

Medical Design Studios, Inc.  
Form 10-K  
March 31, 2011

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number: 333-144596

Medical Design Studios, Inc.  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Nevada  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

26-0482524  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

108 Brant Court  
Georgetown, Kentucky  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

40324  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 303-956-7197

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

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

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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 (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). (not required)

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.

Yes  No

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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting  
company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes  No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, as of June 30, 2010, was \$39,200 based on the sale price of the shares in a private resale transaction completed on March 14, 2008, of \$.07 per share. The shares of our company did not trade publicly in 2010.

Number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of March 31, 2011: 7,142,946 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

PART I

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this annual report on Form 10-K are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements contained in this annual report involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results,
- our business prospects,
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties,
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy,
- our possible financings, and
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital.

These forward-looking statements can generally be identified as such because the context of the statement will include words such as we “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “estimate” or words of similar meaning. Similarly, statements that describe our future plans, objectives or goals are also forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which are described in close proximity to such statements and which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated as of the date of this annual report on Form 10-K. Shareholders, potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are only made as of the date of this annual report and we undertake no obligation to publicly update such forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

We have obtained a trading symbol for our common stock so that the shares may be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, which we refer to as the OTCBB. However, no public trades of our common stock have occurred since April 30, 2007. Our current trading symbol is MEDD.

Item 1. Business

Overview

We were founded as an unincorporated business in January 2004 and became a C corporation in the State of Nevada on February 1, 2005. As of March 31, 2011, we had one employee, Dennis Neclerio, our President. Mr. Neclerio devotes ten percent of his time to our business.

Historically, we were a digital medical illustrator and animator providing digital displays and enhancements to companies that assist attorneys to prepare or enhance exhibits for trials involving medical issues. On July 5, 2010, we transferred to a newly-formed company controlled by Justin N. Craig, our former President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman, certain operating assets associated with the continuing operations of the digital medical illustration business, subject to related liabilities. Pursuant to the terms of an Agreement of Transfer with Mr. Craig’s company, we transferred the digital medical illustration business to such company for a cash purchase price of \$100.00 and other good and valuable consideration including the assumption by such company of all of our liabilities and debts which relate to or arise out of the operations of the business and the indemnification by such company of all losses, liabilities, claims, damages, costs and expenses that may be suffered by us at any time which arise out of the

operations of the business. The transfer of the business was approved by our board of directors and the holder of 94.4% of our outstanding shares of common stock. The purchase price for the transfer of the business was determined as a result of arm's-length negotiations between the parties.

On August 31, 2010, we underwent a number of significant management changes, as follows: (i) Dennis B. Carter, an experienced educator and fundraising coordinator, was elected to our board of directors; (ii) Dennis Neclerio, a custom machine parts sales manager, was appointed to be our President; (iii) Justin N. Craig resigned as our President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman; and (iv) Kenneth Craig resigned from our board of directors.

Our operations are now inactive, except for filing required periodic reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and making other related corporate filings. Based on these operations, we qualify as a "shell company," because we have no or nominal assets (other than cash) and no or nominal operations. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in our securities, either debt or equity, until we have successfully concluded a business combination. We intend to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for so long as we are subject to those requirements.

Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. We will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of our management. As of this date, we have not entered into any definitive agreement with any party, nor have there been any specific discussions with any potential business combination candidate regarding business opportunities.

We presently have no employees apart from our management and there are no written employment contracts or agreements with our management. Our sole officer and director are engaged in outside business activities and anticipate that they will devote to our business very limited time until the acquisition of a successful business opportunity has been identified. We expect no significant changes in the number of our employees other than such changes, if any, incident to a business combination.

We intend to continue filing reports with the SEC. We intend to continue operations as a reporting company and to comply with the requirements of the Exchange Act.

The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC in the SEC's Public Reference Section, Room 1580, 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Section by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Additionally, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, which can be found at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to our Business

We have limited financial resources which may make it more difficult for us to raise capital or other financing. As a result of our current lack of financial liquidity, our auditors have expressed substantial concern about our ability to continue as a “going concern.”

We have limited financial resources and have not established a source of equity or debt financing. If we are unable to generate additional revenue or obtain financing or if the financing we do obtain is insufficient to cover any operating losses we may incur, we may have to substantially curtail our operations, cease operations or seek federal bankruptcy protection in the near future. These conditions have caused our auditors to raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the audit report prepared by our independent registered public accounting firm relating to our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a going concern explanatory paragraph.

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, which requires us to incur audit fees and legal fees in connection with the preparation of such reports. These additional costs will reduce or eliminate our future ability to earn a profit.

We are required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. In order to comply with these requirements, our independent auditors must review our financial statements on a quarterly basis and audit our financial statements on an annual basis. Moreover, our legal counsel must review and assist in the preparation of such reports. The costs charged by these professionals for those services cannot be accurately predicted at this time because factors such as the number and type of transactions that we engage in and the complexity of our reports cannot be determined at this time and will have a major affect on the amount of time to be spent by our auditors and attorneys. However, the incurrence of such costs will obviously be an expense to our operations and thus have a negative effect on our ability to meet our overhead requirements and earn a profit. We may be exposed to potential risks resulting from new requirements under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our business and operating results could be harmed, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, and the trading price of our common stock, if a market ever develops, could drop significantly.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we were required, beginning with our fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, to include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of fiscal 2008. We have not yet completed our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We expect to incur additional expenses and diversion of management’s time as a result of performing the system and process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order to comply with the management certification requirement.

We do not have a sufficient number of employees to segregate responsibilities and may be unable to afford increasing our staff or engaging outside consultants or professionals to overcome our lack of employees. During the course of our testing, we may identify other deficiencies that we may not be able to remediate in time to meet the deadline imposed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for compliance with the requirements of Section 404. In addition, if we fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Moreover, effective internal controls, particularly those related to revenue recognition, are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and

are important to help prevent financial fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our business and operating results would be harmed, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, and the trading price of our common stock, if a market ever develops, could drop significantly.

Having only one director limits our ability to establish effective independent corporate governance procedures and increases the control of Management.

We have only one director. Accordingly, we cannot establish board committees comprised of independent members to oversee functions like compensation or audit issues. Until we have a larger board of directors that may include some independent members, if ever, there will be limited oversight of our president's decisions and activities and little ability for minority shareholders to challenge or reverse those activities and decisions, even if they are not in the best interests of minority shareholders.

There is competition for those private companies suitable for a merger transaction of the type contemplated by management.

We are in a highly competitive market for a small number of business opportunities which could reduce the likelihood of consummating a successful business combination. We are and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with, joint ventures with and acquisitions of small private and public entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including small public companies and venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies that may be desirable target candidates for us. Nearly all these entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than we do; consequently, we will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. These competitive factors may reduce the likelihood of our identifying and consummating a successful business combination.

