

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

HUMBOLDT GENERAL HOSPITAL and) SHARON McINTYRE, MD.,)	No. 65562
Petitioners,	District Court Case No. CV 19,460
v .	FILED
THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT). COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN)	JUN 1 7 2014
AND FOR THE COUNTY OF) HUMBOLDT, AND THE HONORABLE)	Traciek Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court
MICHAEL R. MONTERO, DISTRICT) JUDGE,)	DEPUTY CLERK
Respondents,) and	
KELLI BARRETT.	
Real Party in Interest.	
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Answer in Opposition to Writ of Mandate

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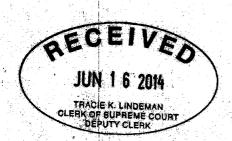


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ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS

Real Party in Interest Kelli Barrett ("Real Party" or "Barrett"), hereby submits her Answer opposing the Petition for writ of mandamus filed by Petitioners Humboldt General Hospital requesting that the Sixth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Department 2, Honorable Michael R. Montero, vacate its Order dated April 8, 2014, denying Petitioners' Motion to Dismiss Real Party's Complaint.

Real Party's Complaint, filed March 4, 2013, alleged two claims, a negligence cause of action and a battery cause of action alleging defendants inserted a foreign device in her body, a non-FDA approved Mirenda IUD, and left this unapproved device in Ms. Barrett's body. Appendix re: Petition for Writ of Mandamus (hereafter "App.") pp 10-15.

The District Court granted Petitioner's Motion to Dismiss as to the first cause of action for negligence, holding that the negligence claim was one for medical malpractice filed without a medical affidavit, but denied Petitioner's Motion to Dismiss as to the second cause of action for battery as Plaintiff was not informed that the device implanted in her body lacked FDA approval, a valid battery claim not requiring a medical affidavit. App. p. 1-7.

Real Party Barrett respectfully requests that this Court enter its Order Denying Petitioner's petition for writ of mandamus in its entirety and for such other relief as the Court deems proper.

Dated: June 12, 2014

DAVIDALIAN & ASSOCIATES

Attorneys for Real Party in Interest

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REAL PARTY'S MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. Introduction

Real Party in Interest Kelli Barrett ("Real Party" or "Barrett") submits the following memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to the Petition for Writ of Mandamus brought by Humboldt General Hospital and Sharon McIntyre, M.D. ("Petitioners.")

By order of the District Court for the Sixth Judicial District, Honorable Michael R. Montero, on April 8, 2014, the District Court denied Petitioners' Motion to Dismiss Barrett's second cause of action for battery, as Real Party alleged that she did not consent to Petitioner's use of a non-FDA approved device. *App. p. 5:6-10; p. 6: 1-7:2.*

Accordingly, Real Party Barrett respectfully requests that this Court enter its Order Denying Petitioner's petition for writ of mandamus in its entirety.

II. Statement of the Case

Real Party Ms. Barrett's Complaint filed March 4, 2012, alleged that Petitioners inserted into Real Party Barrett's body a Mirenda intrauterine device "IUD" that was a device purchased in violation of federal law (Food and Drug Administration) and which lacked FDA approval for medical use. *App. p. 13:18-25*. The Complaint averred claims for negligence and battery. *App. pp. 10-15*. The Complaint claim for battery alleged that Petitioners' actions constituted battery since Real Party did not consent to implantation of an IUD lacking FDA approval. *App. p. 13:18-25*.

On June 3, 2013, Petitioners moved to dismiss Real Party's Complaint pursuant to NRS 41A. 100, alleging that Barrett's Complaint failed to include a

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medical affidavit under NRS 41A.071 and that Real Party consented to insertion of the IUD. App. 22:26 - 23:16.

On April 8, 2014, the District Court denied Petitioners' Motion to Dismiss Barrett's claim for battery, as Real Party alleged that she did not consent to Petitioner's use of a non-FDA approved device. *App. p. 5:6-10; p. 6: 1-7:2.*

III. ARGUMENT

A. Mandate, an extraordinary remedy, is unwarranted in this case

The District Court correctly determined that Real Party Barrett did not consent to Petitioner's use of a non-FDA approved Mirenda IUD in Ms. Barrett's body and that this battery claim was not subject to a medical expert affidavit such as a medical negligence claim. *App. pp. 06:1-19*.

