

Medical Design Studios, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009

☐ 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.)

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

(303) 956-7197
(Registrant's Telephone
Number, Including
Area Code)

(Former Name, Former Address and
Former Fiscal Year,
if Changed Since Last Report)

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

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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 (§ 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). 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 ☒

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

As of August 14, 2009, 7,142,858 shares of the issuer’s common stock were outstanding.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

FORM 10-Q

June 30, 2009

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.
Balance Sheets

	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 39,766	\$ 4,766
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$10,000 and \$20,000, respectively	22,384	5,734
Total current assets	62,150	10,500
Equipment:		
Computer equipment	29,793	29,793
Accumulated depreciation	(17,057)	(13,516)
Equipment, net	12,736	16,277
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 74,886	\$ 26,777
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	\$ 45,076	\$ 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; 7,142,858 shares issued and outstanding	7,143	7,143
Additional paid-in capital	64,260	29,260
Accumulated deficit	(41,593)	(52,356)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	29,810	(15,953)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 74,886	\$ 26,777

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 55,720	\$ 28,885
Operating Expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	14,960	8,680
Compensation	30,405	15,515
Total operating expenses	45,365	24,195
Income from operations	10,355	4,690
Income before income taxes	10,355	4,690
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net income	\$ 10,355	\$ 4,690
Net income per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	7,142,858	5,000,000

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 69,470	\$ 74,100
Operating Expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	28,938	22,532
Compensation	39,769	53,963
Total operating expenses	68,707	76,495
Income (loss) from operations	763	(2,395)
Other income (expense):		
Recovery of bad debt	10,000	-
	10,000	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	10,763	(2,395)
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,763	\$ (2,395)
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	7,142,858	5,000,000

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,763	\$ (2,395)
Depreciation	3,541	3,636
Recovery of bad debt	(10,000)	-
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Change in net operating assets	(4,304)	10,477
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	-	11,718
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of computer	-	(11,718)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	(11,718)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contribution to capital	35,000	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	35,000	-
CHANGE IN CASH	-	-
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	4,766	500
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 39,766	\$ 500

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

June 30, 2009 and 2008

Notes to Unaudited Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to Form 10 and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results of operations realized during an interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for a full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2008 and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009.

Use of estimates

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

Cash Equivalents

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

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 107 “Disclosures about fair value of Financial Instruments” (“SFAS No. 107”) for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and has adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) No. 157 “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS No. 157”) to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. SFAS No. 157 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, SFAS No. 157 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 SFAS No. 157 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.

As defined by SFAS No. 107, the fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale, which was further clarified as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (“an exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The carrying amounts of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities, such as cash and accrued expenses, approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis, consequently, the Company did not have any fair value adjustments for assets and liabilities measured at fair value at June 30, 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 June 30, 2009 or 2008.

Revenue Recognition

The Company follows the guidance of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission’s Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 101 Revenue Recognition, as amended by SAB No. 104 for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when all work on a project has been completed and has been accepted by the buyer and collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Taxes

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 “Accounting for Income Taxes” (“SFAS No. 109”), which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which 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 consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Interpretation No. 48 “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109” (“FIN 48”). FIN 48 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 FIN 48, 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. FIN 48 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 FIN 48.

Net income (loss) per common share

Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during each period. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of June 30, 2009 or 2008.

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. 33-8934 on June 26, 2008. Commencing with its annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009, 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 April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 157-4 “Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly”. Based on the guidance, if an entity determines that the level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and that a transaction is not orderly, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 “Fair Value Measurements”. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company will adopt this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. There is no expected impact on the financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (APB) 28-1 “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments”. The FSP amends SFAS No. 107 “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” to require an entity to provide disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company will include the required disclosures in its quarter ending June 30, 2009.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets”. The FSP states that in developing assumptions about renewal or extension options used to determine the useful life of an intangible asset, an entity needs to consider its own historical experience adjusted for entity-specific factors. In the absence of that experience, an entity shall consider the assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension options. This FSP is to be applied to intangible assets acquired after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP did not have an impact on the financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events” (“SFAS 165”), which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 also requires entities to disclose the date through which subsequent events were evaluated as well as the rationale for why that date was selected. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. SFAS 165 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. Since FAS 165 at most requires additional disclosures, the Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2009, the FASB approved the “FASB Accounting Standards Codification” (the “Codification”) as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. GAAP to be launched on July 1, 2009. The Codification does not change current U.S. GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. GAAP by providing all the authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents will be superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the Codification will be considered non-authoritative. The Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Codification is effective for the Company in the interim period ending September 30, 2009 and the Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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 2 STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

On March 30, 2009, the Company effectuated a 1 for 3.5 reverse stock split of its outstanding shares of common stock.

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

On June 18, 2009, the majority shareholder contributed \$35,000 to the Company for working capital.

NOTE 3 CONCENTRATION OF RISK

For the six months ended June, 2008, four unrelated customers (High Impact Litigation (11.81%), the Visual Advantage (9.45%), Legal Wizard (10.66%), and Trial Exhibits, Inc. (65.72%) comprised 97.64% of total revenues

NOTE 4 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date but before financial statements were available to be issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.

ITEM 2. 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. We cannot assure you 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 behalf of us. These factors include our lack of historically profitable operations, dependence on key personnel, the success of our business, our ability to manage anticipated growth and other factors identified in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases and/or other public communications.

