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THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2011 AT 12:03 P.M.

THE MARSHAL: Please remain seated and in order.

Department X is now in session. The Honorable Jessie Walsh,

Judge, presiding. Thank you.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Thank you, members of the jury for returning early today; we appreciate that. Will Counsel stipulate to the presence of the jury?

MR. WALL: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, since it's a new, day let's re-swear the Doctor, please. Please stand and raise your right hand.

PATRICK SHAWN MCNULTY, PLAINTIFF'S WITNESS, SWORN

THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated and state and spell your name for the record.

16 THE WITNESS: Patrick Shawn McNulty. Patrick,

17 P-A-T-R-I-C-K, Shawn, S-H-A-W-N, McNulty, M-C-N-U-L-T-Y.

THE COURT: Very well. Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you ready?

21 CROSS-EXAMINATION CONTINUED

22 BY MR. ROGERS:

Q Good afternoon, Doctor.

A Good afternoon.

Q All right. The neck condition that you diagnosed

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1	the Plaintiff with is something that can be caused by
2	something other than just a single traumatic event, correct?
3	A Yes.
4	Q It can be caused by something other than a car
5	accident?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And the conditions that you observed on the MRI, you
8	can't date them, if I understand you correctly?
9	A I cannot tell you when they actually occurred.
10	Q Okay. Now, you first saw the Plaintiff a year after
11	the accident
12	A Yes.
13	Q in April of '06?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And you don't know anything about the car accident
16	other than what he told you, right?
17	A It was just simply he said he had a car accident and
18	that's when he his problems started.
19	Q Okay. But did you discuss with him whether he was
20	able to drive from the scene of the accident?
21	A No, I really didn't go into the other into the
22	other details. No, I did not discuss that.
23	Q Okay. Do you know anything about the folks in Jenny
24	Rish's car?
25	MR. EGLET: Objection; relevance.

3 MR. EGLET: May we approach, Your Honor? 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 [Begin Bench Conference] 6 MR. EGLET: We've already been down this road. 7 anybody was injured or not in Jenny Rish's car or their 8 condition is not relevant. He's already tried this with, I 9 think, Dr. Rosler and the objection was sustained. 10 same thing, Your Honor, it's not relevant. 11 MR. ROGERS: I'm not sure how it is not relevant. 12 this something that there's an order? 13 MR. EGLET: It doesn't matter whether it's order --14 MR. WALL: What would be the relevance other than some 15 argument of minor impact. 16 MR. EGLET: Yeah, the fact --17 MR. WALL: Whether Jenny Rish received --18 MR. ROGERS: The relevance is that if one of them were 19 injured or were not, that would be relevant or probative to 20 whether the others were injured. 21 MR EGLET: No, no it's not. No it's not. That's the 22 whole point.

What's the relevance, Mr. Rogers?

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THE COURT:

[End Bench Conference]

THE COURT:

MR. ROGERS:

Well --

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Sustain the objection.

BY	MR.	ROGERS .
HY	MIK	ROUERRS:

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- Q Your causation opinion then is not based on any particularized facts about the acc. It's based on a history that the patient gave you?
- A Well, the simple answer is it's based on several things, and the history is a very important part of it.
- Q All right. Now, has anyone in the medical field published on the reliability of determining cause based on the patient's word?
- A I would imagine so. I'm not aware of detailed articles.
- Q So you're not aware of any such publications that have been subjected to peer review?
  - A Well, that would be -- the answer is no.
- Q And you agree that peer review is something that doctors rely on, that's what establishes -- well, reliability in science?
- A I would say that peer review in general definitely helps to make that, but like any process, it's still subject to some variability. A peer review is, I would say, the accepted best venue to look at an article, read it, decide if it's pertinent. If it comes from a good peer review journal then that's more important.
- Q Okay. Now, on the subject of peer review, you're a member of NASS, right?

## AVTranz

1	A That and others, yes.
2	Q Okay. Yesterday there was a discussion with Dr.
3	Fish regarding discography. You agree that there are concerns
4	in the medical community about the reliability of provocative
5	cervical discography?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And you, yourself, don't do provocative cervical
8	discography?
9	A I myself have done and can do provocative cervical
10	discography, but I prefer not to use that as my first line of
11	diagnostic tests.
12	Q Okay. And in your view, an analgesic is a more
13	reliable indicator of a good surgical outcome than a
14	provocative discograph?
15	A Well, first of all, that are you saying analgesic
16	discogram or just
17	Q Yes.
18	A analgesic?
19	Q Yes.
20	A Because technically I did not perform an analgesic
21	discogram in this gentleman.
22	Q No, no one did, that's understood.
23	A So technically I would agree very much so with the

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simple statement that in general I much prefer using analgesic

structural blocks to determine the pain status of a particular

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1	structure than a provocative block.
2	Q Okay. So if Dr. Fish testified that cervical
3	discography isn't always reliable you wouldn't disagree with
4	that?
5	A I would not.
6	Q Now, another topic that was broached yesterday was
7	whether a doctor expects his patients to follow his advice.
8	Do you expect your patients to follow your advice?
9	A The simple answer is no.
LO	Q Okay. And in this case you've testified that the
L1	Plaintiff did not follow your advice, I think it was sometime
L2	shortly after you first met him, in November I believe,
L3	recommending surgery?
L <b>4</b>	A Yes, he chose not to at that time.
L5	Q And you further testified that by not following your
6	advice he may have developed a neuropathic pain?
L <b>7</b>	A I think precisely what I said is because of the
-8	extended delay in treatment between known event, starting of
9	symptoms and definitive surgery being delayed approximately
0 20	four years, that would put him at a higher risk for
21	neuropathic pain.
22	Q All right. When the Plaintiff first presented to
23	you, you weren't aware that there was a personal injury
4	lawsuit going on; is that right?
25	A I made this comment, there are no medical/legal