Petitioners, argue without any evidence in the record, that Real Party Barrett "consented" to implantation of a non-FDA approved device. Yet, Petitioners actually concede in their Petition that Real Party's claim is a battery claim:

"Accordingly, but for the use and implanting of the Mirenda IUD, [Real Party]'s 'battery' claim would be non-existent..." Petition for Writ of Mandamus, Memorandum of Points and Authorities at p. 9:12-14.

Clearly, extraordinary writ relief is within the sole discretion of this Court. Walter v. Eight Judicial District Court, 127 Nev. Adv. Rep. 66, 263 P.3d 231, 233 (2011).

However, Petitioner's argument that the District Court's decision that Real Party's battery claim did not require a medical affidavit is "arbitrary and capricious" is without merit.

Mountainview Hospital v. Eight Judicial District Court, 128 Nev. Adv. Rep. 17 (2012) involved a medical malpractice claim that was dismissed for lack of compliance with NRS 41A.071. This Court determined that satisfaction of the affidavit requirement in NRS 41A.071 for a medical malpractice cause of action warranted exercise of the Court's discretion in that case. Mountainview Hospital, supra.

Here, Petitioner also admits that "[o]f course, a battery claim may arise out of different facts and circumstances, even in a hospital setting." *Petition, Memo. of Points and Authorities, FN 9*, p. 8:27-28. In conceding that battery claims exist outside the confines of the medical malpractice affidavit statute, Petitioners effectively admit that there is no basis for grant of this Petition.

B. Ms. Barrett's claim for battery is actionable.

Petitioners admit that Real Party's battery claim is based on use and implant of a non-FDA approved IUD. Petition, Memo. of Points and Authorities at p. 9:12-14.

A claim for battery requires a showing the "actor (1) intended to cause harmful or offensive contact, and (2) such contact did occur." Burns v. Mayer 175 F. Supp. 2d 1259; 2001 U.S. Dist. Lexis 20370 (2001).

Real Party's reliance on *Bronneke v. Rutherford*, 120 Nev. 230, 89 P.3d. 40 (2004) is misplaced. In *Bronneke*, a stroke victim sued a chiropractor for negligence after injury following a chiropractic adjustment. *Bronneke at 231*. The *Bronneke* Court determined that the physician's professional standard (requiring adherence to NRS 41A 100(1) (1979)) was required in a suit for negligence against a chiropractor. *Bronneke at p. 238*.

Here, Petitioners even admit that not every "medical battery claim" is subject to expert affidavit requirements of an associated medical negligence claim. See Petition, Memo. of P& A at p. 8:8-12 and FN9 at p. 8:27-28 ("Of course, a battery claim may arise out of different facts and circumstances, even in a hospital setting.")

The District Court correctly point out that Real Parties assumed, without support, Real Party's battery claim was subject to an expert affidavit requirement. App. p. 6:5-8.

Accordingly, the Petition should be denied in its entirety.

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IV. CONCLUSION

The District Court properly concluded that based on the actual allegations of the Complaint, Real Party Barrett's battery claim presented a viable claim for damages. Petitioners have not presented any legitimate legal basis for grant of the extraordinary relief of writ of mandamus.

Accordingly, Real Party respectfully requests that the Court enter its Order denying Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Mandamus in its entirety.

IV. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that I have read this Answer and Opposition to writ for mandamus, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this Answer and opposition to writ complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, including NRAP 28(e) requiring every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record be supported by a reference to the page of the Appendix where the matter to be relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

I also certify, pursuant to $NRAP\ 28.2(a)(4)$, that the foregoing complies with the formatting requirements of $NRAP\ Rule\ 32(a)(4)$ -(6) and the type-volume limitations of $Rule\ 32(a)(7)(A)(ii)$, in that it contains 1357 words.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: June 12, 2014

DAVID ALLEN, Esq.

DAVID ALLEN & ASSOCIATES Attorneys for Real Party in Interest

KELLIBARRETI

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of DAVID ALLEN & ASSOCIATES and that on this date I caused to be served a true and correct copy of the document described herein by the method indicated below, and addressed to the following:

DOCUMENT SERVED: ANSWER IN OPPOSITION TO WRIT OF MANDATE

Person(s) Served:	
Mark J. Lenz, Esq. Margo Pescevich, Esq. Pescevich & Fenner 499 West Plumb Lane, Ste 210 Reno, NV 89509	Hand Delivered x US Mail Overnight Mail Facsimile
Hon. Michael R. Montero Sixth Judicial District Court Department II 50 W. Fifth Street Winnemucca, NV 89445	Hand Delivered x US Mail Overnight Mail Facsimile
Dated: June / 2014	Anita Estioko