The following discussion and analysis provides information which our management believes to be relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. This discussion should be read together with our financial statements and the notes to financial statements, which are included in this report. Because of the nature of a relatively new and growing company such as ours, the reported results will not necessarily reflect the future.

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. At June 30, 2009, we had one employee, Justin Craig, our founder and president. Mr. Craig devotes his full time to us.

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 originally hear of our services from word of mouth. Generally, 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. We can sell some of these digital images 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.

Comparison of the Six Months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

A summary of operations follows:

	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 69,470	\$ 74,100
Operating Expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	28,938	22,532
Compensation	39,769	53,963
Total operating expenses	68,707	76,495
Loss from operations	763	(2,395)
Other income:		
Recovery of bad debt	10,000	-
	10,000	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 10,763	\$ (2,395)

Revenue – For the six months ended June 30, 2008, four unrelated customers (High Impact Litigation (11.81%), The Visual Advantage (9.45%), Legal Wizard (10.66%), and Trial Exhibits, Inc. (65.72%)) comprised 97.64% of total revenues.

Compensation relates entirely to Justin Craig.

Selling, general and administrative consist of:

	2009	2008
Automobile	\$ 922	\$ 467
Computer supplies	2,053	942
Depreciation	3,541	3,636
Dues	323	104
Employee benefits	11,599	5,294
Entertainment	290	463
Internet expenses	260	130
Office expense	1,000	2,000
Outside services	4,800	5,474
Rent	2,400	1,200
Repairs and maintenance	246	916
Salaries	-	600
Taxes	92	46
Telephone	1,000	436
Travel	412	824
Total	\$ 28,938	\$ 22,532

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. 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, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in any of those efforts even as a public entity. Additionally, issuance of restricted shares would necessarily dilute the percentage of ownership interest of our stockholders.

Liquidity

On June 18, 2009, our majority shareholder, Vision Opportunity Master Fund, Ltd., contributed \$35,000 to our capital to support our working capital needs.

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 we cannot assure you, 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.

In becoming a public company, we have incurred and will continue to incur additional significant expenses for legal, accounting and related services. As a public entity, subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we incur ongoing expenses associated with professional fees for accounting, legal and a host of other expenses for annual reports and proxy statements. We estimate that these costs will range up to \$50,000 per year for the next few years and will be higher if our business volume and activity increases but lower during the first year of being public because our overall business volume will be lower, and we will not yet be subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. These obligations will reduce our ability and resources to fund other aspects of our business. We hope to be able to use our status as a public company to increase our ability to use noncash means of settling obligations and compensate independent contractors who provide professional services to us, although we cannot assure you that we will be successful in any of those efforts. 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. As previously stated, 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 we cannot assure you that we will be successful in any of those efforts. We believe that the perception that many people have of a public company makes 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 such 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 stockholders, may further dilute common stock book value, and that dilution may be material. Such issuances may also serve to enhance our existing management's ability to maintain control of our company because the shares may be issued to parties or entities committed to supporting existing management.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K, 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.

Seasonality

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2003, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission adopted final rules under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended by SEC Release No. 33-8934 on June 26, 2008. Commencing with our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2009, we will be required to include a report of management on our 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 fiscal year, management is required to file the registered accounting firm's attestation report separately on our internal control over financial reporting on whether it believes that we have maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting.

On December 30, 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) No. FAS 132(R)-1, “Employers’ Disclosures About Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets”, which amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 132(R), “Employers’ Disclosures About Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits,” to require more detailed disclosures about plan assets, including investment strategies, major categories of plan assets, concentrations of risk within plan assets, and valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of plan assets consistent with fair value hierarchy model described in SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements”. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this statement will have any effect on our financial condition and results of operations since we do not have any postretirement plans.

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 157-4 “Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly”. Based on the guidance, if an entity determines that the level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and that a transaction is not orderly, further analysis of transactions or quoted prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transaction or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157 “Fair Value Measurements”. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company will adopt this FSP for its quarter ending June 30, 2009. There is no expected impact on the Financial Statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (APB) 28-1 “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments”. The FSP amends SFAS No. 107 “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” to require an entity to provide disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information. This FSP is to be applied prospectively and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The company will include the required disclosures in its quarter ending June 30, 2009.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets”. The FSP states that in developing assumptions about renewal or extension options used to determine the useful life of an intangible asset, an entity needs to consider its own historical experience adjusted for entity-specific factors. In the absence of that experience, an entity shall consider the assumptions that market participants would use about renewal or extension options. This FSP is to be applied to intangible assets acquired after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP did not have an impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events” (“SFAS 165”), which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 also requires entities to disclose the date through which subsequent events were evaluated as well as the rationale for why that date was selected. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. SFAS 165 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. Since FAS 165 at most requires additional disclosures, the Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2009, the FASB approved the “FASB Accounting Standards Codification” (the “Codification”) as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. GAAP to be launched on July 1, 2009. The Codification does not change current U.S. GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative U.S. GAAP by providing all the authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents will be superseded and all other accounting literature not included in the Codification will be considered non-authoritative. The Codification is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Codification is effective for the Company in the interim period ending September 30, 2009 and the Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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 consolidated 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.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not required

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) (in this case the same person), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2009. Based on that evaluation, our CEO/CFO has concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that: (i) information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO/CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure by us; and (ii) information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2009, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Not required

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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: August 14, 2009

Medical Design Studios, Inc.

By:

/s/ Justin Craig
Justin Craig
President and Chief Financial Officer
(principal executive officer and principal
financial and accounting officer)