

Medical Design Studios, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 31, 2010

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, 2009

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.)
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7231 South Rome Street Aurora, Colorado (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	80016 (Zip Code)
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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

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, 2009, 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 2009.

Number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of March 31, 2010: 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 (“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, 2010, we had one employee, Justin N. Craig, our founder and President. Mr. Craig devotes his full time to our business.

We are 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. Approximately 85% of our work is ultimately used by plaintiff counsel and 15% is used by defense counsel.

A digital medical illustrator is a professional who interprets and creates visual material to help record and disseminate medical, biological and related knowledge. Medical illustrators create medical illustrations using traditional and digital techniques which can appear in medical textbooks, medical advertisements, professional journals, instructional videotapes and films, animations, computer-assisted learning programs, exhibits, lecture presentations, general magazines and television. We specialize in creating and enhancing digital images that will be used as exhibits in legal

trials. Specifically, we create demonstrative exhibits and animations that are designed to clearly and concisely communicate the testimony of expert medical witnesses. These exhibits are developed in a variety of media (including illustrations, diagrams, computer animations and 3D models) best suited for the type of information that needs to be conveyed.

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Recent Developments

We effected a 1-for-3.5 reverse stock split of our outstanding shares of common stock on March 30, 2009, and the Company's ticker symbol was changed to "MEDD" on April 3, 2009. As a result, the total number of outstanding shares of our common stock is 7,142,946 shares.

Products

Our principal output is:

- Image enhancements are a dramatic and realistic way of clarifying organic tissues on any type of radiographic film. MRIs, CAT scans, myelograms, arteriograms, ultrasound images and mammograms, among others, can be enhanced with color to point out pertinent structures on the films, making them easier for laypersons on a jury to comprehend. Disease processes such as inflammatory arthritis, arterial aneurysms, metastasizing cancer and deep vein thrombosis can be emphasized as well. This same technique can also be applied to radiographic video images such as cardiac catheterizations, ultrasounds and arteriograms. These color-enhanced films also make it easier for expert witnesses and counsel to describe and highlight key points in their testimony or argument.
 - 3D Animation software is utilized to produce still frames of complex information and products. These images can be incorporated into settlement packages, timelines, or printed as large trial exhibits.
- Real-time Animation is used in certain instances in which issues of a case deal with time, complex element relationships or motion, because real-time animation may very well be the best medium to accurately demonstrate the facts of these types of cases to juries.

We use a standard price list for much of our work. We also negotiate prices for very specialized projects. Our typical price list follows:

Description of Visuals	Sample	Price
2D MRI/CT Colorization		\$200/MRI or CT
<p>· Image 01: CTs, MRIs, Ultrasounds (and X-rays if the 3D option is not preferred) are colorized in such a way that the original film is still seen (as well as included on the exhibit in B&W). Fractures and other viewable features are illustrated in for best understanding of the radiographic film. Sample image = \$400</p>		
3D X-ray Colorization		\$300/X-ray
<p>· Image 01: X-rays converted to a 3D illustration, showing fracture ends, malformations, degenerative bone loss, internal and external hardware.</p>		
<p>· Hardware Design: Hardware cost is in addition to the 3D X-ray. Prices vary for the amount of hardware modeled, ranging from ½ hour to 3hr design time at \$75/hr Sample image = \$675</p>		
Medical Illustration – Custom		\$300/image (custom)
<p>· Image 01: Custom illustration is created to specifically match the details of a case, and anytime that a library illustration is not available.</p>		
<p>· Image 02: Subsequent images in a series that are based off a custom illustration are then treated as modified library (discounted) images. Sample image = \$700</p>		

Medical Illustration – Client Likeness

\$400/ client
likeness

· Image 01: If the illustration likeness is to match provided photographs of the client, the usual custom illustration is increased to reflect the addition work.
Sample image = \$400

Medical Illustration – Library

\$150/ library
image

· Image 01: Exhibits already created and not needing alterations are sold as library exhibits (a library exhibit is copyrighted and usable only for the case for which it is purchased). Some custom illustrated series are partly billed as library if they are based off a previous image for the same job.

