

Medical Design Studios, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
August 12, 2011

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, 2011

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.)

204 Pinehurst Court, Lexington, Kentucky  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

40505  
(Zip Code)

(502) 863-1893  
(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 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

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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 11, 2011, 7,142,946 shares of the issuer's common stock were outstanding.

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MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2011

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## PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.  
BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
	(Unaudited)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 5,279	\$ 3,699
Total current assets	5,279	3,699
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 5,279</b>	<b>\$ 3,699</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accrued expenses	\$ -	\$ -
Total current liabilities	-	-
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 74,000,000 shares authorized, 7,142,946 shares issued and outstanding	7,143	7,143
Additional paid in capital	164,812	134,812
Accumulated deficit	(166,676 )	(138,256 )
Total stockholders' equity	5,279	3,699
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 5,279</b>	<b>\$ 3,699</b>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.  
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(UNAUDITED)

SIX MONTHS ENDED      THREE MONTHS ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2011    JUNE 30, 2010    JUNE 30, 2011    JUNE 30, 2010

REVENUE	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Selling, general and administrative	3,745	839	75	839
Professional fees	24,675	5,218	12,663	3,718
Total operating expenses	28,420	6,057	12,738	4,557
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(28,420 )	(6,057 )	(12,738 )	(4,557 )
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(28,420 )	(6,057 )	(12,738 )	(4,557 )
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	-	-	-	-
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(28,420 )	(6,057 )	(12,738 )	(4,557 )
<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>				
Income from discontinued operations	-	5,961	-	5,893
Total income from discontinued operations	-	5,961	-	5,893
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$(28,420 )	\$ (96 )	\$(12,738 )	\$ 1,336
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	\$(0.00 )	\$ (0.00 )	\$(0.00 )	\$ 0.00
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	7,142,946	7,142,946	7,142,946	7,142,946

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW  
(UNAUDITED)

	SIX MONTHS ENDED	
	JUNE 30,	
	2011	JUNE 30, 2010
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net loss	\$(28,420 )	\$ (96 )
Depreciation	-	3,414
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Increase in accounts receivable	-	(13,120 )
Decrease in accrued expenses	-	(15,623 )
Net cash used in operating activities	(28,420 )	(25,425 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Cash included in assets of discontinued operations	-	(100 )
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(100 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Contribution to capital	30,000	27,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	30,000	27,500
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>1,975</b>
<b>CASH - BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>CASH - END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$5,279</b>	<b>\$ 2,075</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
Interest paid	\$-	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$-	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MEDICAL DESIGN STUDIOS, INC.

June 30, 2011 and 2010

Notes to Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 ORGANIZATION

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

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

The financial statements for the interim period ended June 30, 2011 give effect to the discontinuance of the discontinued operations.

The Company is currently inactive.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The 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 8 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, 2010 and notes thereto contained in the Company’s Annual Report Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on March 31, 2011.

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.

#### 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.



## 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.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

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. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

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.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

It is not however, practical to determine the fair value of advances from stockholders due to their related party nature.

## 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.

## Related parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the related parties include a. affiliates of the Company; b. entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity;

c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d. principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

#### Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows..

#### Revenue Recognition

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

#### Income Taxes

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

temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

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

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its consolidated balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management’s opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during each period. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of June 30, 2011 or 2010.

Cash flows reporting

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

Subsequent events

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



Recently issued accounting standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted.

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



#### NOTE 3 GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. At June 30, 2011, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$166,676, a net loss of \$28,420 and cash used in operations of \$28,420 for the period ended June 30, 2011, 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

During the six month period ended June 30, 2011, the majority shareholder contributed \$30,000 to the Company for working capital.

#### NOTE 5 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued. The management of the Company determined that there are reportable subsequent events to be disclosed as follows:

On August 1, 2011, Dennis Neclerio, the current President of Medical Design Studios, Inc. (the "Company"), resigned as an executive officer of the Company. Also on August 1, 2011, the Company's board of directors appointed Dennis B. Carter, the current sole member of the Company's board of directors, to be the Company's President.

## 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 in this report 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 us or on our behalf. These factors include our lack of historically profitable operations, dependence on key personnel, the success of our future business 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 we are a relatively new company, the reported results will not necessarily reflect the future.

### Recent Developments

On August 1, 2011, Dennis Neclerio, our current President, resigned as our executive officer. Also on August 1, 2011, our board of directors appointed Dennis B. Carter, the current sole member of our board of directors, to be our President.

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

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

## Operations

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

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

## Comparison of the Six Months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010

A summary of operations follows:

	2011	2010
Revenue	\$-	\$-
Operating Expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	3,745	839
Professional fees	24,675	5,218
Total operating expenses	28,420	6,057
Loss from continuing operations	(28,420 )	(6,057 )
Discontinued Operations		
Income from discontinued operations	-	5,961
Total income from discontinued operations	-	5,961
Net loss	\$(28,420 )	\$(96 )

Revenue – For the six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, we had no revenues.

Selling, general and administrative consist of:

	2011	2010
Corporate records expense	\$ 3,745	\$ -
Miscellaneous	-	839
Total	\$ 3,745	\$ 839

Professional fees for the six months ended June 30, 2011 consisted of approximately \$17,555 for accounting expenses and approximately \$7,120 for attorney expenses.

#### 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.

#### Liquidity

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, our majority shareholder, Vision Opportunity Master Fund, Ltd., contributed \$30,000 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 there can be no assurance, we may use restricted shares of our common stock to compensate employees/consultants and independent contractors wherever possible. Based on our available cash of approximately \$5,474 on June 30, 2011, we do not have adequate cash on hand to cover our anticipated expenses for the next 12 months. If we fail to raise a significant amount of capital, we may need to significantly curtail or cease operations in the near future.

As a public company, we 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 other filings. 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 assurance 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 proportional 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.

#### 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.

#### Seasonality

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

#### Recently-Issued 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. 33-9072 on October 13, 2009. Commencing with our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2010, 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.

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.

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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 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 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### (a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our President (acting in his capacity as the principal executive officer and principal financial and accounting officer), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2011. Based on that evaluation, our President 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 President, 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, 2011, 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. RESERVED
- 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.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document

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Furnished Herewith



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 12, 2011

Medical Design Studios, Inc.

By: /s/ Dennis B. Carter  
Dennis B. Carter  
President and Director  
(principal executive officer and principal  
financial and accounting officer)