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1	issues, so again, I think I testified as to why I made that
2	comment.
3	Q And when Britt Hill, the physician's assistant at
4	Southwest Medical referred the Plaintiff to you, he didn't
5	mention anything about a trauma or a car accident?
6	A I had no conversation with Britt Hill.
7	Q Okay.
8	A I mean, there really isn't a venue for any patient
9	with Britt Hill
10	Q When the Plaintiffs presented to you, this is
11	initial visit if you want, you can pull that up, it's
12	Exhibit 2, Page or 22, Page 5. You had a discussion with
13	him at that very first visit of a potential surgical
14	intervention.
15	A Okay. I'm ready.
16	Q Do you have the records in front of you?
17	A I've got my copy as well.
18	Q Okay. You may refer to either one.
19	A Okay. I'm ready.
20	Q Okay. Is that correct?
21	A Let's see, I basically if we go down to
22	recommendations and opinions, what I stated is that there
23	would be injections that could be done to help identify the
24	pain generators or define the problem, but then I also stated
25	I really didn't expect them to do much for long term. And

Plaintiff
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neck pain

1	then we go and then I discuss basically referring him for
2	injections.
3	Q Right. And in that paragraph that you're reading
4	from you wrote that he would most likely require some type of
5	surgical intervention.
6	A Yes.
7	Q Okay. And at that point you referred the Plaintiff
8 .	back to Southwest Medical Associates for spine injections?
9	A Yes.
LO	Q And then you didn't see him again for roughly 16
11	months?
12	A I I know there was
L3	Q No need to count it out, the date that I have of you
L4	return is September of 2007?
L5	A Correct, yes.
١6	Q Okay. Now, if the Plaintiff did not have neck pain
L7	for a period of roughly four-and-a-half to five months
8	following the date of the incident does that, in your opinion,
9	decrease the likelihood in any way that the car accident
20	caused trauma?
21	A Yes.
22	Q When the Plaintiff returned to you in September
23	2007, you discussed ordering that epidural that you did
24	shortly thereafter. Do you remember that?
25	A I think I authorized with me doing it, yes.

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1	Q Okay. And the idea of getting that epidural done
2	was to identify the pain generator and then make a future
3	treatment decision based on it, right?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Now, are you aware that before the epidural was
6	performed, that the Plaintiff was sent back to Southwest
7	Medical Associates for an operative clearance?
8	A Before my epidural?
9	Q Yes.
10	A I wasn't aware of that, no.
11	Q Okay. Can you pull up it's Exhibit 18, Page 112
12	and it's down on the bottom of the page in that section
13	entitled, "Addendum" right below there you go. And on this
14	date it reads that the Plaintiff presented for preoperative
15	screening.
16	A Can you show me the I'm sorry, is that the date
17	that's correct, 10/9/07?
18	Q Yes.
19	A Okay.
20	Q And that was before you did the epidural injection,
21	right?
22	A Well, let's see. Yes.
23	Q So he was cleared for this surgery before the
24	injection was done that would have determined where the pain
25	was coming from?

1	A Yes.
2	Q Okay.
3	A To be quite honest, I don't know why he was. He's a
4	healthy guy normally I wouldn't send him for that. These are
5	just simple injections, I don't really consider these surgery.
6	They're procedures, but they're not really any major surgery.
7	Q And then you did the epidural, if you would, Exhibit
8	25, Page 18. And I want to focus on your pre- and post-
9	operative diagnosis.
10	A Okay.
11	Q I want you to go to the end of the top page where it
12	says pre-operative diagnosis and post-operative diagnosis and
13	the diagnoses, when you performed that epidural, were
14	degenerative conditions at C-3/4 and C-4/5.
15	A Yes.
16	Q All right. Not traumatic, but degenerative?
17	A Correct.
18	Q All right. Now, after you performed the injections
19	you recommended surgery and then the Plaintiff left your
20	treatment and went to Dr. Grover for awhile. Do you remember
21	that?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And then he returned to you roughly a year later in

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November of 2008?

Yes.

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1	Q Or at the end of 2008. And then just to get the	
2	chronology straight, you performed another epidural and then	
3	the surgery was done in March of 2009?	
4	A Yes.	
5	Q And this surgery was an elective procedure, correct?	
6	A Yes.	
7	Q There were no complications in the surgery?	
8	A No.	
9	Q And in the follow up that you had with the Plaintiff	
10	following the surgery, you reported that he was improved and	
11	that he could go back to his regular routine?	
12	A Yes.	
13	Q Now, I want to discuss the arm symptoms that the	
14	Plaintiff has complained of. In your opinion, those symptoms	
15	weren't coming from the discs; is that correct?	
16	A I think we need to be a little more specific.	
17	Q We're talking about and if you could go to that	
18	first pain diagram, I believe it's Exhibit 22, Page 3.	
19	A And part of being more specific is at what time?	
20	Q Sure. Now, this is his initial presentation to you,	
21	so April of 2006.	
22	A Uh-huh.	
23	Q These arm symptoms	
24	A Yes.	
25	Q those weren't coming from the cervical spine; is	

A Well, to be quite honest, the simple answer is I don't know, but as we discussed throughout the lineage of chart notes, I basically made the point that as far as his imaging, the mechanical compression that potentially could be symptomatic did not follow that pattern.

Q Right. That was the C-4 nerve root and that wouldn't have caused the pain down the arms that you see there?

A Typically -- in and of itself, as far as a compressive methodology. There's other scenarios that could be explaining it, but as far as the concept of something mechanically pinching a nerve, the imaging showed that that was the C-4 nerve at the left C-3/4 nerve foramen of the exit hole and that would not be consistent with that pain diagram.

