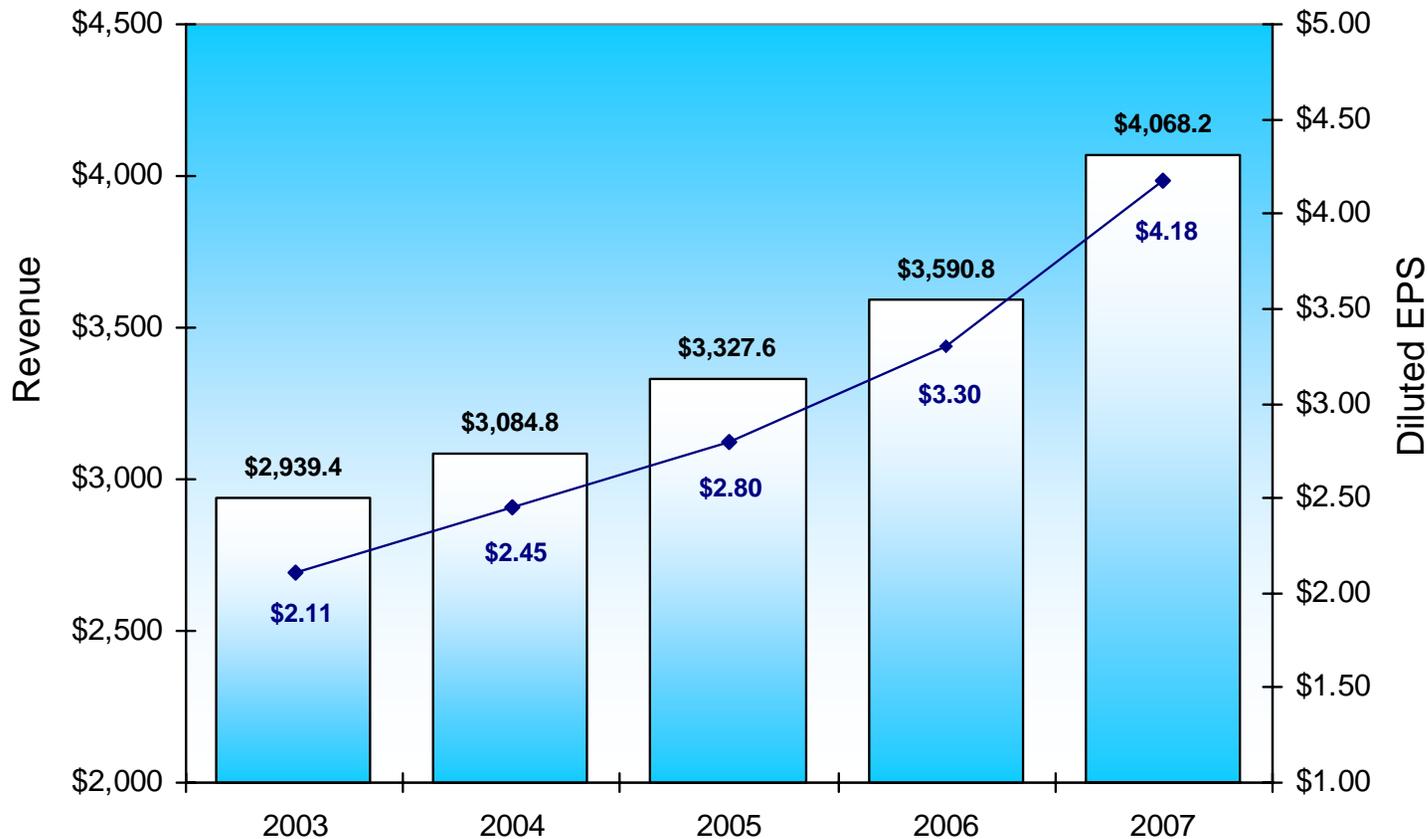
- Improved patient experience and data capture
- Long term - improvement in collections / bad debt

LabCorp's Investment and Performance Fundamentals

- **Industry-leading EBITDA margins**
- **Significant free cash flow**
- **Focus on providing value to shareholders**
 - Strategic acquisitions
 - Organic growth opportunities
 - Share repurchase
 - \$370.1 Million available as of 3/31/08
- **Flexibility for future growth opportunities**