We are a development stage company, and our future success is highly dependent on the ability of management to locate and attract a suitable acquisition.

We are considered to be in the development stage. The nature of our operations is highly speculative, and there is a consequent risk of loss of your investment. The success of our plan of operation will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of the identified business opportunity. While management intends to seek business combination(s) with entities having established operating histories, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in locating candidates meeting that criterion. In the event we complete a business combination, the success of our operations may be dependent upon management of the successor firm or venture partner firm and numerous other factors beyond our control.

We have no existing agreement for a business combination or other transaction.

We have no arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a merger with, joint venture with or acquisition of, a private or public entity. No assurances can be given that we will successfully identify and evaluate suitable business opportunities or that we will conclude a business combination. Management has not identified any particular industry or specific business within an industry for evaluation. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to negotiate a business combination on favorable terms, and there is consequently a risk that funds allocated to the purchase of our shares will not be invested in a company with active business operations.



Management intends to devote only a limited amount of time to seeking a target company which may adversely impact our ability to identify a suitable acquisition candidate.

While seeking a business combination, management anticipates devoting very limited time to our affairs. Our sole officer has not entered into a written employment agreement with us and is not expected to do so in the foreseeable future. This limited commitment may adversely impact our ability to identify and consummate a successful business combination.

#### Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Shareholders may be diluted significantly through our efforts to obtain financing and satisfy obligations through issuance of additional shares of our common stock.

We have no committed source of financing. Wherever possible, our board of directors will attempt to use non-cash consideration to satisfy obligations. In many instances, we believe that the non-cash consideration will consist of restricted shares of our common stock. Our board of directors has authority, without action or vote of the shareholders, to issue all or part of the authorized but unissued shares of common stock. In addition, if a trading market develops for our common stock, we may attempt to raise capital by selling shares of our common stock, possibly at a discount to market.

We also believe that the potential of issuing restricted shares of our common stock to vendors or others who may be in a position to refer business or customers to us would enable us to operate and expand our business more effectively. We will also consider attempting to satisfy vendor obligations through the issuance of shares.

The foregoing actions will result in dilution of the ownership interests of existing shareholders, may further dilute common stock book value, and that dilution may be material. If the shares distributed to vendors or others are sold into any trading market that develops, the impact may be to cause share prices to decrease materially. Alternatively, we may incur significant expenses that contractors/vendors will not be willing to accept shares of our stock in lieu of cash payment. Such issuances may also serve to enhance existing management's ability to maintain control of us because the shares may be issued to parties or entities committed to supporting existing management.

Our articles of incorporation provide for indemnification of officers and directors at our expense and limit their liability which may result in a major cost to us and hurt the interests of our shareholders because corporate resources may be expended for the benefit of officers and/or directors.

Our articles of incorporation and applicable Nevada law provide for the indemnification of our directors, officers, employees, and agents, under certain circumstances, against attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by them in any litigation to which they become a party arising from their association with or activities on our behalf. We will also bear the expenses of such litigation for any of our directors, officers, employees, or agents, upon such person's written promise to repay us therefor if it is ultimately determined that any such person shall not have been entitled to indemnification. This indemnification policy could result in substantial expenditures by us which we will be unable to recoup.

We have been advised that, in the opinion of the SEC, indemnification for liabilities arising under federal securities laws is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification for liabilities arising under federal securities laws, other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding, is asserted by a director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, we will (unless in the opinion of our counsel, the matter has been settled by controlling precedent) submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction, the question whether indemnification by us is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue. The legal process relating to this matter if it were to occur is likely to be very costly and may result in us receiving negative publicity, either of which factors are likely to materially reduce the market and price for our shares, if such a market ever develops.

Currently, there is no public market for our securities, and there can be no assurance that any public market will ever develop or that our common stock will be quoted for trading and, even if quoted, it is likely to be subject to significant price fluctuations.

We have a trading symbol for our common stock which permits our shares to be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. However, no public trades of our shares have occurred since April 30, 2007, and there is currently no public market whatsoever for our securities. There can be no assurances as to whether:

- any market for our shares will develop,
- the prices at which our common stock will trade, or
- the extent to which investor interest in us will lead to the development of an active, liquid trading market. Active trading markets generally result in lower price volatility and more efficient execution of buy and sell orders for investors.

In addition, our common stock is unlikely to be followed by any market analysts, and there may be few institutions acting as market makers for our common stock. Either of these factors could adversely affect the liquidity and trading price of our common stock. Until our common stock is fully distributed and an orderly market develops in our common stock, if ever, the price at which it trades is likely to fluctuate significantly. Prices for our common stock will be determined in the marketplace and may be influenced by many factors, including the depth and liquidity of the market for shares of our common stock, developments affecting our business, including the impact of the factors referred to elsewhere in these Risk Factors, investor perception of us and general economic and market conditions. No assurances can be given that an orderly or liquid market will ever develop for the shares of our common stock.

Any market that develops in shares of our common stock will be subject to the penny stock regulations and restrictions which will create a lack of liquidity and make trading difficult or impossible.

The trading of our securities, if any, will be in the over-the-counter market which is commonly referred to as the OTC Bulletin Board as maintained by Finra. As a result, an investor may find it difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the price of, our securities.

Rule 3a51-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 establishes the definition of a “penny stock,” for purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a minimum bid price of less than \$4.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$4.00 per share, subject to a limited number of exceptions which are not available to us. It is likely that our shares will be considered to be penny stock for the immediately foreseeable future. This classification severely and adversely affects any market liquidity for our common stock.



For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the penny stock rules require that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stock and the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased. In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stock, the broker or dealer must obtain financial information and investment experience and objectives of the person and make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stock are suitable for that person and that that person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stock.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form, sets forth:

- the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination, and
- that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stock in both public offerings and in secondary trading and commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stock.

Because of these regulations, broker-dealers may not wish to engage in the above-referenced necessary paperwork and disclosures and/or may encounter difficulties in their attempt to sell shares of our common stock, which may affect the ability of selling shareholders or other holders to sell their shares in any secondary market and have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in any secondary market. These additional sales practice and disclosure requirements could impede the sale of our securities, if and when our securities become publicly traded. In addition, the liquidity for our securities may decrease, with a corresponding decrease in the price of our securities. Our shares, in all probability, will be subject to such penny stock rules for the foreseeable future and our shareholders will, in all likelihood, find it difficult to sell their securities.

The market for penny stock has experienced numerous frauds and abuses which could adversely impact investors in our stock.

We believe that the market for penny stock has suffered from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include:

- Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer,
- Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases,

- “Boiler room” practices involving high pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons,
  - Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers, and
- Wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the inevitable collapse of those prices with consequent investor losses.