Q Okay. And that condition at C-4, that was either congenital or degenerative; is that right? Meaning it was there from birth or it was degenerative process, like facet tropism?

A Well, they can call it tropism, I mean, I would simply state it was a bone spur coming off of a set joint.

Q Okay.

A And then typical bone spurs are considered a timerelated or degenerative condition.

Q Okay. Like arthritis?

## **AVTranz**

a bone spur,
that would not
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er surgeon, is
extremity,
the carpal

1	A Arthritis, you can have juvenile arthritis, so
2	that's arthritis in kids, but in general I say time-related or
3	degenerative.
4	Q Okay. But that condition wasn't being caused the
5	condition seen on the pain diagram wasn't being caused
6	A As far as the mechanical pinching from a bone spur,
7	potentially affecting the C-4 nerve root, again that would not
8	explain that left arm pain diagram.
9	Q Right. Now, after the surgery you referred the
10	Plaintiff to a shoulder surgeon.
11	A I'm sorry?
12	Q You referred the Plaintiff to a shoulder surgeon, is
13	that Dr. Taylor?
14	A No, he's not a shoulder, he's a upper extremity,
1,5	actually he's elbow down.
16	Q Okay. And was he the one then who did the carpal
۱7	tunnel workup?
18	A That was me actually.
L9	Q Okay.
20	A I I mean, is it okay if I briefly summarize or
21	Q Well, yeah, as I understand it, an EMG, a nerve
22	conduction study was done and there was some positive
23	findings?
24	A Right. The simple scenario was he still had these
25	arm symptoms, which had gotten better, then come back,

repeated the imaging, it didn't show an obvious structural
cause to explain it and I thought to briefly recall, because
there's a -- always a potential that maybe another disc could
be causing troubles, that's why I particularly mention in my
chart notes C-6, which would be potentially attributed to the
C-5/6 disc, which is the level that's below the fusion. So I

got the appropriate studies; ruled that out.

So I said okay, well what's going on? So then I ordered the EMG nerve conduction studies and that came back showing issues with the median nerve and the ulnar nerve. And then once I saw those studies I said well, if there's a potential procedure or something needs to be done about that, then see Dr. Taylor because that's his subspecialty.

Q Okay. This surgery that you performed, there was a discussion about the success rates of it, but I wasn't clear on what the success rate is. In this case you have the two-level cervical fusion, what is the success rate?

A Well, the simple answer is it depends. In general, if someone is having a two-level cervical fusion and is within a reasonable time frame, and the patient doesn't have any major contributing issues and failed reasonably conservative measures, I would say that success rate is probably about 85 to 90 percent.

Q Okay. Now, let's turn to the discussion at -- near the conclusion of your testimony the other day about the

## AVTranz

if potentially he had set pain that was coming from the levels 11 below his fusion and then I never saw him after that. Back --12 let me see just briefly -- just so I can be clear with it. 13

Yes, that's correct?

Yes, that's correct.

the Plaintiff, when was it in March 2010?

Okay. Now isn't it fair to say that before you Q would recommend a spinal cord stimulator on a patient that there are tests that you would want to perform?

it appears, by my note, the last time I saw him was March

spinal cord stimulator. There are no recommendations in your

And I believe your testimony was that you last saw

Let me just look. While, I'm looking, I mean,

management to consider having some medial branch blocks to see

records for such a future treatment; is that right?

briefly, I last saw the Plaintiff and sent him to pain

Α Yes.

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23rd, 2010.

Yes.

You would want to rule out any unrelated causes of problems like this carpal tunnel issue?

Α Yes.

You'd want to rule out whether the hardware that was installed in the cervical fusion that you did might be causing pain?

A Yes.

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MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, I have a question I'd like to ask, but I'd like to approach.

THE COURT: Very well.

[Begin Bench Conference]

MR. ROGERS: A standard part of the pre-surgical clearance for a spinal cord stimulator is a psychological clearance. I'm not sure if you'll allow me to ask that question?

MR. EGLET: That is not a standard. That is an option, depending on the patient, and there has been no indication in any of the records that he -- if they were going to do a psychological clearance before a spinal cord stimulator, they'd do a psychological clearance before they did the cervical surgery on this gentleman. There was no request for psychological clearance because there's no issues of psychology or secondary gain or issues like that in this case.

So it is not -- it is incorrect to say it is standard procedure to have a psychological clearance before spinal cord stimulator. That is up to the surgeon and is only if he sees indication that he might -- he thinks there might be issues of secondary gain or somatoform disorder or some -- or something to that issue, which there has been none in this case and this Court has ruled as not appropriate. So it's not an appropriate question.

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	MR. WALL: Right. And they did it way back when, before
i	his first injection, and he cleared everything and then got
	moved on to treatment.

MR. ROGERS: Oh, no, no, they -- that's not accurate actually.

THE COURT: Did --

MR. ROGERS: He didn't --

THE COURT: -- you name any witnesses? Did you name any psychiatrists --

MR. ROGERS: No.

THE COURT: -- psychologists or anybody like that --

MR. ROGERS: No, and that's not --

THE COURT: -- during the discovery process?

MR. ROGERS: No, and that's not actually the purpose of this question. The question is this, the Plaintiff has presented a claim for a spinal cord stimulator and the point of these questions isn't to say that the Plaintiff has a secondary gain or a malingering problem, but rather that there are criteria that must be met before the Plaintiff is actually considered a candidate for the procedure that the Plaintiff now wishes to board for damages. I want to get a list of all of those criteria.

MR. EGLET: A psychological clearance is not a criteria that the Plaintiff must meet. Psychological issues have been specifically excluded in a motion in limine in this case.

## AVTranz

There are no psychological issues in this case.