Five-Year Revenue and EPS Trend

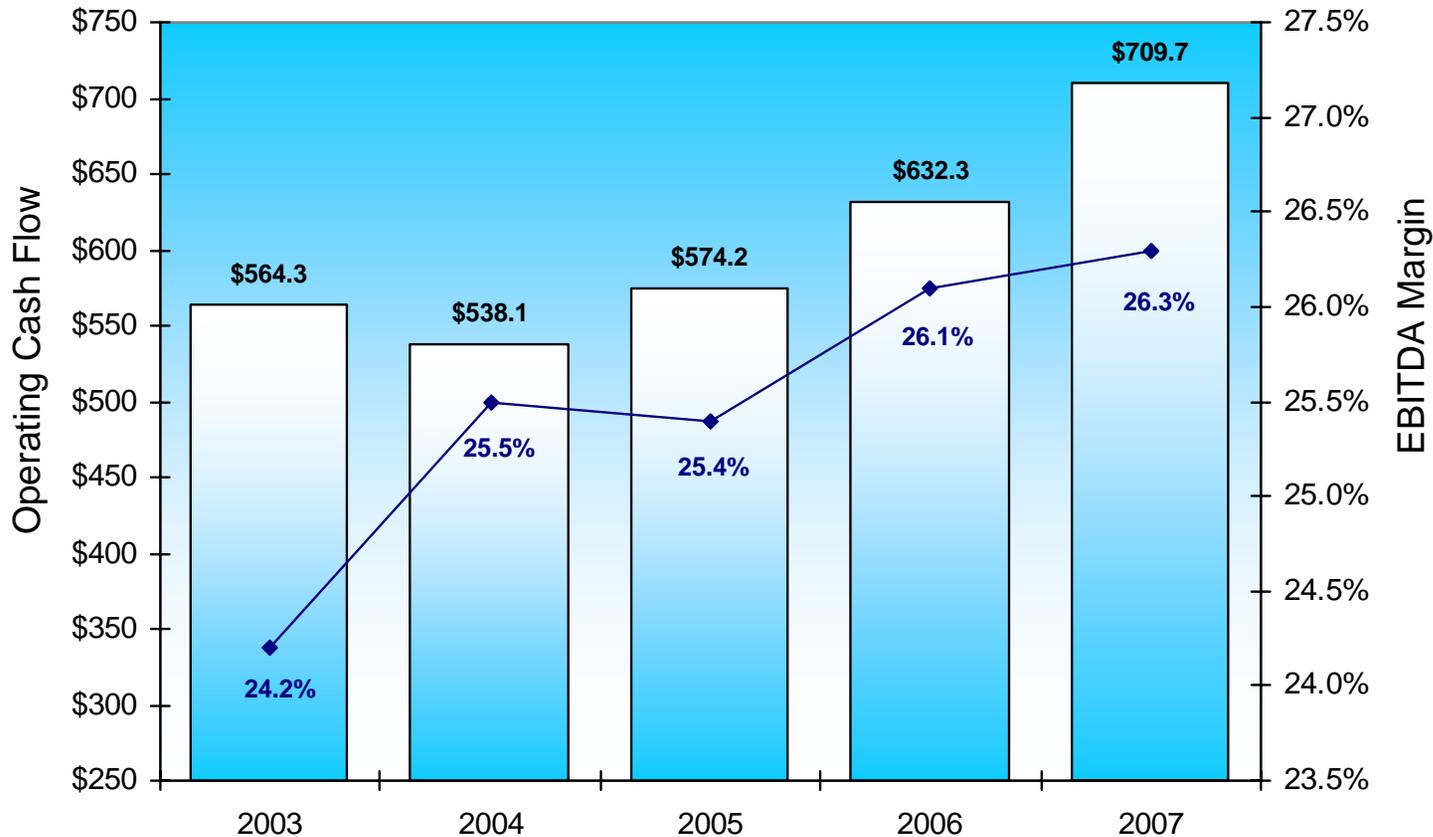
Revenue CAGR of 8.5% – Diluted EPS CAGR of 18.6%



1. Excluding the \$0.09 per diluted share impact in 2005 of restructuring and other special charges, and a non-recurring investment loss.
2. Excluding the \$0.06 per diluted share impact in 2006 of restructuring and other special charges.
3. Excluding the \$0.25 per diluted share impact in 2007 of restructuring and other special charges.

Five-Year OCF and EBITDA Margin Trend

OCF CAGR of 6% – EBITDA Margin Growth of 210 bps



1. Includes approximately \$50 million of benefit from one-time tax credits recorded in 2003.
2. Excluding the impact in 2005 of restructuring and other special charges and a non-recurring investment loss.
3. Excluding the impact in 2006 and 2007 of restructuring and other special charges
4. As a result of adopting FASB 123(R) in 2006, the Company recorded incremental stock compensation expense of \$23.3 and \$26.7 in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

First Quarter Results

(In millions, except per share data)

	<u>3/31/2007</u>	<u>3/31/2008</u>	<u>+/(-)</u>
Revenue	\$ 998.7	\$ 1,103.2	10.5%
EBITDA	\$ 260.5	\$ 285.5	9.6%
EBITDA Margin	26.1%	25.9%	(20) bp
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.14	16.3%

A close-up photograph of several glass beakers or test tubes, some containing liquid, set against a blue background. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the glass surfaces.