\$75/hr on
alterations

· Image 02: Library exhibits needing changes can still be purchased with design time added on for the changes.
Sample image = \$350

3D/2D Animation

\$50-\$75/hr
for 2D or 3D
animation

· Animation: All animation is begun with a written storyboard first, then progresses to a visual storyboard, which is approved before animation is begun. A cost breakdown of the projected price (ranging from \$50-\$75/hr depending on 2D or 3D animation, illustrations included, rendering time, etc.) Additions and revisions beyond the scope of the original quote are at an additional cost.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, two unrelated customers, Trial Exhibits, Inc. (67.4%) and Legal Wizards (13.0%) comprised 80.4% of total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2008, two unrelated customers, Legal Wizard (60.0%) and Trial Exhibits, Inc. (10.51%) comprised 70.51% of total revenues. This trend of relying on a very limited number of customers is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Our customers are almost always companies that assist attorneys to prepare or enhance a wide range of exhibits for trials. We perform the digital medical imaging that is needed by these companies. There are a limited number of these companies. Four of them make up our principal client base, and an additional four are smaller clients. The loss of business from a significant client or our failure to continue to obtain new business to replace completed or canceled projects would have a material adverse effect on our business and revenues.

Our images are approved by the expert witness(es) who will use them in their testimony and by counsel. We do not release images that are not acceptable to and approved by the expert witness.

Competition

Mr. Craig is a member of the Association of Medical Illustrators. We believe that this Association has approximately 1,000 members, although all members are not competitors. Medical illustrators create medical illustrations using traditional and digital techniques which can appear in medical textbooks, medical advertisements, professional journals, instructional videotapes and films, animations, computer-assisted learning programs, exhibits, lecture presentations, general magazines and television. We do not know how many illustrators perform in the same market niche as do we.

We compete based on quality and speed of service combined with price. It is important that counsel is successful in cases in which our illustrations are used. If counsel does not believe that our products are helping their cases, they will change the company that assists in preparing their litigation exhibits.

No assurance can be given that our competitive strategy will be successful.

Intellectual Property

We have no patents or trademarks.

Employees

As of March 31, 2010, we had one employee, Justin N. Craig, our founder and President. Mr. Craig devotes his full time to our business. There are no written employment contracts or agreements.

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. Absent financial resources we will be unable to undertake programs designed to expand our business.

We have limited financial resources and have not established a source of equity or debt financing. In addition, we had negative working capital (\$8,436) at December 31, 2009. 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.

We are and will continue to be completely dependent on the services of our founder and President, Justin N. Craig, the loss of whose services may cause our business operations to cease, and we will need to engage and retain qualified employees and consultants to further implement our strategy.

Our operations and business strategy are completely dependent upon the knowledge and business contacts of Justin N. Craig, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. He is under no contractual obligation to remain employed by us. If he should choose to leave us for any reason before we have hired additional personnel, our operations may fail. Even if we are able to find additional personnel, it is uncertain whether we could find someone who could develop our business along the lines described in this annual report. We will fail without Mr. Craig or an appropriate replacement(s).

We intend to acquire key-man life insurance on the life of Mr. Craig naming us as the beneficiary when and if we obtain the resources to do so and Mr. Craig remains insurable. We have not yet procured such insurance, and there is no guarantee that we will be able to obtain such insurance in the future. Accordingly, it is important that we are able to attract, motivate and retain highly qualified and talented personnel and independent contractors.

Justin N. Craig, also our chief financial officer, has no meaningful accounting or financial reporting education or experience and, accordingly, our ability to meet Exchange Act reporting requirements on a timely basis will be dependent to a significant degree upon others.

Justin N. Craig has no meaningful financial reporting education or experience. He is heavily dependent on advisors and consultants. As such, there is risk about our ability to comply with all financial reporting requirements accurately and on a timely basis.

We depend on a small number of industries and clients for all of our business, and the loss of any one significant client could cause revenues to drop quickly and unexpectedly.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, two unrelated customers, Trial Exhibits, Inc. (67.4%) and Legal Wizards (13.0%) comprised 80.4% of total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2008, two unrelated customers, Legal Wizard (60.0%) and Trial Exhibits, Inc. (10.51%) comprised 70.51% of total revenues. This trend of relying on a very limited number of customers is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Our customers are companies that assist attorneys to prepare or enhance exhibits for trials involving medical issues. There are a limited number of these companies. Four of them make up our principal client base, and an additional four are smaller clients. The loss of business from a significant client or our failure to continue to obtain new business to replace completed or canceled projects would have a material adverse effect on our business and revenues.

