Any quadratic polynomial can be written in the form $f(x) = Q(x) + l(x) + c$ where $Q$ is a quadratic form, $l$ is a linear form, and $c$ is a constant; it is called regular if it represents all the integers which are represented locally by the polynomial itself over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ for all primes $p$. Given a positive definite $Q$, we can associate certain types of quadratic polynomials to a coset of a $\mathbb{Z}$-lattice in order to view quadratic polynomials through the geometric perspective of quadratic spaces and lattices. In this talk we will define an invariant called the conductor, a notion of a semi-equivalence class of a regular quadratic polynomial and present our result: Given a fixed conductor, there are only finitely many semi-equivalence classes of primitive regular integral quadratic polynomials in three variables. (Received September 17, 2013)