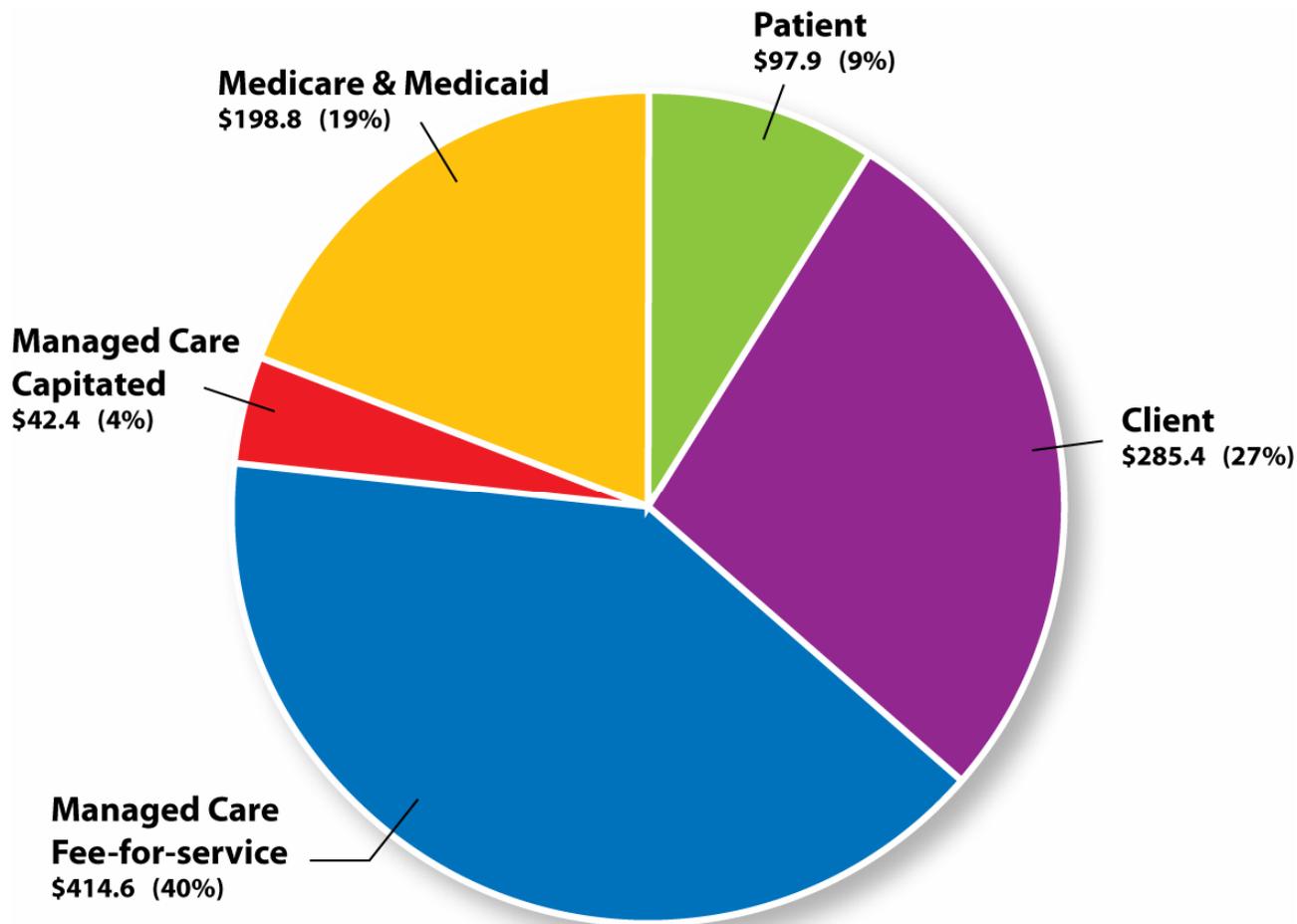
2008 First Quarter Financial Achievements