We believe that many of these abuses have occurred with respect to the promotion of lower-priced stock companies that lacked experienced management, adequate financial resources, an adequate business plan and/or marketable and successful business or product.

Our board of directors has the authority, without shareholder approval, to issue preferred stock with terms that may not be beneficial to common shareholders and with the ability to affect adversely shareholder voting power and perpetuate their control over us.

Our articles of incorporation allow us to issue shares of preferred stock without any vote or further action by our shareholders. Our board of directors has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred stock. Our board of directors also has the authority to issue preferred stock without further shareholder approval, including large blocks of preferred stock. As a result, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to holders the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of common stock and the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of our common stock.

We do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never paid any dividends on our common stock. We do not expect to pay cash dividends on our common stock at any time in the foreseeable future. The future payment of dividends directly depends upon our future earnings, capital requirements, financial requirements and other factors that our board of directors will consider. Since we do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock, return on your investment, if any, will depend solely on an increase, if any, in the market value of our common stock.

Because we are not subject to compliance with rules requiring the adoption of certain corporate governance measures, our shareholders have limited protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest and similar matters.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rule changes proposed and enacted by the SEC, the New York Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq Stock Market, as a result of Sarbanes-Oxley, require the implementation of various measures relating to corporate governance. These measures are designed to enhance the integrity of corporate management and the securities markets and apply to securities which are listed on those exchanges or the Nasdaq Stock Market. Because we are not presently required to comply with many of the corporate governance provisions and because we chose to avoid incurring the substantial additional costs associated with such compliance any sooner than legally necessary, we have not yet adopted these measures.

Because none of our directors are independent directors, we do not currently have independent audit or compensation committees. As a result, these directors have the ability, among other things, to determine their own level of compensation. Until we comply with such corporate governance measures, regardless of whether such compliance is required, the absence of such standards of corporate governance may leave our shareholders without protections against interested director transactions, conflicts of interest and similar matters and investors may be reluctant to

provide us with funds necessary to expand our operations. We intend to comply with all corporate governance measures relating to director independence as, if and when required.

For all of the foregoing reasons and others set forth herein, an investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Any person considering an investment in such securities should be aware of these and other risk factors set forth in this report.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2. Properties

Our current office and mailing address is 108 Brant Court, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324, which is provided to us by our President and serves as our principal executive offices. Prior to July 5, 2010, the date we transferred our business to a newly-formed company controlled by Justin N. Craig, our former President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman, our office and mailing address was 7231 South Rome Street, Aurora, Colorado 80016, which was provided to us by Mr. Craig, and served as our principal executive offices. We paid no rent in 2010 for use of these facilities. There are no written lease agreements.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

As of the date hereof, there are no pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or of which any of our property is subject.

Item 4. Reserved

## PART II

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

We became subject to Securities Exchange Act reporting requirements in August 2007. There is no established current public market for our shares of common stock. A symbol was assigned for our common stock so that our common stock may be quoted for trading on the OTCBB under MEDD. No public trades have occurred since April 30, 2007. There can be no assurance that a liquid market for our securities will ever develop. Transfer of our common stock may also be restricted under the securities or blue sky laws of various states and foreign jurisdictions. Consequently, investors may not be able to liquidate their investments and should be prepared to hold the common stock for an indefinite period of time.

We have never paid any cash dividends on shares of our common stock and do not anticipate that we will pay dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to apply any earnings to fund the development of our business. The purchase of shares of common stock is inappropriate for investors seeking current or near term income.

We have never repurchased any of our equity securities.

#### Quoting and Trading of our Common Stock

There is no established trading market for our common stock. A symbol was assigned for our securities so that our securities may be quoted for trading on the OTC Bulletin Board under symbol MEDD. Until our common stock is fully distributed and an orderly market develops, if ever, the price at which it trades is likely to fluctuate significantly. Prices for our common stock will be determined in the marketplace and may be influenced by many factors, including the depth and liquidity of the market for our shares of common stock, developments affecting our business generally, including the impact of the factors referred to in "Risk Factors," investor perception and general economic and market conditions. No assurance can be given that an orderly or liquid market will ever develop for the shares of common stock.

#### General Market Risks

There is no established public market for our common stock, and there can be no assurance that any established market will develop in the foreseeable future. Transfer of our common stock may also be restricted under the securities or securities regulations laws promulgated by various foreign jurisdictions or states, commonly referred to as "blue sky" laws. Absent compliance with such individual state laws, our common stock may not be traded in such jurisdictions. Consequently, investors may not be able to liquidate their investments and should be prepared to hold the common stock for an indefinite period of time.

The market price for our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results,
- announcements by our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments,
- additions or departures of key personnel,



- sales or issuances of additional shares of common stock, and
- potential litigation or regulatory matters.

The market prices of the securities of microcap companies like us have been especially volatile. Broad market and industry factors may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of their stock, many companies have been the subject of securities class action litigation. A stockholder lawsuit could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources and would adversely affect our stock price.

We have 74,000,000 authorized shares of common stock, of which 7,142,946 are currently outstanding. The board of directors, without stockholder approval, could issue up to 66,857,054 shares of common stock upon whatever terms it determines to whomever it determines, including persons or entities that would help our present management.

#### Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable

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

##### Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Information set forth herein contains "forward-looking statements" which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes," "expects," "may," "should" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. No assurance can be given that the future results covered by the forward-looking statements will be achieved. We caution readers that important factors may affect our actual results and could cause such results to differ materially from forward-looking statements made by or on our behalf. Such factors include, but are not limited to, changing market conditions, the impact of competitive services, products, pricing, acceptance of our services and/or products and other risks set forth herein and in other filings that we have made with the SEC.

##### Recent Developments

On August 31, 2010, we underwent a number of significant management changes, as follows: (i) Dennis B. Carter, an experienced educator and fundraising coordinator, was elected to our Board of Directors; (ii) Dennis Neclerio, a custom machine parts sales manager, was appointed to be our President; (iii) Justin N. Craig resigned as our President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman; and (iv) Kenneth Craig resigned from our Board of Directors.

On July 5, 2010, we transferred to a newly-formed company controlled by Justin N. Craig, our former President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman, certain operating assets associated with the continuing operations of the digital medical illustration business, subject to related liabilities. Pursuant to the terms of an Agreement of Transfer with Mr. Craig's company, we transferred the digital medical illustration business to such company for a cash purchase price of \$100.00 and other good and valuable consideration including the assumption by such company of all of our liabilities and debts which relate to or arise out of the operations of the business and the indemnification by such company of all losses, liabilities, claims, damages, costs and expenses that may be suffered by us at any time which arise out of the operations of the business. The transfer of the business was approved by our board of directors and the holder of 94.4% of our outstanding shares of common stock. The purchase price for the transfer of the business was determined as a result of arm's-length negotiations between the parties.