Changes in outsourcing trends could adversely affect our operating results and growth rate.

The practice of companies that assist counsel to prepare or enhance exhibits for use in trials has been to engage outside organizations like us to help complete the projects. This practice has grown in the last decade, and we have benefited from this trend. However, if this trend changes and companies in these industries were to perform a greater percentage of projects with their own employees or seek lower cost services outside of the United States, our business could be materially adversely affected.

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 registered 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 ending 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. Furthermore, our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to whether our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting is fairly stated in all material respects and separately report on whether it believes we have maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. 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 and auditor attestation requirements.

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 two directors limits our ability to establish effective independent corporate governance procedures and increases the control of our President.

We have only two directors, one of which is our President. Accordingly, we cannot establish board committees comprised of independent members to oversee functions like compensation or audit issues. In addition, a tie vote of board members is decided in favor of the chairman, which gives him significant control over all corporate 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.

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 OTCBB. 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 OTCBB 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.

The ability of our President to control our business may limit or eliminate minority shareholders' ability to influence corporate affairs.

Our President is currently in a position to continue to elect our board of directors, decide all matters requiring shareholder approval and determine our policies. The interests of our president may differ from the interests of other shareholders with respect to the issuance of shares, business transactions with or sales to other companies, selection of officers and directors and other business decisions. The minority shareholders would have no way of overriding decisions made by our president. This level of control may also have an adverse impact on the market value of our shares because our president may institute or undertake transactions, policies or programs that result in losses, may not take any steps to increase our visibility in the financial community and / or may sell sufficient numbers of shares to significantly decrease our price per share.

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 office and mailing address is 7231 South Rome Street, Aurora, Colorado 80016, which is provided to us by our President and serves as our principal executive offices. We paid rent of \$4,800 in each of 2009 and 2008 for use of these facilities. There is no written lease agreement.

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

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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 OTCBB 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 66,857,142 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

We effected a 1-for-3.5 reverse stock split of our outstanding shares of common stock on March 30, 2009, and the Company's ticker symbol was changed to "MEDD" on April 3, 2009. As a result, the total number of outstanding shares of our common stock is 7,142,946 shares.

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, 2010, we had one employee, Justin N. Craig, our founder and President. Mr. Craig devotes his full time to our business.

We are 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. Approximately 85% of our work is ultimately used by plaintiff counsel and 15% is used by defense counsel.

Our customers are almost always companies that assist attorneys to prepare or enhance a wide range of exhibits for trials. We perform the digital medical imaging that is needed by these companies. There are a limited number of these companies.

Customers typically hear of our services by word of mouth. They continue with us and expand or decrease the amount of work that they send to us based on the quality and timing of our output. We retain rights to the digital images that we produce. These digital images form a library for us. Some of these digital images can be sold to users who need generic types of images for their purposes. This enables us to generate revenue without doing additional work. The longer that we are in operation, the larger our library becomes.

A summary of our operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 150,646	\$ 160,491
Operating Expenses:		
General and administrative	47,631	69,914
Professional fees	13,000	31,546
Compensation	115,675	126,382
Total	176,306	227,842
Loss before Income Taxes	(25,660)	(67,351)
Provision for Income Taxes	-	-
Net Loss	(25,660)	(67,351)

Revenue - For the year ended December 31, 2009, two unrelated customers, Trial Exhibits, Inc. (67.4%) and Legal Wizards (13.0%) comprised 80.4% of total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2008, two unrelated customers, Legal Wizard (60.0%) and Trial Exhibits, Inc. (10.51%) comprised 70.51% of total revenues. This trend of relying on a very limited number of customers is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Compensation relates entirely to Justin N. Craig.

