Annual Report 2009

MOBILE MEDICAL DISASTER RELIEF

Mission Statement:

Mobile Medical Disaster Relief provides basic goods and medical services to the poor of this world. In areas afflicted by disaster, we provide medical and logistical support to those who are most vulnerable. By supplying the basic medical needs of the poor, implementing micro finance programs, providing clean water initiatives, and initiating vocational schools, we aim to liberate those who are captive to the ravages of poverty.

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History of Mobile Medical Disaster Relief:

David Vanderpool, MD, in response to the Katrina disaster, began Mobile Medical Disaster Relief in 2005. Two days after Katrina made landfall, Dr. Vanderpool and his team ventured to Biloxi, MS to provide emergency medical care to the hurricane victims. Initially they brought $10,000 of medicine with them but quickly realized that the enormous need mandated a much greater response. They returned to Nashville, set up a 501-c3 organization, purchased a large truck and trailer, which they converted into a mobile operating room, and returned to Biloxi. Armed with hundreds of thousands of dollars of medicine and supplies the MMDR team returned to the hurricane ravaged area many times providing basic medical and surgical support to the local population. As the infrastructure was rebuilt, the MMDR team assisted in the development of an indigent medical clinic in the Bay St. Louis area and continued to supply it with medical personnel, supplies and medication for two years.

In 2006, as the medical needs in southern Mississippi waned, a missionary group in northern Mozambique who needed medical support contacted us. We responded by building two medical clinics in Pemba, Mozambique, which were government approved to serve 80,000 people in the Cabo Del Gado province. During this time, we also began a vocational nursing school developed by the Belmont School of Nursing in Nashville, TN. This school has provided many women the opportunity to learn a trade and make a living in this difficult region. We also began a vocational textile school and factory in which women are able to learn the craft of sewing as well as have an outlet to sell their manufactured goods. We promote and sell these items here in the U.S. in college bookstores, our website and other retail outlets. We have assisted in clean water projects and nutritional projects including a chicken farm in northern Mozambique. In 2008, we began supporting an existing medical clinic in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. This effort expanded in 2009 to include Cedeno, which is one of Honduras' poorest regions. The local government supplied the land and we built and supplied a medical clinic that reaches some 30,000 people who otherwise would have little or no access to healthcare.

In 2010, two days after the Haitian earthquake, MMDR traveled to Port-au-Prince and established a large hospital there. We mobilized hundreds of doctors and treated thousands of patients in the aftermath of the earthquake. We continue to be active in Haiti by supplying medicines, vaccines and prosthetic limbs to the stricken Haitian people.

In the years since its inception, MMDR has supplied medical personnel and supplies to many impoverished regions of the world including Nigeria, India, China, Ukraine, Iraq, Kenya, Gaza, Haiti, Peru, and Guatemala.

Philosophy of Mobile Medical Disaster Relief:

Mobile Medical Disaster Relief is a 501-c3 organization, which provides medical and logistical support in large-scale disasters. In between disasters, MMDR builds medical clinics; funds micro finance projects, develops vocational schools, and develops clean water initiatives in developing countries. Our Board of Directors is comprised of business and civic leaders and is active in the ongoing work of the organization.

Profiles of the People We Serve:

Mozambique:

Almost five centuries as a Portuguese colony came to a close with independence in 1975. Large-scale emigration, economic dependence on South Africa, a severe drought, and a prolonged civil war hindered the country's development until the mid 1990's. The ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) party formally abandoned Marxism in 1989, and a new constitution the following year provided for multiparty elections and a free market economy. A UN-negotiated peace agreement between FRELIMO and rebel Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) forces ended the fighting in 1992. In December 2004, Mozambique underwent a delicate transition as Joaquim CHISSANO stepped down after 18 years in office. His elected successor, Armando Emilio GUEBUZA, promised to