The only reason to do this is to suggest, just like he suggest he threw out his doctors by saying that there's no injury, there's nothing, that this is all -- you know, the only suggest -- any of that, is that oh, this just must be in Mr. Simao's head. So the only reason to ask that question is just to make that suggestion. It is -- there is no foundation that a psychological clearance is a requirements for a spinal cord stimulator and that is not the case. That is absolutely case.

MR. ROGERS: The question would really bring the foundation, that's the reason I approached. You know, I don't want to get in any trouble here. I just want to know whether I can ask him about all the foundation.

THE COURT: Seems like an attempt to get around a previous pretrial ruling, to me. I'll sustain the objection.

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

[End Bench Conference]

# BY MR. ROGERS:

Q Okay. These criteria that we've been discussing that would be -- need to be met before you could recommend this future procedure, they haven't been met; is that right?

A I think we just briefly -- what did you talk about, we talked about hardware and --

Q Things like ruling out potential unrelated causes

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and all that stuff.

I just want to make sure nothing else is wrong. So I would hypothetically repeat the MRI, repeat the CT, take the x-rays, talk to the patient, examine the patient, and all that would be a pertinent part to getting to the point of deciding that the patient has a high likelihood of neuropathic pain and considering a spinal cord stimulator trial.

Q Okay. Because it's possible that it isn't neuropathic pain, it could be related to the hardware, for example?

MR. EGLET: Objection, Your Honor, speculation, possibility.

THE COURT: Sustained. Ask you to rephrase the question.

MR. ROGERS: Sure.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q The point of these ruling out tests that you've just describe to the jury is that you need to rule out whether there is an alternate problem that wouldn't be necessarily repaired by a stimulator?

A Correct. Yes.

Q Now, Doctor, yesterday there was a discussion about the testimony history of a doctor. I don't broach this topic with you to be insensitive, but I want to touch on it since that issue has been raised. You testified under oath, whether

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1	it be in trial or in deposition, somewhere around 100 times;
2	is that right?
3	MR. EGLET: May we approach, Your Honor?
4	THE COURT: Sure.
5	THE WITNESS: So I'm to wait?
6	THE COURT: Yes, please.
7	[Begin Bench Conference]
8	MR. EGLET: If he has a deposition of prior testimony of
9	this Doctor that he wants to impeach with him, or show that
10	he's testified inconsistently with, that's fine, but just to
11	throw out there this what he's asking for is an opinion out
12	of a treating physician that oh, well sometimes doctors
13	testify differently at different depositions, you know,
14	without having any foundation for it, without having an
15	example of another deposition where that has occurred is
16	improper. There's no foundation for that.
17	MR. WALL: Excuse me, trial doctors, like in the opening,
18	this is medical buildup.
19	MR. EGLET: You know yeah, this is medical buildup.
20	It's this is like a trial doctor, like the slide he put up
21	there.
22	MR. WALL: You sustained the objection during the opening
23	of referring to him as a trial doctor, because it really
24	reflects medical buildup, which was kept out.
25	MR. EGLET: Okay. And there's no foundation for this

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1 I mean, I'm not sure exactly where he's going. I think I have 2 a good idea, but just to throw out there, you testified in 3 hundreds of other cases and blah, blah, blah, what does that 4 have to do? If he's got a deposition where he wants to show 5 that the Doctor testified inconsistently in some other case, 6 that's fine, but just to throw this out there without any 7 foundation for it, without having the Doctor to have a 8 deposition to be able to confirm one way or the other when 9 that happened, that's inappropriate. He -- you know, we had -10 - we have ten specific prior depositions on different -- Dr.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers, do you have any deposition testimony?

Fish is totally different.

MR. ROGERS: Not unrelated to this case. The reason I bring it up is, you'll recall yesterday, what happened was Plaintiff brought forward, in a very in guess emphatic way, a long list of depositions in which Dr. Fish testified and he read through each one of them and made quite a display of a long history and I objected and the objection was overruled. There had been no foundation laid that any of them would be used for impeachment. The point was to get across that this is a guy who's testified many times.

And then after reciting about nine or ten cases in which Dr. Fish had testified, the Plaintiff proceeded to use only two for impeachment and that was --

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1	MR. EGLET: Well, I'm not finished with my cross-
2	examination. I'll be using all of them, Counsel.
3	THE COURT: We ran out of time, I thought.
4	MR. EGLET: Yeah, I'll be using all of them, Counsel.
5	But the point is, it's first of all, to suggest that there
6	was no foundation that we were going to use these depositions
7	as impeachment is absolutely incorrect. On the day of Dr.
8	Fish's deposition, Mr. Wall attached every one of these
9	depositions as an exhibit and specifically said on the record
10	that these will be used for impeachment purposes. So they
11	were on notice from day one and they haven't done that with
12	this Doctor.
13	And also, this is a treating physician, not an
14	expert, like Dr. Fish. It's a different situation and there's
<b>1</b> 5	no foundation. He can't just say well, you know, what about
16	have you had cases in the past? There's no foundation for
17	it. It's just he's shooting excuse me, you know, he's
18	shooting at ducks in the dark. There's nothing
19	MR. WALL: My question is, where is he going?
20	MR. EGLET: Yeah, where is he going with this?
21	MR. WALL: After he says, you testified a lot, what is
22	MR. EGLET: Yeah, what's your offer of proof here?
23	MR. ROGERS: I'll wait until my turn.
24	THE COURT: Well, what I recall is I wasn't at the
25	deposition, of course, but what I recall is that you objected

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1	when Mr. Eglet proceeded to ask that those depositions be
2	marked. I think we had a sidebar and I think at the sidebar,
3	if memory serves me, you disclosed that your intent was to use
4	the deposition transcript testimony to impeach the witness.
5	MR. EGLET: Correct.
6	THE COURT: That's what I recall. Is that what you
7	recall?
8	MR. EGLET: Yes. Yes, and that's how they were disclosed
9	at the time of the deposition. That's exactly what they
10	have been on notice of this. They have not identified,
11	presented any deposition transcripts other than the deposition
12	in this case of Dr. McNulty. So they don't get to start
13	acting asking about hypothetical depositions or how many
14	times his you know, in other depositions where he's been
15	deposed where he hypothetically may have said something
16	different. He's asking this doctor to speculate without
17	refreshing his memory, we don't have the deposition here, it's
18	entirely improper.
19	MR. ROGERS: Just to make my record on this, actually
20	there is notice, because Dr. McNulty attached his testimony
21	to
22	THE COURT: There's no what? I'm sorry.
23	MR. ROGERS: Notice, because
24	THE COURT: There's no notice?
25	MR. ROGERS: There is notice and foundation, because Dr.