## Operations

We were founded as an unincorporated business in January 2004 and became a C corporation in the State of Nevada on February 1, 2005. As of March 31, 2011, we had one employee, Dennis Neclerio, our President. Mr. Neclerio devotes ten percent of his time to our business.

We were a digital medical illustrator and animator providing digital displays and enhancements to companies that assist attorneys to prepare or enhance exhibits for trials involving medical issues. As described above, on July 5, 2010, we transferred this business to Mr. Craig's company. Our operations are now inactive, except for filing required periodic reports with the SEC and making other related corporate filings. Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. We will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

A summary of our operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	2010	2009
Revenue	\$-	\$-
Operating Expenses:		
General and administrative	4,732	-
Professional fees	17,763	-
Total	22,495	-
Loss before Income Taxes	(22,495 )	-
Loss from Continuing Operations	(22,495 )	-
Discontinued Operations:		
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	5,961	(25,656 )
Net loss on disposal	(28,154 )	-
Total	(22,193 )	(25,660 )
Net Loss	(44,688 )	(25,660 )

Revenue - For the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had no revenue.

General and administrative expenses consist of:

	2010	2009
Corporate records expense	2,630	-
Office expense	102	-
Director Compensation	1,000	-
Salaries	1,000	-
Total	\$4,732	\$-

#### Other

As a corporate policy, we will not incur any cash obligations that we cannot satisfy with known resources, of which there are currently none, except as described in “Liquidity” below and/or elsewhere in this annual report. We believe that the perception that many people have of a public company make it more likely that they will accept restricted securities from a public company as consideration for indebtedness to them than they would from a private company.

We have not performed any studies of this matter. Our conclusion is based on our own observations. However, there can be no assurances that we will be successful in any of those efforts even if we are a public entity. Additionally, issuance of restricted shares would necessarily dilute the percentage of ownership interest of our stockholders.

#### Liquidity

Private capital, if sought, will be sought from former business associates of our founder or private investors referred to us by those business associates. To date, we have not sought any funding source and have not authorized any person or entity to seek out funding on our behalf. If a market for our shares ever develops, of which there can be no assurances, we may use restricted shares of our common stock to compensate employees/consultants and independent contractors wherever possible. Based on our available cash of approximately \$3,699 on December 31, 2010, we do not have adequate cash on hand to cover our anticipated expenses for the next 12 months. If we fail to raise a significant amount of capital, we may need to significantly curtail or cease operations in the near future. These conditions have caused our auditors to raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the audit report prepared by our independent public accounting firm relating to our financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2010 included a going concern explanatory paragraph.

We have become a public company and, by doing so, have incurred and will continue to incur additional significant expenses for legal, accounting and related services. Since we became a public entity, subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we are incurring ongoing expenses associated with professional fees for accounting, legal and a host of other expenses for annual reports and proxy statements. These obligations will reduce our ability and resources to fund other aspects of our business. We will reduce the compensation levels paid to management if there is insufficient cash generated from operations to satisfy these costs.

There are no current plans to seek private investment. We do not have any current plans to raise funds through the sale of securities. We hope to be able to use our status as a public company to enable us to use non-cash means of settling obligations and compensate persons and/or firms providing services or products to us, although there can be no assurances that we will be successful in any of those efforts. We believe that the perception that many people have of a public company make it more likely that they will accept restricted securities from a public company as consideration for indebtedness to them than they would from a private company. We have not performed any studies of this matter. Our conclusion is based on our own beliefs. Issuing shares of our common stock to such persons instead of paying cash to them would increase our chances to expand our business. Having shares of our common

stock may also give persons a greater feeling of identity with us which may result in referrals. However, these actions, if successful, will result in dilution of the ownership interests of existing shareholders, may further dilute common stock book value, and that dilution may be material. Such issuances may also serve to enhance existing management's ability to maintain control because the shares may be issued to parties or entities committed to supporting existing management.

In May 2007, we sold 760,000 shares of our common stock to 38 people for \$760. The sale of such shares was not specifically or solely intended to raise financing since the funds raised were nominal. It was also intended to get relatives and business associates of management involved in our business. Of the 760,000 shares, 300,000 (39.5%) shares were sold to people directly related to at least one officer or director and 300,000 (39.5%) shares were sold to our counsel. Although these stockholders have no obligation to provide any services to us, management hopes that these new stockholders, their families, friends and/or business associates may provide us with valuable services such as recommending our services and providing us with business advice in any areas of expertise or knowledge that they may have that can be of value and assistance to us.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements, obligations under any guarantee contracts or contingent obligations. We also have no other commitments, other than the costs of being a public company that will increase our operating costs or cash requirements in the future.

#### Recently-Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted final rules under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”), as amended by SEC Release No. 33-9072 on October 13, 2009. Commencing with its annual report for the year ending December 31, 2010, the Company will be required to include a report of management on its internal control over financial reporting. The internal control report must include a statement:

- of management’s responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting;
- of management’s assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of year end; and
- of the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Furthermore, in the following year, the Company is required to file the auditor’s attestation report separately on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting on whether it believes that the Company has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting.

In August 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-04 “Accounting for Redeemable Equity Instruments - Amendment to Section 480-10-S99” which represents an update to section 480-10-S99, distinguishing liabilities from equity, per EITF Topic D-98, Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities. The Company does not expect the adoption of this update to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In August 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-05 “Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures Topic 820 – Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value”, which provides amendments to subtopic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures – Overall, for the fair value measurement of liabilities. This Update provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using one or more of the following techniques: 1. A valuation technique that uses: a. The quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset b. Quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets. 2. Another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of topic 820; two examples would be an income approach, such as a present value technique, or a market approach, such as a technique that is based on the amount at the measurement date that the reporting entity would pay to transfer the identical liability or would receive to enter into the identical liability. The amendments in this Update also clarify that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents the transfer of the liability. The amendments in this Update also clarify that both a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. The Company does not expect the adoption of this update to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2009, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-09 “Accounting for Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures and Accounting for Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees”. This Update represents a correction to Section 323-10-S99-4, Accounting by an Investor for Stock-Based Compensation Granted to Employees of an Equity Method Investee. Additionally, it adds observer comment Accounting Recognition for Certain Transactions Involving Equity Instruments Granted to Other Than Employees to the Codification. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In January 2010, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-01 “Equity Topic 505 – Accounting for Distributions to Shareholders with Components of Stock and Cash”, which clarifies that the stock portion of a distribution to shareholders that allows them to elect to receive cash or stock with a potential limitation on the total amount of cash that all shareholders can elect to receive in the aggregate is considered a share issuance that is reflected in EPS prospectively and is not a stock dividend for purposes of applying Topics 505 and 260 (Equity and Earnings Per Share (“EPS”)). Those distributions should be accounted for and included in EPS calculations in accordance with paragraphs 480-10-25- 14 and 260-10-45-45 through 45-47 of the FASB Accounting Standards codification. The amendments in this Update also provide a technical correction to the Accounting Standards Codification. The correction moves guidance that was previously included in the Overview and Background Section to the definition of a stock dividend in the Master Glossary. That guidance indicates that a stock dividend takes nothing from the property of the corporation and adds nothing to the interests of the stockholders. It also indicates that the proportional interest of each shareholder remains the same, and is a key factor to consider in determining whether a distribution is a stock dividend.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

### Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements and related notes requires us to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

An accounting policy is considered to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact the financial statements.