At independence in 1975, Mozambique was one of the world's poorest countries. Socialist mismanagement and a brutal civil war from 1977-92 exacerbated the situation. In 1987, the government embarked on a series of macroeconomic reforms designed to stabilize the economy. These steps, combined with donor assistance and with political stability since the multi-party elections in 1994, have led to dramatic improvements in the country's growth rate. Monetary reforms have reduced inflation. Fiscal reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax and reform of the customs service, have improved the government's revenue collection abilities. In spite of these gains, Mozambique remains dependent upon foreign assistance for more than half of its annual budget, and the majority of the population remains below the poverty line. Subsistence agriculture continues to employ the vast majority of the country's work force. A substantial trade imbalance persists although the opening of the Mozal aluminum smelter, the country's largest foreign investment project to date, has increased export earnings. At the end of 2007, and after years of negotiations, the government took over Portugal's majority share of the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectricity (HCB) company, a dam that was not transferred to Mozambique at independence because of the ensuing civil war and unpaid debts. More power is needed for additional investment projects in titanium extraction and processing and garment manufacturing that could further close the import/export gap. Mozambique's once substantial foreign debt has been reduced through forgiveness and rescheduling under the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Enhanced HIPC initiatives, and is now at a manageable level. In July 2007 the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a Compact with Mozambique; the Compact entered into force in September 2008 and will continue for five years. Compact projects will focus on improving sanitation, roads, agriculture, and the business regulation environment in an effort to spur economic growth in the four northern provinces of the country. Mozambique grew at an average annual rate of 9% for most of the past decade, one of Africa's strongest performances. However, heavy reliance on aluminum, which accounts for about one-third of exports, subjects the economy to volatile international prices. The sharp decline in aluminum prices during the global economic crisis lowered GDP growth by several percentage points.

Infant Mortality Rate:
Total: 105.8 deaths/1,000 live births
Country comparison to the world: 7
Male: 108.57 deaths/1,000 live births
Female: 103 deaths/1,000 live births (2009 est.)

Life Expectancy:
Total population: 41.18 years
Country comparison to the world: 221
Male: 41.83 years
Female: 40.53 years (2009 est.)

Honduras:

Once part of Spain's vast empire in the New World, Honduras became an independent nation in 1821. After two and a half decades of mostly military rule, a freely elected civilian government came to power in 1982. During the 1980s, Honduras proved a haven for anti-Sandinista contras fighting the Marxist Nicaraguan Government and an ally to Salvadoran Government forces fighting leftist guerrillas. Hurricane Mitch devastated the country in 1998, which killed about 5,600 people and caused approximately $2 billion in damage.

Honduras, the second poorest country in Central America, has an extraordinarily unequal distribution of income and high un- and underemployment. The economy relies heavily on a narrow range of exports, notably apparel, bananas, and coffee, making it vulnerable to natural disasters and shifts in commodity prices; however, investments in the maquila and non-traditional export sectors are slowly diversifying the economy. Nearly half of Honduras's economic activity is directly tied to the US, with exports to the US equivalent to 30% of GDP and remittances for another 22%. The US-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) came into force in 2006 and has helped foster investment, but physical and political insecurity may deter potential investors. The economy is expected to register marginally positive economic growth in 2010, insufficient to improve living standards for the nearly 60% of the population in poverty. Despite improvements in tax collections, the government's fiscal deficit is growing due to increases in current expenditures from increasing public wages. Tegucigalpa lacks an IMF agreement; its Stand-By Agreement expired in April 2009 and former President ZELAYA's commitment to a fixed exchange rate undermined a follow-on.

Infant Mortality Rate:

Total: 21.68 deaths/1,000 live births
Country comparison to the world: 98
Male: 24.53 deaths/1,000 live births
Female: 18.68 deaths/1,000 live births (2009 est.)

Life Expectancy:

Total population: 70.45 years
Country comparison to the world: 142
Male: 68.76 years
Female: 72.22 years (2009 est.)