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1	McNulty attached his testimony history to his deposition.
2	MR. EGLET: They have to provide the depositions. They
3	have to put us on notice that these are the the rule is
4	clear. Any depositions you intend to use for impeachment
5	purpose must be identified and produced to the other side.
6	The fact that Dr. McNulty complied with the rule and set forth
7	these are the cases he's given deposition testimony, in fact,
8	does not relieve them of their burden of identifying what
9	depositions they intend to use for impeachment purposes. They
10	did not do that.
11	MR. WALL: My question is, where's he going next? Is he
12	just going to throw out there, you testify a lot? Where's he
13	going next?
14	MR. EGLET: Yeah, you've testified a lot. That becomes
15	the issue of a trial doctor, which and that's medical
16	buildup. So there's two bases for the objection.
17	THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
18	[End Bench Conference]
19	BY MR. ROGERS:
20	Q Okay, Doctor, let's move next then, how much do you
21	charge per hour for your medical legal work?
22	A I think it's 1250.
23	Q Meaning 1,250?
24	A \$1,250 per hour.
25	MR. ROGERS: All right. Let me look through my notes

1	here. I may be done. I am. Thank you.
2	THE COURT: Okay. Redirect?
3	MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. EGLET:
6	Q Doctor, Mr. Rogers asked you at the beginning of
7	your cross-examination today about whether, when you give a
8	causation opinion, it is based on what the patient has told
9	you. In other words, the patient history. And I believe you
10	testified that you your testimony was well, it's based on a
11	number of things and the patient's history is one of the
12	important factors, correct?
13	A Yes.
14	Q What other things is it based upon?
<b>1</b> 5	A Well, it's based on patient history, as we stated,
16	but as well as diagnostic information, such as MRIs, CAT
17	scans, MRI I'm sorry, plain x-rays, examining the patient.
18	Q Okay. So it's not just the patient history, it's
19	the whole picture put together
20	A Yes.
21	Q is that a fair statement?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Okay. Now, you also testified that on cross that
24	you preferred not to use provocative cervical discography, but
25	you have done it in the past, correct?

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               There are cases where it is appropriate?
          Q
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               Yes.
          Α
                      Did you find any fault in -- or -- in Dr.
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          0
               Okay.
     Grover ordering and Dr. Rosler performing a cervical
5
6
     discography in this particular case?
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          Α
               No.
               Okay. Did you review the discography report?
8
9
               Yes.
10
               Did it appear from the report that the discography
11
     was performed properly?
12
          A
                Yes.
                Did it appear from the report that there was any
13
     complications from the discography?
14
15
          Α
               No.
                       Did it appear from the report that the
16
17
     discography was positive at -- for disc disruption at C-3/4
18
     and C-4/5?
19
                I would simply answer that, it was positive for
20
     concordant pain at C-3/4 and C-4/5.
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          Q
                Which is a positive discography, correct?
22
                Correct.
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Yes.

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MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, this is leading.

THE COURT: It is. Sustained.

1	BY MR. EGLET:
2	Q Is that a positive discography?
3	A Yes.
4	Q Okay. Now, Counsel asked you the question, well
5	this surgery is elective. Do you recall that question?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Okay. Isn't all surgery of this type, where it's
8	well, strike that.
9	When you have a patient like Mr. Simao who is
10	complaining of significant pain from which has been
11	confirmed to be from particular discs through the diagnostic
12	studies you perform in their neck, whether they have surgery
13	or not, is that always the decision of the patient?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Okay. Is it basically whether they can continue to
16	live with the pain or whether they can't continue to live with
17	the pain?
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someone who has a severe traumatic injury where everything is

unstable, but that patient not -- may not be quadriplegic, but

Okay. So in all of these disc type injuries that

Well, just to be complete there's also a scenario of

we're talking about, unless you have a severe cord compression

where you may have a risk of para- -- quadriplegic or

paraplegic issues, it's an elective procedure?

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1	again it's yes, it's the same basic scenario there, risk
2	for quadriplegia.
3	Q So is it a fair statement that whenever a patient is
4	has surgery on a painful disc, that the surgery is
5	elective?
6	A In this type of particular scenario where it's
7	discography and not a severe traumatic, unstable injury, yes.
8	Q Okay. Does that make the fact that it's elective
9	I mean, sometimes I think when people hear the word well,
10	it's elective surgery, when I think of elective surgery the
11	first thing I think of is plastic surgery, you know, somebody
12	getting their nose fixed or breast implants or liposuction.
13	We're not talking about that type of elective surgery are we?
14	A No.
15	Q Okay. And the fact that it's an elective surgery,
16	that doesn't make it any less appropriate, does it?
17	A No.
18	Q Okay.
19	MR. EGLET: Now, could you bring up that pain diagram,
20	please, that they brought up earlier that you filled out at
21	Dr. McNulty's I think it was the April '06 visit.
22	MR. ROGERS: It was Page 3, Exhibit 22.
23	BY MR. EGLET:
24	Q Okay. Now, Mr. Rogers talked to you about this pain
25	diagram on cross-examination and he talked to you about the

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Q

Okay.