Financial Reporting Release No. 60 requires all companies to include a discussion of critical accounting policies or methods used in the preparation of financial statements. There are no critical policies or decisions that rely on judgments that are based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made.

### Seasonality

We have not noted a significant seasonal impact in our business.

### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable

### Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements filed as part of this annual report on Form 10-K are set forth starting on page F-1.

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

None

### Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”), we carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) (our principal financial and accounting officer), who are the same person, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.



Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for our company. Our internal control system was designed to, in general, provide reasonable assurance to our management and board regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements, but 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.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. The framework used by management in making that assessment was the criteria set forth in the document entitled "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that assessment, our management has determined that as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting was effective for the purposes for which it is intended.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the last quarterly period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Our management consists of:

Name	Age	Title
Dennis Neclerio	59	President
Dennis B. Carter	34	Director

Dennis Neclerio, age 59, has been involved in the custom machine parts business for more than 40 years. Since November 1990, Mr. Neclerio has been the Sales Manager of Capital City Tool, Inc., a manufacturer of custom machine parts in Frankfort, Kentucky. From November 1980 to November 1990, he served as the Vice President of Sales at Georgetown Metal Products, Inc. in Georgetown, Kentucky.

Dennis B. Carter, age 34, is currently the Assistant Athletic Director, Athletic Fundraising Coordinator and Athletic Facility Coordinator at Lexington Christian Academy in Lexington, Kentucky, where he has run the day-to-day operations of the school's athletic department and coordinated its teams' sporting events since June 2006. Additionally, Mr. Carter has served as the associate head coach of the Academy's boys basketball team and head coach of the junior varsity boys basketball team. Mr. Carter was previously a teacher's assistant at the Holmes Alternative School in Covington, Kentucky from August 2005 to May 2006, and Assistant to the Dean of Students at North Broward Preparatory School in Coconut Creek, Florida from August 2004 to August 2005, where he also coached basketball and other sports. Mr. Carter earned a B.A. degree from North Kentucky University. Mr. Carter is qualified to serve in this role.

Possible Potential Conflicts

No member of management is or will be required by us to work on a full time basis. Accordingly, certain conflicts of interest may arise between us and our officer(s) and director(s) in that they may have other business interests in the future to which they devote their attention, and they may be expected to continue to do so although management time must also be devoted to our business. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise that can be resolved only through their exercise of such judgment as is consistent with each officer's understanding of his fiduciary duties to us.

Currently, we have only one officer and one director. We are in the process of seeking to add additional officers and/or directors as and when the proper personnel are located and terms of employment are mutually negotiated and agreed.

Board of Directors

All directors hold office until the completion of their term of office, which is not longer than one year, or until their successors have been elected. All officers are appointed annually by the board of directors and, subject to existing employment agreements (of which there are currently none), serve at the discretion of the board. Currently, directors receive no compensation for their role as directors but may receive compensation for their role as officers. Mr. Carter received a one-time director's fee of \$1,000 as part of becoming a board member of the Company. He is also entitled to receive an additional one-time fee of \$1,000 upon the closing of a merger of the Company or other change in control transaction.



### Committees of the Board of Directors

Concurrent with having sufficient members and resources, our board of directors will establish an audit committee and a compensation committee. We believe that we will need a minimum of five directors to have effective committee systems. The audit committee will review the results and scope of the audit and other services provided by the independent auditors and review and evaluate the system of internal controls. The compensation committee will manage a stock option plan and review and recommend compensation arrangements for officers. No final determination has yet been made as to the memberships of these committees or when we will have sufficient members to establish committees. See “Executive Compensation” elsewhere in this annual report.

All directors will be reimbursed by us for any expenses incurred in attending directors’ meetings provided that we have the resources to pay these fees. We will consider applying for officers and directors liability insurance at such time when we have the resources to do so.

### Legal Proceedings

No officer, director, persons nominated for such positions, promoter or significant employee has been involved in the last ten years in any of the following:

- Any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- Any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- Being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities;
- Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated;
- Being the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of (i) any Federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation, (ii) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order or (iii) any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; and
- Being the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization, any registered entity, or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

## Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

We were not subject to Section 16(a) during our fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, as we did not have a class of equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

## Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following table shows for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, compensation awarded to or paid to, or earned by, our current President and our former Chief Executive Officer and our former Secretary (the “Named Executive Officers”).

Name and Principal Position	Year Ended Dec. 31	Annual Compensation		Long Term Compensation Awards				
		Salary (\$)	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Restricted Stock Award(s)	Securities Underlying Options/SARs	Payouts LTIP Payouts	All Other Compensation
Dennis Neclerio President	2010	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Justin N. Craig President*	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2009	115,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenneth Craig Secretary*	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Justin N. Craig and Kenneth Craig resigned as directors and officers of the Company on August 31, 2010.

Mr. Neclerio received a one-time salary payment of \$1,000 as part of becoming the President of the Company. He is also entitled to receive an additional one-time payment of \$1,000 upon the closing of a merger of the Company or other change in control transaction. There is no employment contract with Mr. Neclerio at this time and no agreements for compensation in the future. Mr. Neclerio’s compensation has not been fixed or based on any percentage calculations. He has made all decisions determining the amount and timing of his compensation and has received the level of compensation each month that permitted us to meet our immediate obligations.

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

The following table sets forth information known to us regarding beneficial ownership of our common stock as of March 31, 2011, by:

- each person known or believed by us to own, directly or beneficially, more than 5% of our common stock,
- each of our directors, and
- all of our officers and directors as a group.

Except as otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owners of the common stock listed below, based on information furnished by the owners, have sole investment and voting power over the shares.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (a)	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned (b)	Percent of Class	
Dennis Neclerio	—	—	
Dennis B. Carter	—	—	
Justin N. Craig(c)	—	—	
Kenneth Craig(c)	—	—	
Vision Opportunity Master Fund, Ltd.	6,742,859	94.4	%
Officers and directors as a group (2 members)	—	—	

(a)The address for each officer and director is 108 Brant Court, Georgetown, Kentucky, 40324. The address for Vision Opportunity Master Fund Ltd. is c/o Vision Capital Advisors, LLC, 20 West 55th Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10019.