Haiti:

The native Taino Amerindians - who inhabited the island of Hispaniola when it was discovered by COLUMBUS in 1492 - were virtually annihilated by Spanish settlers within 25 years. In the early 17th century, the French established a presence on Hispaniola. In 1697, Spain ceded to the French the western third of the island, which later became Haiti. The French colony, based on forestry and sugar-related industries, became one of the wealthiest in the Caribbean but only through the heavy importation of African slaves and considerable environmental degradation. In the late 18th century, Haiti's nearly half million slaves revolted under Toussaint L'OUVERTURE. After a prolonged struggle, Haiti became the first black republic to declare independence in 1804. The poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti has been plagued by political violence for most of its history. After an armed rebellion led to the forced resignation and exile of President Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE in February 2004, an interim government took office to organize new elections under the auspices of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Continued violence and technical delays prompted repeated postponements, but Haiti finally did inaugurate a democratically elected president and parliament in May of 2006. A massive magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti in January 2010 with an epicenter about 15 km southwest of the capital, Port-au-Prince. An estimated 2 million people live within the zone of heavy to moderate structural damage. The earthquake is assessed as the worst in this region over the last 200 years.

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere with 80% of the population living under the poverty line and 54% in abject poverty. Two-thirds of all Haitians depend on the agricultural sector, mainly small-scale subsistence farming, and remain vulnerable to damage from frequent natural disasters, exacerbated by the country's widespread deforestation. While the economy has recovered in recent years, registering positive growth since 2005, four tropical storms in 2008 severely damaged the transportation infrastructure and agricultural sector. US economic engagement under the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement (HOPE) Act, passed in December 2006, has boosted apparel exports and investment by providing tariff-free access to the US. A second version of the legislation, passed in October 2008 and dubbed HOPE II, has further improved the export environment for the apparel sector by extending preferences to 2018; the apparel sector accounts for two-thirds of Haitian exports and nearly one-tenth of GDP. Remittances are the primary source of foreign exchange, equaling nearly a quarter of GDP and more than twice the earnings from exports. Haiti suffers from a lack of investment because of insecurity and limited infrastructure, and a severe trade deficit. In 2005, Haiti paid its arrears to the World Bank, paving the way for reengagement with the Bank. Haiti received debt forgiveness for about $525 million of its debt through the Highly-Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative in 2009. The government relies on formal international economic assistance for fiscal sustainability.

Ukraine:

Ukraine was the center of the first eastern Slavic state, Kyivan Rus, which during the 10th and 11th centuries was the largest and most powerful state in Europe. Weakened by internecine quarrels and Mongol invasions, Kyivan Rus was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and eventually into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The cultural and religious legacy of Kyivan Rus laid the foundation for Ukrainian nationalism through subsequent centuries. A new Ukrainian state, the Cossack Hetmanate, was established during the mid-17th century after an uprising against the Poles. Despite continuous Muscovite pressure, the Hetmanate managed to remain autonomous for well over 100 years. During the latter part of the 18th century, most Ukrainian ethnographic territory was absorbed by the Russian Empire. Following the collapse of czarist Russia in 1917, Ukraine was able to bring about a short-lived period of independence (191720), but was reconquered and forced to endure a brutal Soviet rule that engineered two forced famines (1921-22 and 1932-33) in which over 8 million died. In World War II, German and Soviet armies were responsible for some 7 to 8 million more deaths. Although final independence for Ukraine was achieved in 1991 with the dissolution of the USSR, democracy remained elusive as the legacy of state control and endemic corruption stalled efforts at economic reform, privatization, and civil liberties. A peaceful mass protest "Orange Revolution" in the closing months of 2004 forced the authorities to overturn a rigged presidential election and to allow a new internationally monitored vote that swept into power a reformist slate under Viktor YUSHCHENKO. Subsequent internal squabbles in the YUSHCHENKO camp allowed his rival Viktor YANUKOVYCH to stage a comeback in parliamentary elections and become prime minister in August of 2006. An early legislative election, brought on by a political crisis in the spring of 2007, saw Yuliya TYMOSHENKO, as head of an "Orange" coalition, installed as a new prime minister in December 2007. YUSHCHENKO, TYMOSHENKO, and YANUKOVYCH have dominated Ukrainian politics in the last few years, and all are competing in a presidential election in early 2010.