General and administrative expenses consist of:

	2009	2008
Automobile	\$ 1,871	\$ 1,434
Bad debts	10,521	20,000
Computer supplies	2,645	1,122
Depreciation	6,954	7,197
Dues	988	782
Employee benefits	8,355	16,092
Entertainment	925	874
Internet expenses	530	520
Office expense	2,414	2,207
Outside services	1,800	8,564
Rent	4,800	4,800
Repairs and maintenance	246	75
Salaries	2,400	2,400

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Taxes	934	184
Telephone	2,196	1,597
Travel	52	2,066
Total	\$ 47,631	\$ 69,914

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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. We believe that operations are generating sufficient cash to continue operations for the next 12 months provided that our costs of being a public company remain equal to or below the maximum estimate provided below.

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, 2009. 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, 2009, 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

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Our management consists of:

Name	Age	Title
Justin N. Craig	36	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman
Kenneth Craig	65	Secretary and Director

Justin N. Craig founded this company and has been our President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chairman since inception. From November 2002 to December 2003, Mr. Craig was a digital medical imager for High Impact Litigation, now a major customer. Mr. Craig holds a B.F.A. from Brigham Young University (2000) and an M.S. degree in Bio Medical Illustration from the University of Illinois, Chicago (2002).

Kenneth Craig became Secretary and a Director in May 2007. He has owned and operated an accounting practice for more than 30 years with a specialty in taxation. He holds a B.S. degree from the University of Arizona and is the father of Justin N. Craig.

Possible Potential Conflicts

No member of management is or will be required by us to work on a full time basis, although our President currently devotes full time to us. 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 two officers, both of whom also serve as directors. 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.

As long as we have an even number of directors, tie votes on issues are resolved in favor of the Chairman's vote.

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, 2009, 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, 2009 and 2008, compensation awarded to or paid to, or earned by, our Chief Executive Officer and our Secretary (the “Named Executive Officers”).

Name and Principal Position	Year Ended Dec. 31	Annual Compensation		Other Annual Compensation	Long Term Compensation Awards			
		Salary (\$)	Bonus		Restricted Stock Award(s)	Securities Underlying Options/SARs	Payouts LTIP	All Other Compensation
Justin N. Craig President	2009	115,675	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	126,382	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenneth Craig Secretary	2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There is no employment contract with Justin N. Craig at this time and no agreements for compensation in the future. Mr. Craig’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, 2010, 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
Justin N. Craig	—	—
Kenneth Craig	—	—
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 7231 South Rome Street, Aurora, Colorado 80016. The address for Vision Opportunity Master Fund Ltd. is c/o Vision Capital Advisors, LLC, 20 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.

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.

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 have entered into an agreement regarding our President lending funds to us, if necessary. No amounts were outstanding under this agreement as of December 31, 2009.

Our office space is provided to us by our President which serves as our principal executive offices. We paid rent of \$4,800 in each of 2009 and 2008 for use of these facilities. There is no written lease agreement.

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

The board of directors has determined that neither of its two members are currently "independent directors," as determined under Nasdaq guidelines, because they are also executive officers.

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, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were \$14,500 and \$14,500, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, 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, 2009 and 2008, the aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered by our principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning were \$750 and \$1,500, respectively.

All Other Fees

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, 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.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit Number and Description

- 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 Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.
- 32.1* Certification Pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

* 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.

Date: March 31, 2010

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

By: /s/ Justin N. Craig
Justin N. Craig
President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief
Financial Officer and Chairman
(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, 2010

/s/ Justin N. Craig
Justin N. Craig
President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief
Financial Officer and Chairman
(principal executive officer and principal
financial and accounting officer)

Date: March 31, 2010

/s/ Kenneth Craig
Kenneth Craig
Secretary and Director

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2009 and 2008

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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, 2009 and 2008 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 audit.