(b)Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of the common stock beneficially owned by them. A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities which may be acquired by such person within 60 days from the date indicated above upon the exercise of options, warrants or convertible securities. Each beneficial owner’s percentage ownership is determined by assuming that options, warrants or convertible securities that are held by such person (but not those held by any other person) and which are exercisable within 60 days of the date indicated above, have been exercised.

(c)Justin N. Craig and Kenneth Craig resigned as directors and officers of the Company on August 31, 2010.

Shareholder Matters

As an issuer of “penny stock,” the protections provided by the federal securities laws relating to forward-looking statements do not apply to us if our shares are considered to be penny stock. Although the federal securities law provide a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by a public company that files reports under the federal securities laws, this safe harbor is not available to issuers of penny stock. As a result, we will not have the benefit of this safe harbor protection in the event of any claim that the material provided by us, including this annual report, contained a material misstatement of fact or was misleading in any material respect because of our failure to include any statements necessary to make the statements not misleading.



As a Nevada corporation, we are subject to the Nevada Revised Statutes (“NRS” or “Nevada law”). Certain provisions of Nevada law create rights that might be deemed material to our shareholders. Other provisions might delay or make more difficult acquisitions of our stock or changes in our control or might also have the effect of preventing changes in our management or might make it more difficult to accomplish transactions that some of our shareholders may believe to be in their best interests. These provisions are described below.

**Dissenters’ Rights.** Among the rights granted under Nevada law which might be considered material is the right for shareholders to dissent from certain corporate actions and obtain payment for their shares (see NRS 92A.380-390). This right is subject to exceptions, summarized below, and arises in the event of mergers or plans of exchange. This right normally applies if shareholder approval of the corporate action is required either by Nevada law or by the terms of the articles of incorporation.

A shareholder does not have the right to dissent with respect to any plan of merger or exchange, if the shares held by the shareholder are part of a class of shares which are:

- listed on a national securities exchange,
- included in the national market system by Finra, or
- held of record by not less than 2,000 holders.

This exception notwithstanding, a shareholder will still have a right of dissent if it is provided for in the articles of incorporation or if the shareholders are required under the plan of merger or exchange to accept anything but cash or owner’s interests, or a combination of the two, in the surviving or acquiring entity, or in any other entity falling in any of the three categories described above in this paragraph.

**Inspection Right.** Nevada law also specifies that shareholders are to have the right to inspect company records (see NRS 78.105). This right extends to any person who has been a shareholder of record for at least six months immediately preceding his demand. It also extends to any person holding, or authorized in writing by the holders of, at least 5% of outstanding shares. Shareholders having this right are to be granted inspection rights upon five days’ written notice. The records covered by this right include official copies of (1) the articles of incorporation, and all amendments thereto, (2) bylaws and all amendments thereto, and (3) a stock ledger or a duplicate stock ledger, revised annually, containing the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are stockholders of the corporation, showing their places of residence, if known, and the number of shares held by them, respectively. In lieu of the stock ledger or duplicate stock ledger, Nevada law provides that the corporation may keep a statement setting out the name of the custodian of the stock ledger or duplicate stock ledger, and the present and complete post office address, including street and number, if any, where the stock ledger or duplicate stock ledger specified in this section is kept.

**Control Share Acquisitions.** Sections 78.378 to 78.3793 of Nevada law contain provisions that may prevent any person acquiring a controlling interest in a Nevada-registered company from exercising voting rights. To the extent that these rights support the voting power of minority shareholders, these rights may also be deemed material. These provisions will be applicable to us as soon as we have 200 shareholders of record with at least 100 of these having addresses in Nevada as reflected on our stock ledger. While we do not yet have the required number of shareholders in Nevada or elsewhere, it is possible that at some future point we will reach these numbers and, accordingly, these provisions will become applicable. We do not intend to notify shareholders when we have reached the number of shareholders specified under these provisions of Nevada law. Shareholders can learn this information pursuant to the inspection rights described above and can see the approximate number of our shareholders by checking under Item 5 of this annual report. This form is required to be filed with the SEC within 90 days of the close of each fiscal year, absent timely request for a 15 calendar day extension. You can view these and our other filings at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).





Under NRS Sections 78.378 to 78.3793, an acquiring person who acquires a controlling interest in company shares may not exercise voting rights on any of these shares unless these voting rights are granted by a majority vote of our disinterested shareholders at a special shareholders' meeting held upon the request and at the expense of the acquiring person. If the acquiring person's shares are accorded full voting rights and the acquiring person acquires control shares with a majority or more of all the voting power, any shareholder, other than the acquiring person, who does not vote for authorizing voting rights for the control shares, is entitled to demand payment for the fair value of their shares, and we must comply with the demand. An "acquiring person" means any person who, individually or acting with others, acquires or offers to acquire, directly or indirectly, a controlling interest in our shares. "Controlling interest" means the ownership of our outstanding voting shares sufficient to enable the acquiring person, individually or acting with others, directly or indirectly, to exercise one-fifth or more but less than one-third, one-third or more but less than a majority, or a majority or more of the voting power of our shares in the election of our directors. Voting rights must be given by a majority of our disinterested shareholders as each threshold is reached or exceeded. "Control shares" means the company's outstanding voting shares that an acquiring person acquires or offers to acquire in an acquisition or within 90 days immediately preceding the date when the acquiring person becomes an acquiring person.

These Nevada statutes do not apply if a company's articles of incorporation or bylaws in effect on the tenth day following the acquisition of a controlling interest by an acquiring person provide that these provisions do not apply.

According to NRS 78.378, the provisions referred to above will not restrict our directors from taking action to protect the interests of our company and shareholders, including without limitation, adopting or executing plans, arrangements or instruments that deny rights, privileges, power or authority to a holder of a specified number of shares or percentage of share ownership or voting power. Likewise, these provisions do not prevent directors or shareholders from including stricter requirements in our articles of incorporation or bylaws relating to the acquisition of a controlling interest.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws do not exclude us from the restrictions imposed by NRS 78.378 to 78.3793, nor do they impose any more stringent requirements.

**Certain Business Combinations.** Sections 78.411 to 78.444 of the Nevada law may restrict our ability to engage in a wide variety of transactions with an "interested shareholder." As was discussed above in connection with NRS 78.378 to 78.3793, these provisions could be considered material to our shareholders, particularly to minority shareholders. They might also have the effect of delaying or making more difficult acquisitions of our stock or changes in our control. These sections of NRS are applicable to any Nevada company with 200 or more stockholders of record and that has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act, unless the company's articles of incorporation provide otherwise.