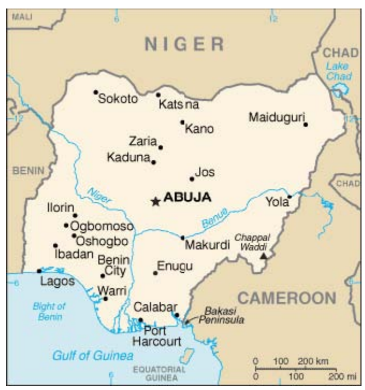
After Russia, the Ukrainian republic was far and away the most important economic component of the former Soviet Union, producing about four times the output of the next-ranking republic. Its fertile black soil generated more than one-fourth of Soviet agricultural output, and its farms provided substantial quantities of meat, milk, grain, and vegetables to other republics. Likewise, its diversified heavy industry supplied the unique equipment (for example, large diameter pipes) and raw materials to industrial and mining sites (vertical drilling apparatus) in other regions of the former USSR. Shortly after independence in December 1991, the Ukrainian Government liberalized most prices and erected a legal framework for privatization, but widespread resistance to reform within the government and the legislature soon stalled reform efforts and led to some backtracking. Output by 1999 had fallen to less than 40% of the 1991 level. Ukraine's dependence on Russia for energy supplies and the lack of significant structural reform have made the Ukrainian economy vulnerable to external shocks. Ukraine depends on imports to meet about three-fourths of its annual oil and natural gas requirements. Ukraine concluded a deal with Russia in January 2006 that almost doubled the price Ukraine pays for Russian gas. Disputes with Russia over pricing have led to periodic gas cut-offs. Outside institutions - particularly the IMF - have encouraged Ukraine to quicken the pace and scope of reforms. Ukrainian Government officials eliminated most tax and customs privileges in a March 2005 budget law, bringing more economic activity out of Ukraine's large shadow economy, but more improvements are needed, including fighting corruption, developing capital markets, and improving the legislative framework. Ukraine's economy was buoyant despite political turmoil between the prime minister and president until mid-2008. Real GDP growth exceeded 7% in 2006-07, fueled by high global prices for steel - Ukraine's top export - and by strong domestic consumption, spurred by rising pensions and wages. The drop in steel prices and Ukraine's exposure to the global financial crisis due to aggressive foreign borrowing lowered growth in 2008 and the economy contracted more than 14% in 2009, among the worst economic performance in the world. Ukraine reached an agreement with the IMF for a $16.5 billion standby arrangement in November 2008 to deal with the economic crisis. However, political turmoil in Ukraine as well as deteriorating external conditions are likely to hamper efforts for economic recovery.

Guatemala:

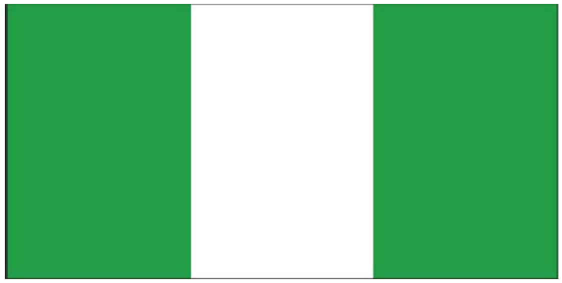
The Mayan civilization flourished in Guatemala and surrounding regions during the first millennium A.D. After almost three centuries as a Spanish colony, Guatemala won its independence in 1821. During the second half of the 20th century, it experienced a variety of military and civilian governments, as well as a 36-year guerrilla war. In 1996, the government signed a peace agreement formally ending the conflict, which had left more than 100,000 people dead and had created, by some estimates, some 1 million refugees.