1	fact that the where Mr. Simao documented on the pain
2	diagram the pain going all the way down in his left upper
3	extremity that that would not be consistent with a C-3/4 or
4	C-3/5 nerve impingement-type situation; is that correct?
5	A Well, technically we just talked about C-3/4.
6	Q Well, C-3/4, that would not be consistent with that;
7	is that correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q What about C-4/5?
10	A No.
11	Q Now, has anybody in this case, including yourself,
12	diagnosed Mr. Simao, with respect to his disc injuries, with a
13	structural nerve impingement from one of these discs?
14	A No.
15	Q Okay. Are there other things from a disc injury
16	which can cause radicular symptoms?
17	A Yes.
18	Q And what are those other things?
19	A Well, there's an entity known as radiculitis, which
20	means the nerve is irritated, like appendicitis, your appendix
21	is inflamed and irritated, it's the same basic term. And the

# AVTranz

scenario is that you have local inflammatory caustic

substances being generated from the disc that are locally

causing an inflammation and irritation of nerves going by it.

And that can cause radiculitis?

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ı	A Yes.
2	Q Okay. Now, Dr. Rosler the other day talked about
3	the fact that with disc disruption when there's a tear to the
4	disk, that there can be chemicals leaked from the discs which
5	can irritate the nerves; is that correct? Do you agree with
6	that?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Okay. And that he indicated that that is kind of
9	the classic difference sometimes between the radicular
10	symptoms that you see from a frank herniated or protruded disk
11	that's pinching a nerve as opposed to disc disruption, where
12	you get to the chemical leak irritating the nerve.
13	A Yes.
14	Q Okay. And when you get that chemical when it
15	irritates the nerves, does that radiculitis necessarily follow
16	a particular dermatone pattern?
17	A It can be more variable.
18	Q And what do you mean by it can be more variable?
19	A Well, it's not in classic presentation, like
20	classically a C-5/6 disc herniation affects C-6, but the other
21	important thing to keep in mind is that when they say, "Oh, C-
22	6 is radiating down to the thumb, " that technically only
23	applies to 85 percent of the people even without the issue of

chemical radiculitis versus compressive radiculopathy, just

because people aren't all wired the same. A C-5/6 disc

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1	herniation affecting a C-6 nerve root can actually vary in
2	different people.
3	Q Okay. So it can vary, it's not always the same.
4	A Yeah.
5	Q And with respect to back to this disc tears, the
6	annular tears, where we have the leak the chemical leaking
7	and irritation, can those be more diffused, in other words,
8	spread out and not follow a particular nerve pattern?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Okay. And the pain diagram you see here, assuming
11	he has a tear, tears in those disk [sic] and they're having
12	this chemical leaks and this irritation, could that explain
13	the pain the radiculitis symptoms that he's documented here
14	on this pain diagram?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Okay. Now, with this type of ridiculer or you
17	call it I guess you differentiate that as radiculitis
18	versus ridiculer pain; is that correct?
19	A I use the term radiculopathy versus radiculitis.
20	Q Radiculopathy. And radiculopathy is when you have a
21	specific impingement or compression on a nerve and that's
22	causing radiculopathy?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And radiculitis is when you have more of this
25	chemical irritation where you can have this diffused pattern;

ìs	that	right?
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A Yes.

Q Okay. With the radiculitis issue, when you have a torn disc and this chemical nerve irritation, can that radiculitis wax and wane?

- A Yes.
- Q What does that mean to wax and wane?

A Well, the very nature of pain, it can be variable day-to-day. A human being is not a rock solid static individual, so -- but even in the form of radiculitis, which is more of an inflammatory thing, there can be variation in the amount of inflammatory substances that can more easily explain and have a more variable pattern.

Q Okay. And with that chemical radiculitis -chemical irritation radiculitis we're talking about, does that
type of radiculitis sometimes take time to present itself as
opposed to occurring right on the day of the trauma?

A Well, in general inflammation can be a gradual process where there can be a gradual buildup of substances. So if you have a known event that starts inflammation, it's just -- I guess the best analogy is a fire. You know, right away you don't have a lot of smoke, but as it keeps burning there's more smoke. So it's a gradual process that can buildup as it goes on.

Q Okay. Now, Counsel talked to you about the success

## AVTranz

ւ	rate of cervical spine fusions and you your initial answer
2	was well, it depends, there's a lot of different factors, but
3	generally if you don't have any, you know, other issues
Ł	involved, that generally it's about 85 to 90 percent success
5	rate in your hands; is that correct?
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- A Yes.
- Q So it's fair to say that then there is a 10 to 15 percent where it's not successful, right?
  - A Yes.
    - Q Where the patient doesn't get better?
- 11 A Yes.

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- 12 Q Continues to have pain?
- 13 A Yes.
  - Q Does that -- the fact that it's -- there is a 10 to 15 percent probability that if this surgery is performed that the patient might not get better, does that mean that the surgery shouldn't be done?
- 18 A No.
- 19 Q Why?
  - A Well, there is nothing in medicine that's 100 percent, so if we use that as the main indication to do anything, hardly anything would get done.
  - Q Now, Counsel talked to you about the fact that when you look at these changes that you identified in the C-3/4 and C-4/5 level of Mr. Simao's MRI that you can't, by looking at

## ΛVTranz

1	the MRI, you can't date precisely when those conditions
2	_ •
	occurred; is that correct?
3	f A Right.
4	Q But we do know, and you testified earlier, that
5	there's no document of any kind which indicate that Mr. Simao
6	had any neck complaints before the April 2005 motor vehicle
7	accident, correct?
8	A Yes.
9	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, this is still leading.
10	MR. EGLET: I'll
11	THE COURT: Sustained.
12	MR. EGLET: I'll rephrase.
13	BY MR. EGLET:
14	Q Is there any documents or information or evidence
15	you're aware of that Mr. Simao ever had any complaints in his
16	neck, complaints in his occipital region before the April 2005
17	motor vehicle accident?
18	A No.
19	Q Okay. So you can't date when these conditions
20	appeared on the MRI by looking at the MRI, but based on the
21	patient's history, are you able to identify and date when the
22	complaints started, the pain started?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Okay. And in this case, did the complaints and the
25	pain start after the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle accident?