These provisions of Nevada law prohibit us from engaging in any "combination" with an interested stockholder for three years after the interested stockholder acquired the shares that cause him to become an interested shareholder, unless he had prior approval of our board of directors. The term "combination" is described in NRS 78.416 and includes, among other things, mergers, sales or purchases of assets, and issuances or reclassifications of securities. If the combination did not have prior approval, the interested shareholder may proceed after the three-year period only if the shareholder receives approval from a majority of our disinterested shares or the offer meets the requirements for fairness that are specified in NRS 78.441-42. For the above provisions, "resident domestic corporation" means a Nevada corporation that has 200 or more shareholders. An "interested stockholder" is defined in NSR 78.423 as someone who is either:

- the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding voting shares, or
- our affiliate or associate and who within three years immediately before the date in question, was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of our outstanding shares at that time.



Directors' Duties. Section 78.138 of the Nevada law allows our directors and officers, in exercising their powers to further our interests, to consider the interests of our employees, suppliers, creditors and customers. They can also consider the economy of the state and the nation, the interests of the community and of society and our long-term and short-term interests and shareholders, including the possibility that these interests may be best served by our continued independence. Our directors may resist a change or potential change in control if they, by a majority vote of a quorum, determine that the change or potential change is opposed to or not in our best interest. Our board of directors may consider these interests or have reasonable grounds to believe that, within a reasonable time, any debt which might be created as a result of the change in control would cause our assets to be less than our liabilities, render us insolvent, or cause us to file for bankruptcy protection

Amendments to Bylaws. Our articles of incorporation provide that the power to adopt, alter, amend, or repeal our bylaws is vested exclusively with the board of directors. In exercising this discretion, our board of directors could conceivably alter our bylaws in ways that would affect the rights of our shareholders and the ability of any shareholder or group to effect a change in our control; however, the board would not have the right to do so in a way that would violate law or the applicable terms of our articles of incorporation.

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

We entered into an agreement regarding our former President lending funds to us, if necessary. No amounts were outstanding under this agreement as of December 31, 2010, and this agreement has been terminated.

Our current office and mailing address is 108 Brant Court, Georgetown, Kentucky 40324, which is provided to us by our President and serves as our principal executive offices. Prior to July 5, 2010, the date we transferred our business to a newly-formed company controlled by Justin N. Craig, our former President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman, our office and mailing address was 7231 South Rome Street, Aurora, Colorado 80016, which was provided to us by Mr. Craig, and served as our principal executive offices. We paid no rent in 2010 for use of these facilities. There are no written lease agreements.

In May 2007, we sold 100,000 shares of our common stock to Kenneth Craig, a former director who is also our former President's father, for \$100.

The board of directors has determined that its one member is currently an "independent director," as determined under Nasdaq guidelines.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal accountant for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in the our Form 10-Q for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were \$14,000 and \$14,500, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, our principal accountant did not render assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of financial statements.

Tax Fees

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning were \$0 and \$750, respectively.

All Other Fees

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no fees billed for products and services provided by the principal accountant other than those set forth above.

Audit Committee Approval

We currently do not have an audit committee. However, our board of directors has approved the services described above.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit Number and Description

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 2.1   | Agreement of Transfer, dated as of July 5, 2010, by and between Medical Design Studios, Inc. and a newly-formed company controlled by Justin N. Craig. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 2.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 7, 2010. |
| 3.1   | Articles of Incorporation. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-144596), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 16, 2007.  |
| 3.2   | Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on March 17, 2008.  |
| 3.3   | Certificate of Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada effective March 30, 2009. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on April 4, 2009.           |
| 3.4   | By-Laws. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-144596), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 16, 2007.  |
| 10.1  | 2007 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-144596), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 16, 2007.  |
| 10.2  | Agreement between Medical Design Studios, Inc., its president and its counsel. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-144596), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 16, 2007.   |
| 10.3  | Form of Investment Letter. Incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.3 to Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-144596), filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 16, 2007.   |
| 31.1* | Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer.   |
| 32.1* | Certification Pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer.  |

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Filed herewith.



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.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

Date: March 31, 2011

By: /s/ Dennis Neclerio  
Dennis Neclerio  
President  
(principal executive officer and  
principal financial and accounting  
officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: March 31, 2011

/s/ Dennis B. Carter  
Dennis B. Carter  
Director



MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2010 and 2009

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Medical Design Studios, Inc.  
Aurora, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Medical Design Studios, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Medical Design Studios, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2010 and had a net loss and cash used in operating activities for the year then ended and is currently inactive. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Li & Company, PC

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Li & Company, PC

Skillman, New Jersey  
March 31, 2011

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## MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

## BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 3,699	\$ -
Assets of discontinued operations	-	9,125
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>9,125</b>
Assets of discontinued operations - equipment, net	-	9,323
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 3,699</b>	<b>\$ 18,448</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accrued expenses	\$ -	\$ 17,561
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,561</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 74,000,000 shares authorized, 7,142,946 shares issued and outstanding	7,143	7,143
Additional paid in capital	134,812	87,312
Accumulated deficit	(138,256 )	(93,568 )
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>887</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 3,699</b>	<b>\$ 18,448</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

## STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
General and administrative	4,732	-
Professional fees	17,763	-
Total operating expenses	22,495	-
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(22,495 )	-
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	-	-
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(22,495 )	-
<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>		
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	5,961	(25,660 )
Net loss on disposal	(28,154 )	-
Total loss from discontinued operations	(22,193 )	(25,660 )
NET LOSS	\$ (44,688 )	\$ (25,660 )
<b>NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED</b>		
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$ (0.01 )	\$ -
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	(0.00 )	(0.00 )
	\$ (0.01 )	\$ (0.00 )
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING</b>		
- BASIC AND DILUTED	7,142,946	7,142,946

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Common Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance, December 31, 2008	7,142,946	\$7,143	\$44,812	\$(67,908 )	\$ (15,953 )
Contribution to capital			42,500		42,500
Net loss				(25,660 )	(25,660 )
Balance, December 31, 2009	7,142,946	7,143	87,312	(93,568 )	887
Contribution to capital			47,500		47,500
Net loss				(44,688 )	(44,688 )
Balance, December 31, 2010	7,142,946	\$7,143	\$134,812	\$(138,256 )	\$ 3,699

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (44,688 )	\$ (25,660 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Bad debt expense	-	10,521
Depreciation	3,414	6,954
Net loss on disposal of discontinued operations	28,154	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(13,120 )	(13,812 )
Accrued expenses	(17,561 )	(25,169 )
Net cash used in operating activities	(43,801 )	(47,166 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Cash included in assets of discontinued operations	(100 )	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(100 )	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Contribution to capital	47,500	42,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	47,500	42,500
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>(4,666 )</b>
<b>CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,766</b>
<b>CASH - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 3,699</b>	<b>\$ 100</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

December 31, 2010 and 2009

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION

Medical Design Studios, Inc. (“MDS” or the “Company”) was founded as an unincorporated business in January 2004 and became a C corporation in the State of Nevada on February 1, 2005.