Guatemala is the most populous of the Central American countries with a GDP per capita roughly one-half that of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The agricultural sector accounts for about one-tenth of GDP and half of the labor force; key agricultural exports include coffee, sugar, and bananas. The 1996 signing of peace accords, which ended 36 years of civil war, removed a major obstacle to foreign investment, and Guatemala since then has pursued important reforms and macroeconomic stabilization. The Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) entered into force in July 2006 spurring increased investment and diversification of exports, with the largest increases in ethanol and nontraditional agricultural exports. While CAFTA has helped improve the investment climate, concerns over security, the lack of skilled workers and poor infrastructure continue to hamper foreign participation. The distribution of income remains highly unequal with more than half of the population below the national poverty line and 15% in extreme poverty. Guatemala has one of the highest malnutrition rates in the world. Other ongoing challenges include increasing government revenues, negotiating further assistance from international donors, curtailing drug trafficking and rampant crime, and narrowing the trade deficit. President COLOM entered into office with the promise to increase education, healthcare, and rural development, and in April 2008 he inaugurated a conditional financial transfer program modeled after programs in Brazil and Mexico that provide financial incentives for poor families to keep their children in school. Given Guatemala's large expatriate community in the United States, it is the top remittance recipient in Central America, with inflows serving as a primary source of foreign income equivalent to nearly two-thirds of exports. Economic growth turned negative in 2009 as export demand from US and other Central American markets contracted and foreign investment slowed amid the global recession and economic recovery will probably be negligible in 2010.

Nigeria:



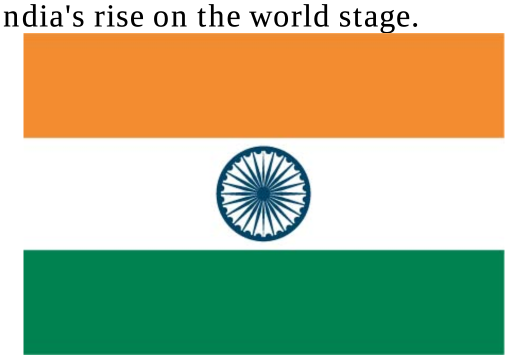
British influence and control over what would become Nigeria and Africa's most populous country grew through the 19th century. A series of constitutions after World War II granted Nigeria greater autonomy; independence came in 1960. Following nearly 16 years of military rule, a new constitution was adopted in 1999, and a peaceful transition to civilian government was completed. The government continues to face the daunting task of reforming a petroleum-based economy, whose revenues have been squandered through corruption and mismanagement, and institutionalizing democracy. In addition, Nigeria continues to experience longstanding ethnic and religious tensions. Although both the 2003 and 2007 presidential elections were marred by significant irregularities and violence, Nigeria is currently experiencing its longest period of civilian rule since independence. The general elections of April 2007 marked the first civilian-to-civilian transfer of power in the country's history.



Oil-rich Nigeria, long hobbled by political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and poor macroeconomic management, has undertaken several reforms over the past decade. Nigeria's former military rulers failed to diversify the economy away from its overdependence on the capital-intensive oil sector, which provides 95% of foreign exchange earnings and about 80% of budgetary revenues. Following the signing of an IMF stand-by agreement in August 2000, Nigeria received a debt-restructuring deal from the Paris Club and a $1 billion credit from the IMF, both contingent on economic reforms. Nigeria pulled out of its IMF program in April 2002, after failing to meet spending and exchange rate targets, making it ineligible for additional debt forgiveness from the Paris Club. Since 2008 the government has begun showing the political will to implement the market-oriented reforms urged by the IMF, such as to modernize the banking system, to curb inflation by blocking excessive wage demands, and to resolve regional disputes over the distribution of earnings from the oil industry. In 2003, the government began deregulating fuel prices, announced the privatization of the country's four oil refineries, and instituted the National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy, a domestically designed and run program modeled on the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility for fiscal and monetary management. In November 2005, Abuja won Paris Club approval for a debt-relief deal that eliminated $18 billion of debt in exchange for $12 billion in payments - a total package worth $30 billion of Nigeria's total $37 billion external debt. The deal requires Nigeria to be subject to stringent IMF reviews. Based largely on increased oil exports and high global crude prices, GDP rose strongly in 2007 and 2008, and less strongly in 2009. President YAR'ADUA has pledged to continue the economic reforms of his predecessor with emphasis on infrastructure improvements. Infrastructure is the main impediment to growth. The government is working toward developing stronger public-private partnerships for electricity and roads.