A	Yes
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Q And can you have these -- and you testified -- I know the document Mr. Rogers put up, your pre-operative and post-operative assessment before you did your epidurals said degenerative -- I don't know if it said degenerative disease or degenerative changes at C-3/4, C-4/5, do you remember that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And you testified the other day that degenerative changes means what?

A Well, degenerative changes primarily mean agerelated changes because I can't really qualify if they're symptomatic, pertinent until I do further diagnostics in this case, such as I did.

Q Okay. And do a lot of people have age-related or degenerative changes in their spine who walk around every day with absolutely no complaints or no problems?

A Yes.

Q In fact, people who are over the age of 40, what -if you were to randomly do MRIs on say a 100 people who were
age 40 or 45, statistically, how many of those people are
going to show age-related changes in their spines at various
levels?

A Well, assuming obviously we're talking about the cervical spine, the literature varies, but I would say at that age group a reasonable range would be approximately 30 to 40

## AVTranz

1	percent.
2	Q Okay. And those are people that aren't complaining
3	of any pain?
4	A Correct.
5	Q Okay. Now, can these type of age-related changes
6	that we're talking about, where you're not having any pain and
7	you are subjected to a traumatic event like a motor vehicle
8	accident, can that traumatic event cause these age-related
9	changes to become symptomatic?
10	MR. ROGERS: Objection, foundation, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Overruled.
12	THE WITNESS: I would simply answer that those findings,
13	which are presumably age-related asymptomatic, and then the
14	scenario that that same MRI is now being applied to a person
15	who's had a known traumatic event with symptoms starting, then
16	that would state then it becomes possible that those findings
17	can correlate with the patient's symptoms.
18	BY MR. EGLET:
19	Q So while you can't date the findings of the MRI, you
20	can state in this case when Mr. Simao's symptoms began,
21	correct?
22	MR. ROGERS: Leading again, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Sustained.
24	BY MR. EGLET:
25	Q Okay. You just testified you can't date the

findings in the MRI. Can you date the -- can you state the date the symptoms began with Mr. Simao?

A Yes.

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- Q And that was when?
- A After his accident in April of 2005.
- Q Now, Mister -- I want to talk about the spinal cord stimulator. Mr. Rogers pointed out the fact that you had not personally examined Mr. Simao since March of last year; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. But since that time, in March of last year, has Mr. Simao been followed in your office by one of your -- one of the orthopedic spine surgeons who works with you?
- A Yes.
- 15 Q Who is that?
- 16 A Daniel Lee.
- Q Okay. And so Dr. Lee has been following Mr. Simao's treatment?
- 19 A Yes.
  - Q And has been seeing Mr. Simao?
- 21 A Yes.
- Q In fact, did Mister -- did Dr. Lee see Mr. Simao
- 23 just a few weeks ago?
- 24 MR. ROGERS: Your Honor --
- THE COURT: Counsel, approach please.

# **AVTranz**

	40
1	[Begin Bench Conference]
2	MR. ROGERS: The last record of treatment that I'm aware
3	of was
4	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
5	MR. ROGERS: I'm sorry. The last record of treatment
6	that I'm aware of was in February.
7	MR. EGLET: This is March, this is a few weeks ago,
8	February, I would say
9	MR. ROGERS: Is that where you're going
10	MR. EGLET: Yeah.
11	MR. ROGERS: or is there a new record?
12	MR. EGLET: No, there's not a new record. I don't think
13	so. I don't know. I mean, I know that Dan Lee seen him in
14	February.
15	MR. ROGERS: I think it was February 11, if I remember
16	right.
17	MR. EGLET: I don't remember the date, but
18	MR. ROGERS: I just don't want them to get into records
19	that haven't been disclosed.
20	MR. WALL: What does it say, 17 on there?
21	THE COURT: Huh?
22	MR. WALL: Seventeen on it.
23	MR. EGLET: Looks like February 24th.
24	THE COURT: February 24th is what it shows to be on the
25	screen. Sustained. Sustained.

	4.1
1	[End Bench Conference]
2	BY MR. EGLET:
3	Q Okay. Doctor, what is the date of
4	MR. EGLET: Bring that up.
5	BY MR. EGLET:
6	Q What is the date of Dr. Lee's last visit with Mr.
7	Simao?
8	A 2/24/2011.
9	Q Okay. So last month, okay. And have you reviewed
10	Dr. Lee's treatment records of Mr. Simao since he's been
11	following him?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Okay. And would last visit with Dr. Lee, did he
14	recommend additional pain management for Mr. Simao?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Now, did you testify two days ago that a spinal cord
17	stimulator is part of pain management
18	A Yes.
19	Q it's a pain management device?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Okay. So my question is that based on your
22	treatment, the records you've reviewed, your examinations, as
23	well as the follow up treatment that your I think he's your
24	junior partner, Dr. Lee, is has performed and has done, is
25	it still your opinion that it is more likely than not that Mr.