- **Diluted EPS of \$1.14**
- **EBITDA margin of 25.9% of net sales**
- **Operating cash flow of \$176.5 million**
- **Increased revenues**
 - **10.5% (8.6% volume; 1.9% price)**
 - **Excl. Canada 4.1% (1.6% volume, 2.5% price)**
- **Repurchased approximately \$55.7 million of LabCorp stock**

Revenue by Payer- US

Q1 2008

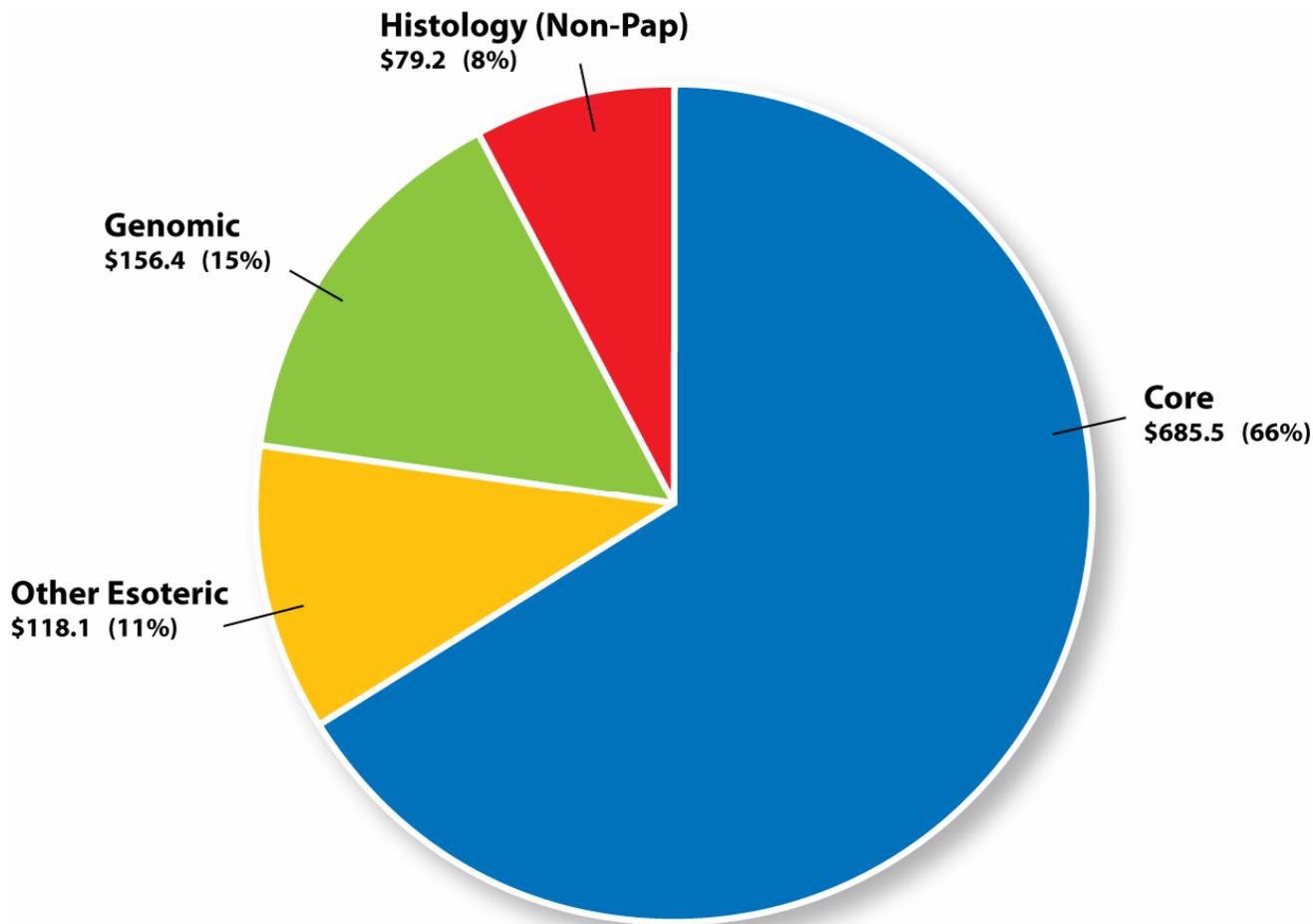
(In millions)