On July 5, 2010, the Company transferred to a newly-formed company controlled by Justin N. Craig, the Company’s former President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman (the “Buyer”), certain operating assets associated with the operations of the Company’s digital medical illustration and animation business, subject to related liabilities (the “Business”). Pursuant to the terms of an Agreement of Transfer with the Buyer (the “Transfer Agreement”), the assumption by the Buyer of all liabilities and debts of the Company which relate to or arise out of the operations of the Business and the indemnification by the Buyer of all losses, liabilities, claims, damages, costs and expenses that may be suffered by the Company at any time which arise out of the operations of the Business. The transfer of the Business pursuant to the Transfer Agreement was approved by the board of directors of the Company and the holder of 94.4% of the Company’s outstanding shares of common stock.

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 give effect to the discontinuance of the discontinued operations.

The Company is currently inactive.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States 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 as well as the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Due to the limited level of operations, the Company has not had to make material assumptions or estimates other than the assumption that the Company is a going concern.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on reported losses.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

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#### Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at cost. The Company considers the need for an allowance for doubtful accounts related to its accounts receivables that are deemed to have a high risk of collectability. Management reviews its accounts receivables on a monthly basis to determine if any receivables will potentially be uncollectible. Management analyzes historical collection trends and changes in its customer payment patterns, customer concentration, and credit worthiness when evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company includes any receivables balances that are determined to be uncollectible, along with a general reserve, in its overall allowance for doubtful accounts.

#### Equipment

Equipment, which consists of computers and video equipment, is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of three (3) to five (5) years. Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$3,414 and \$6,954, respectively.

#### Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company determined that there were no impairments of long-lived assets as of December 31, 2010 or 2009.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and has adopted paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

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Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash and accrued expenses, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis, consequently, the Company did not have any fair value adjustments for assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009; no gains or losses are reported in the statement of operations that are attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities still held at the reporting date for the years ended December 31, 2010 or 2009.

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## Revenue Recognition

The Company applies paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

## Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted 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 statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Section 740-10-25”). Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of Section 740-10-25.

## Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during each period. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of December 31, 2010 or 2009.

## Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

## Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method (“Indirect method”) as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments.

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#### Subsequent events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

#### Recently issued accounting standards

In January 2010, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06 “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements”, which provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that require new disclosures as follows:

1. Transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2. A reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers.
2. Activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. In the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than as one net number).

This Update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that clarify existing disclosures as follows:

1. Level of disaggregation. A reporting entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities. A class is often a subset of assets or liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position. A reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities.
2. Disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. A reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. Those disclosures are required for fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3.

This Update also includes conforming amendments to the guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets (Subtopic 715-20). The conforming amendments to Subtopic 715-20 change the terminology from major categories of assets to classes of assets and provide a cross reference to the guidance in Subtopic 820-10 on how to determine appropriate classes to present fair value disclosures. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

In August 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-21, “Accounting for Technical Amendments to Various SEC Rules and Schedules: Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Release No. 33-9026: Technical Amendments to Rules, Forms, Schedules and Codification of Financial Reporting Policies” (“ASU 2010-21”), was issued to conform the SEC’s reporting requirements to the terminology and provisions in ASC 805, Business Combinations, and in ASC 810-10,

Consolidation. ASU No. 2010-21 was issued to reflect SEC Release No. 33-9026, "Technical Amendments to Rules, Forms, Schedules and Codification of Financial Reporting Policies," which was effective April 23, 2009. The ASU also proposes additions or modifications to the XBRL taxonomy as a result of the amendments in the update.

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In August 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-22, “Accounting for Various Topics: Technical Corrections to SEC Paragraphs” (“ASU 2010-22”), which amends various SEC paragraphs based on external comments received and the issuance of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 112, which amends or rescinds portions of certain SAB topics. The topics affected include reporting of inventories in condensed financial statements for Form 10-Q, debt issue costs in conjunction with a business combination, sales of stock by subsidiary, gain recognition on sales of business, business combinations prior to an initial public offering, loss contingent and liability assumed in business combination, divestitures, and oil and gas exchange offers.

In December 2010, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-28 “Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts” (“ASU 2010-28”). Under ASU 2010-28, if the carrying amount of a reporting unit is zero or negative, an entity must assess whether it is more likely than not that goodwill impairment exists. To make that determination, an entity should consider whether there are adverse qualitative factors that could impact the amount of goodwill, including those listed in ASC 350-20-35-30. As a result of the new guidance, an entity can no longer assert that a reporting unit is not required to perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test because the carrying amount of the reporting unit is zero or negative, despite the existence of qualitative factors that indicate goodwill is more likely than not impaired. ASU 2010-28 is effective for public entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2010, with early adoption prohibited.

In December 2010, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-29 “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations” (“ASU 2010-29”). ASU 2010-29 specifies that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The amendments in this Update also expand the supplemental pro forma disclosures under Topic 805 to include a description of the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. The amended guidance is effective prospectively for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

#### NOTE 3 GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2010, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$138,256 and had a net loss of \$44,688 and net cash used in operating activities of \$43,801 for the year then ended, respectively.

These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and are dependent upon its ability to achieve profitable operations or obtain adequate financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

While the Company is attempting to expand operations and produce additional revenues, the Company’s cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company’s daily operations. There are no assurances that it will complete the engagements successfully or that these engagements will be extended or new engagements will be obtained.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

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## NOTE 4 STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the majority shareholder contributed \$47,500 and \$42,500, respectively, to the Company for working capital.

## NOTE 5 INCOME TAXES

## Deferred tax assets

At December 31, 2010, the Company had net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes of \$138,256 that may be offset against future taxable income through 2030. No tax benefit has been reported with respect to these net operating loss carry-forwards in the accompanying financial statements because the Company believes that the realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets of approximately \$47,007 was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are fully offset by a valuation allowance of \$47,007.

Deferred tax assets consist primarily of the tax effect of NOL carry-forwards. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets because of the uncertainty regarding its realization. The valuation allowance increased approximately \$15,194 and \$8,724 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Components of deferred tax assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Net deferred tax assets – Non-current:		
Expected income tax benefit from NOL carry-forwards	\$ 47,007	\$ 31,813
Less valuation allowance	(47,007)	(31,813)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	\$ -	\$ -

## Income taxes in the statements of operations

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate as a percentage of income before income taxes is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010	For the Year Ended December 31, 2009
Federal statutory income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
Change in valuation allowance on net operating loss carry-forwards	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
Effective income tax rate	0.0%	0.0%

## NOTE 6 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued. The management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.

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