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, 2009 and 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the fiscal 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 a negative working capital and an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2009 and had a net loss and cash used in operations for the year ended December 31, 2009. 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
Li & Company, PC
Skillman, New Jersey
March 31, 2010

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.
Balance Sheets

ASSETS

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 100	\$ 4,766
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$30,521 and \$20,000 respectively	9,025	5,734
Total current assets	9,125	10,500
Equipment:		
Computer and video equipment	29,793	29,793
Accumulated depreciation	(20,470)	(13,516)
Net	9,323	16,277
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 18,448	\$ 26,777

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Current Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	\$ 17,561	\$ 42,730
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):		
Preferred stock: \$0.001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or 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	87,312	44,812
Accumulated deficit	(93,568)	(67,908)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	887	(15,953)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 18,448	\$ 26,777

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.
Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 150,646	\$ 160,491
Operating Expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	47,631	69,914
Professional fees	13,000	31,546
Compensation	115,675	126,382
Total operating expenses	176,306	227,842
Loss before income taxes	(25,660)	(67,351)
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net loss	\$ (25,660)	\$ (67,351)
Net loss per common share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – 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, 2009 and 2008

	Common Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, January 1, 2008	7,142,946	\$ 7,143	\$ 18,409	\$ (557)	\$ 24,995
Contribution to capital			26,403		26,403
Net loss				(67,351)	(67,351)
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

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (25,660)	\$ (67,351)
Bad debt expense	10,521	20,000
Depreciation	6,954	7,197
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(13,812)	12,091
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	(25,169)	17,644
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(47,166)	(10,419)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of computer	-	(11,718)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	-	(11,718)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Sale of common shares	-	-
Contribution to capital	42,500	26,403
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	42,500	26,403
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(4,666)	4,266
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,766	500
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 100	\$ 4,766
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITIES		
Cash Paid For:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

December 31, 2009 and 2008
Notes to the 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. The Company is 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. The Company applied 505-10-S99-3 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, by reclassifying all of the Company’s undistributed earnings and losses to additional paid-in capital as of December 31, 2004 and the Company was inactive for the month ended January 2005. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared as if the Company had its corporate capital structure as of the first date of the first period presented.

The acquisition of Medical Design Studios (“Predecessor”) by Medical Design Studios, Inc. (“MDS”) has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition for financial accounting purposes. The reverse merger is deemed a capital transaction and the net assets of Predecessor (the accounting acquirer) are carried forward to MDS (the legal acquirer and the reporting entity) at their carrying value before the combination. The acquisition process utilizes the capital structure of MDS and the assets and liabilities of Predecessor which are recorded at historical cost. Since MDS had no operations prior to the reverse merger, the financial statements of Predecessor and MDS are being combined for the period from January 1, 2004 through February 1, 2005. The equity of MDS is the historical equity of Predecessor retroactively restated to reflect the number of shares issued by MDS in the transaction.

On March 14, 2008, Justin N. Craig, the Company’s President and Chief Executive Officer, privately sold 6,528,572 shares of the Company’s common stock, constituting 91.4% of the Company’s outstanding shares and all of the shares owned beneficially by him, to Vision Opportunity Master Fund, Ltd. Certain other of the Company’s stockholders also sold shares of the Company’s common stock to Vision Opportunity Master Fund. As a result of these privately-negotiated sales, a change in control occurred from Mr. Craig to Vision Opportunity Master Fund.

On March 17, 2008, pursuant to prior approvals by stockholders owning in excess of a majority of the voting power of the Company’s outstanding shares, the Company effected a 2-for-1 reverse stock split of the Company’s outstanding shares of common stock.

After giving effect to the privately-negotiated transactions described above, Vision Opportunity Master Fund owns 6,742,858 shares of the Company's common stock, or 94.4% of the Company's outstanding shares. Vision Opportunity Master Fund purchased these shares for approximately \$670,000 in cash, inclusive of related acquisition costs. The source of the funding for the cash payment was the general working capital of Vision Opportunity Master Fund.

The terms of the purchase and sale transactions were as a result of arm's-length negotiations between the parties. None of the parties had any relationship with one another prior to this transaction.

The Company's officers and directors, and the business focus of our company, were not changed in connection with the purchase and sale transactions.

On November 21, 2008, the Company effectuated a 5 for 1 forward stock split.

On March 21, 2009, the Company effectuated a 1 for 3.5 reverse stock split.

All share and per share amounts in these financial statements have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the reverse stock split.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. 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").

b. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c. 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.

d. Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

e. 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. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$30,521 and \$20,000 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

f. 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, 2009 and 2008 was \$6,954 and \$7,197, respectively.