Revenue by Business Area - US

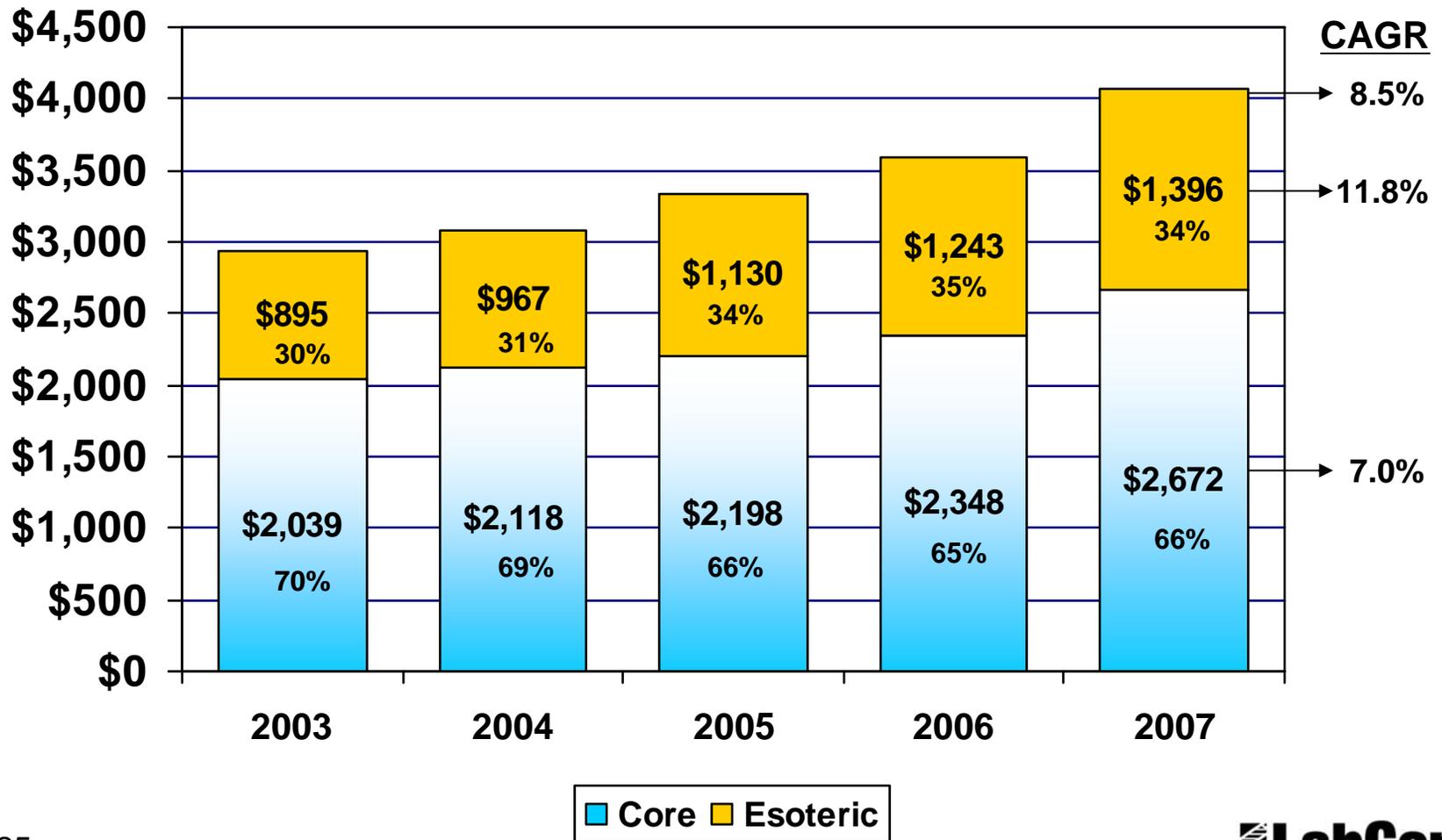
Q1 2008

(In millions)



Revenue Mix by Business Area

(In millions)



Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

(In millions)

1) EBITDA represents earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and includes the Company's proportional share of the underlying EBITDA of the income from joint venture partnerships. The Company uses EBITDA extensively as an internal management performance measure and believes it is a useful, and commonly used measure of financial performance in addition to earnings before taxes and other profitability measurements under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP. It should not be considered as an alternative to earnings before income taxes (or any other performance measure under GAAP) as a measure of performance or to cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities as an indicator of cash flows or as a measure of liquidity. The following table reconciles earnings before income taxes, representing the most comparable measure under GAAP, to EBITDA for the three-month period ended March 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Three Months	
	Ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 221.9	\$ 208.9
Add (subtract):		
Interest expense	19.9	12.6
Investment income	(0.5)	(2.1)
Other (income) expense, net	0.6	0.4
Depreciation	29.2	26.3
Amortization	13.8	13.3
Joint venture partnerships' depreciation and amortization	0.6	1.1
EBITDA	\$ 285.5	\$ 260.5



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