India:

The Indus Valley civilization, one of the world's oldest, flourished during the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C. and extended into northwestern India. Aryan tribes from the northwest infiltrated onto the Indian subcontinent about 1500 B.C.; their merger with the earlier Dravidian inhabitants created the classical Indian culture. The Maurya Empire of the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. - which reached its zenith under ASHOKA - united much of South Asia. The Golden Age ushered in by the Gupta dynasty (4th to 6th centuries A.D.) saw a flowering of Indian science, art, and culture. Islam spread across the subcontinent over a period of 700 years. In the 10th and 11th centuries, Turks and Afghans invaded India and established the Delhi Sultanate. In the early 16th century, the Emperor BABUR established the Mughal Dynasty which ruled India for more than three centuries. European explorers began establishing footholds in India during the 16th century. By the 19th century, Great Britain had become the dominant political power on the subcontinent. The British Indian Army played a vital role in both World Wars. Nonviolent resistance to British rule, led by Mohandas GANDHI and Jawaharlal NEHRU, eventually brought about independence in 1947. Communal violence led to the subcontinent's bloody partition, which resulted in the creation of two separate states, India and Pakistan. The two countries have fought three wars since independence, the last of which in 1971 resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. India's nuclear weapons tests in 1998 caused Pakistan to conduct its own tests that same year. Despite pressing problems such as significant overpopulation, environmental degradation, extensive poverty, and widespread corruption, rapid economic development is fueling India's rise on the world stage.



India is developing into an open-market economy, yet traces of its past autarkic policies remain. Economic liberalization, including reduced controls on foreign trade and investment, began in the early 1990s and has served to accelerate the country's growth, which has averaged more than 7% since 1997. India's diverse economy encompasses traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of services. Slightly more than half of the work force is in agriculture, but services are the major source of economic growth, accounting for more than half of India's output, with less than one-third of its labor force. India has capitalized on its large educated English-speaking population to become a major exporter of information technology services and software workers. An industrial slowdown early in 2008, followed by the global financial crisis, led annual GDP growth to slow to 6.1% in 2009, still second highest growth in the world among major economies. India escaped the brunt of the global financial crisis because of cautious banking policies and a relatively low dependence on exports for growth. Domestic demand, driven by purchases of consumer durables and automobiles, has re-emerged as a key driver of growth, as exports have fallen since the global crisis started. India's fiscal deficit increased substantially in 2008 due to fuel and fertilizer subsidies, a debt waiver program for farmers, a job guarantee program for rural workers, and stimulus expenditures. The government abandoned its deficit target and allowed the deficit to reach 6.8% of GDP in FY10. The government has expressed a commitment to fiscal stimulus in FY10, and to deficit reduction the following two years. It has increased the pace of privatization of government-owned companies, partly to offset the deficit. India's long term challenges include widespread poverty, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, limited employment opportunities, and insufficient access to basic and higher education. Over the long-term, a growing population and changing demographics will only exacerbate social, economic, and environmental problems.

Texas

MMDR has been involved with medically underserved people in Texas. By aiding in indigent clinics that serve the working poor, assisting individuals with mental and physical handicaps, and aiding those that minister to individuals who are being rehabilitated into society following incarcerations, MMDR continues to see accomplishments in the lives of people in Texas.

Highlights of Our Accomplishments:

Because of the Lord's grace, Mobile Medical Disaster Relief accomplished many exciting things in 2009. In Pemba, Mozambique, we finished the medical clinic there and staffed it with 2 full time doctors and 6 nurses. This clinic was authorized by the Mozambiquan government to care for 80,000 people in the Pemba area who would otherwise not have access to healthcare. We expanded the widow's sewing school in Pemba and increased the sales of the purses made there by 50%.

In Meize, Mozambique, we expanded the medical clinic to include two full clinic days per week to allow for greater access to medical care by the local population. The 'chicken project', a micro finance loan which provided sustainable nutrition to the people of Mieze, was expanded to include a village belonging to the neighboring Maconde tribe. Previously, these villagers had been enemies due to their differences in tribal origin. Now, however, they were enjoying a peaceful existence by sharing the benefits of good nutrition generated by the 'chicken project'

The local governor of Cedeno, Honduras donated the land to us to build a medical clinic there. This clinic will serve some 30,000 people who otherwise have limited access to medical care. We plan to complete this clinic in 2009 and staff it with local physicians and nurses.