The carrying values of fixed assets are evaluated whenever changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If necessary, the Company recognizes an impairment loss for the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and their estimated fair value. Fair value is based on current and anticipated future undiscounted cash flows. As of December 31, 2009 or 2008, no impairment was incurred.

g. 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.

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, accounts receivable 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, 2009 or 2008, nor 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 interim period ended December 31, 2009 or 2008.

h. 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 less estimated future doubtful accounts. 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.

i. 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.

j. Net Loss Per Common Share

Net loss per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing net 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, 2009 or 2008.

k. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

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 fiscal 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 its financial reporting;
of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of year end; and
of the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Furthermore, in the following fiscal year, it 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.

NOTE 3 - GOING CONCERN

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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, 2009, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$93,568 and a working capital deficiency of \$8,436 and had a net loss of \$25,660 and cash used in operations of \$47,166 for the year ended December 31, 2009, 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.

NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

The Company was incorporated as a C corporation on February 1, 2005 at which time 6,528,572 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's founder in exchange for the existing business of Medical Design Studios.

On May 18, 2007, 542,858 shares of the Company's common stock were sold to 39 shareholders at \$.001 per share, including 71,429 shares sold to a director of the Company. The director is also the father of the Company's President. Of the 542,858 shares, 214,286 (39.5%) shares were sold to people directly related to at least one officer or director and 214,286 (39.5%) shares were sold to the Company's counsel.

On March 17, 2008, pursuant to prior approvals by stockholders owning in excess of a majority of the voting power of the Company's outstanding shares, the Company effectuated a 2-for-1 reverse stock split of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock.

Vision Opportunity Master Fund owns 6,742,858 shares of the Company's common stock, or 94.4% of the Company's outstanding shares. Vision Opportunity Master Fund purchased these shares for a total of approximately \$670,000 in cash, inclusive of related acquisition costs. The source of the funding for the cash payment was the general working capital of Vision Opportunity Master Fund.

The terms of the purchase and sale transactions were as a result of arm's-length negotiations between the parties. None of the parties had any relationship with one another prior to this transaction.

On November 21, 2008, the Company effectuated a 5 for 1 forward stock split.

All share and per share amounts in these financial statements have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the reverse stock split.

Following the reverse stock split, the majority shareholder contributed \$26,403 to the Company for working capital.

Stock Option Plan

Pursuant to a May 22, 2007 Board of Directors approval and subsequent stockholder approval, the Company adopted its 2007 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") whereby it reserved for issuance up to 1,500,000 shares of its common stock to directors, officers, employees, consultants and professionals. The purpose of the Plan is to provide recipients with additional incentives by increasing their ownership interest in the Company. The Plan provides for the issuance of Non-Statutory Stock Options only, which are not intended to qualify as "incentive stock options" within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The Plan expires in 2017.

No options are outstanding or have been issued under the Plan at December 31, 2009 or 2008.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets

At December 31, 2009, the Company had net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes of \$93,568 that may be offset against future taxable income through 2029. 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 \$31,813 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 \$31,813.

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 realizability. The valuation allowance increased approximately \$8,724 and \$22,211 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Components of deferred tax assets at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Net deferred tax assets – Non-current:		
Expected income tax benefit from NOL carry-forwards	\$ 31,813	\$ 23,089
Less valuation allowance	(31,813)	(23,089)
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, 2009	For the Year Ended December 31, 2008
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 – CONCENTRATION OF RISK

For the year ended December 31, 2009, two unrelated customers, Trial Exhibits, Inc. (67.4%) and Legal Wizards (13.0%) comprised 80.4% of total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2008, two unrelated customers Legal Wizards (60.0%) and Trial Exhibits, Inc. (10.51%) comprised 70.51% of total revenues.

At December 31, 2009, one unrelated customers Legal Wizards comprised 75.3% of accounts receivable. At December 31, 2008, the Company's accounts receivable were comprised of amounts from five (5) unrelated customers all with balances greater than 10% of accounts receivable.

NOTE 7 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's office space which serves as its principal address is provided to it by its President. The Company paid rent of \$4,800 in each of 2009 and 2008 for use of these facilities. There is no written lease agreement.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date of December 31, 2009 through March 31, 2010, the date when the financial statements were issued. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable events that occurred during that subsequent period to be disclosed or recorded.

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