The population of Jackson, TN suffered a devastating tornado in 2008 and MMDR was there to provide medical care and other assistance to those who suffered the ravages of this terrible storm.

Throughout the year, MMDR supplied many of our clinics with medicine and medical equipment. Some of these include clinics in Haiti, Honduras, Ukraine, Mozambique, and Guatemala.

Map of our Sphere of Influence:

Biloxi, MS USA Haiti Guatemala Honduras Nigeria Kenya Mozambique Ukraine Israel Iraq India China

Our Future Plans:

Mobile Medical Disaster Relief is committed to the improvement of the lives of the disadvantaged around the world. To this end, we intend to continue to provide medical clinics in areas of the world that have little or no medical infrastructure. In addition to providing medical assistance, we are committed to help with clean water initiatives and micro finance projects in these areas. In areas that suffer natural disasters, we plan to provide "first responder" medical assistance to those without the ability to access the health care system. Next year we plan to expand our commitment to Honduras by expanding our clinic in Cedeno. This city, located in the southwestern part of Honduras, was devastated by Hurricane Mitch and still suffers from the ravages of that disaster. As always, we intend to spread the love of God to those who are ravaged by poverty, disease, and hunger.

Addendum 2010

We have a firm presence in Haiti and since the earthquake on January 12,2010, we have built three clinics in Port-au-Prince and staffed them with physicians and nurses. We have hired Haitian doctors and nurses as well as supplied American health care professionals weekly in the city since the disaster. These clinics are treating approximately three thousand people per week and are supplying critical needs of these suffering people. Since only 4% of the Haitian people have been vaccinated against tetanus, we recently purchased and administered $50,000 of tetanus vaccine hoping to stem the tide of this fatal disease. Last month we received a $5 million grant for hepatic B vaccine and have begun administering it in Haiti as well.

We are presently in the final stages of selecting a prosthetic limb making device to help the some 250,000 Haitian amputees become mobile and help them return to the workforce. These prosthetic limbs cost about $250 apiece depending on the application are customizable to the patient and allow the patient to return to their normal activity quickly. We plan to use the Mercer University designed prosthetic device and will be their representative in Haiti. We plan to institute the “legs for Haiti” program in July of 2010.

Financial Statement For Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Dec 31, 09
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings Accounts	
MMDR Checking Account	35,801.26
MMDR Investment Account	24,832.05
Total Checking/Savings	60,633.31
Other Current Assets	
Undeposited Donations Received	40.00
Total Other Current Assets	40.00
Total Current Assets	60,673.31
Fixed Assets	
Trailer	6,198.86

Accumulated Depreciation	-2,213.93
Total Fixed Assets	3,984.93
Other Assets	
Charitable Contribution (Medications)	362,849.81
Total Other Assets	362,849.81
TOTAL ASSETS	**427,508.05**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	56.00
Other Current Liabilities	538.44
Total Current Liabilities	594.44
Total Liabilities	594.44
Equity	
Unrestricted Retained Earnings)	235,496.36
Net Income	191,417.25
Total Equity	426,913.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**427,508.05**

Our Board of Directors:

Martha Ezell, BSN Professor of Nursing Belmont School of Nursing

Cindy Masters, RN

Jon Christensen, JD former U.S. congressman from Nebraska

Mark Parkey Controller, J. Alexanders

Bob Sircy, Financial Counselor, Raymond James

David Vanderpool, MD, FACS CEO LAVE MD

Laurie Vanderpool, Treasurer MMDR

Our Staff:

David Vanderpool, MD, FACS CEO and Medical Director MMDR

Laurie Vanderpool COO MMDR

David Stallings Vanderpool Overseas Project Director

Linda McLemore Director of Development MMDR

Our Contributors:

The Ezell Foundation

LAVE MD

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Stallings

Dr. and Mrs. Tim Young

Mr. and Mrs. John Chalk

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Gunn

Dr. and Mrs. David Vanderpool

Our Volunteers:

MMDR has been richly blessed by the many individuals who have donated their time in an effort to support our mission. Whether it is collecting supplies, preparing hygiene bags, procuring and organizing medicines, or traveling with us to developing countries, all of the volunteers who have participated in the mission are important.

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