1	Simao will benefit from a spinal cord stimulator?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q Okay. And is that a conclusion to a reasonable	
4	degree of medical probability?	
5	A Yes.	
6	Q Now, I want to talk to you like Mr. Rogers did about	
7	a few things that were said yesterday by Dr. Fish	
8	MR. EGLET: You can take that down now.	
9	BY MR. EGLET:	
10	Q in his testimony yesterday.	
11	Dr. Fish is a pain management physician out of	
12	California, you understand that?	
13	A What's his is he	
14	Q He's a pain management physician out of California.	
15	A Is he rehab, physiatry, anesthesia	
16	Q He's not an anesthesiologist. He's a rehabilitation	
17	specialist, physiatrist	
18	A Physiatrist.	
19	Q and also pain management.	
20	A Because that's important for me, because those are	
21	they tend to be different types of specialists.	
22	Q He's not a trained anesthesiologist, he's not a	
23	board certified anesthesiologist. Dr. Fish testified	
24	yesterday that the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle accident did	
25	not cause Mr. Simao to sustain disc injuries at C-3/4, 4/5.	

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1,	Do you agree with that?
2	A No.
3	Q Why not?
4	A Well, I would say the simple answer is because of
5	everything I've said up to this point.
6	Q In fact, Dr. Fish testified yesterday that Mister
7	that he doesn't believe that Mr. Simao had any injuries in the
8	April 2005 motor vehicle accident. Do you agree with that?
9	A No.
10	MR. ROGERS: I'm not actually sure that that's an
11	accurate representation of his testimony
12	MR. EGLET: Yeah, that's what he said.
13	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Counsel, approach please.
15	[Begin Bench Conference]
16	THE COURT: I'm trying to recall exactly how you posed
17	that question.
18	MR. WALL: He said he was asked well, was the
19	Plaintiff hurt in any way by the motor vehicle accident and
20	said he said it's hard to say if he was even truly injured
21	by the motor vehicle accident.
22	MR. EGLET: That was his testimony and that was his
23	testimony in his deposition too. Mr. Rogers asked him, was
24	the Plaintiff was [indiscernible] was the Plaintiff
25	injured in any way in this accident and he says, it's hard for

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1 me to believe that he was truly injured in any way. 2 That was his testimony. I didn't make it up. 3 THE COURT: Dr. Fish said you mean? 4 MR. EGLET: Dr. Fish said it. 5 THE COURT: Yeah, he said something pretty much like 6 that. 7 MR. ROGERS: I --8 THE COURT: You don't recall that? 9 MR. ROGERS: I don't. 10 THE COURT: Yeah, he did. 11 [End Bench Conference] THE COURT: Yeah, let's take a 10 minute break. 12 13 [Court Admonishes Jury] 14 [Jury Out] 15 [Recess] 16 [Begin Bench Conference] THE COURT: We have a note from one our jurors. 17 sure -- I think Marshall Diamond said it was Ms. Prince. 18 don't really see how we can give the schedule. 19 MR. EGLET: Fine with me. But whatever the Court's 20 21 schedule --MR. ROGERS: It's possible for me 22 That's your call. What did you say? 23 MR. EGLET: 24 It is possible for me. THE COURT: 25 It's certainly possible for us. I mean, I MR. EGLET:

# **AVTranz**

1	don't what the Court's schedule is. I know another judge has	
2	your courtroom on	
3	THE COURT: On Fridays.	
4	MR. EGLET: on certain days. But, you know, we	
5	certainly can do it.	
6	THE COURT: The problem is, we have criminal calendar on	
7	Mondays and Wednesdays, quite often runs right up until	
8	MR. EGLET: Right. What about Tuesdays and Thursdays?	
9	THE COURT: Thursday morning I might have some	
10	flexibility. I have to check and see what I've got	
11	calendared. Tuesday it's a motion calendar. It's usually	
12	pretty full.	
13	MR. EGLET: Okay.	
14	MR. ROGERS: Your call.	
15	MR. EGLET: It's your call, Judge.	
16	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.	
17	MR. ROGERS: You know [indiscernible] discussion this	
18	thing we were just discussing Dr. Fish's schedule. And he's	
19	told me that he can be available tomorrow or, I mean,	
20	Monday.	
21	THE COURT: Tomorrow?	
22	MR. ROGERS: Monday.	
23	MR. EGLET: Why don't you tell him to come tomorrow. Sit	
24	here.	
25	MR. ROGERS: He's doing something. It was I thought it	

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L	was at Berkley, until 12:30, which is the first flight he said
2	he could get. So he can get here at 2:00 on Monday. And
3	we've tried to get a little earlier so he could here at 1:00.
Ł	He said he just won't be able to finish whatever that task is.
5	It was a class or something that he has to do.
5	MR. EGLET: Judge, you know, here's
7	THE COURT: I guess he's got to come Tuesday. He's got

MR. ROGERS: Yong is Tuesday.

MR. EGLET: Yong is Tuesday.

to come before we hear from Dr. Yong.

MR. ROGERS: Take him out of order.

MR. EGLET: Here's the issues, Judge, Okay. Again, we made this accommodation for them. Their witness has put us in a situation. We've got Dr. Arita scheduled for Tuesday --

MR. ROGERS: Monday.

MR. EGLET: -- Monday afternoon after we expect to him to come. We want him here at 1:00 so we can -- I can finish -- I'm going to cut my cross-examination down. I think it's going to be a lot shorter. We expect we can get him done in an hour. And then we've got Arita to put on. What we don't want is, and it's totally unfair for us, is for us to put Arita on for an hour and then have him sit out in the hall while we pay him for them to have their expert come in out of order and inconvenience us. It's their witness out of order. He's needs to be here at 1:00 on Monday.

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THE COURT:

MR. ROGERS: That's not going to make [indiscernible].	
We wouldn't break up Arita. It would be one or the other goes	
first. And if Arita goes first, then	
MR. EGLET: Then you're going to risk this is what	
you're going to well, first of all, no. We want him	
finished. We talked about this yesterday. We want him	
finished before we put Arita on the stand. That's our case in	
chief. We should be able to pick the order of the witnesses.	
We should be able to finish this witness before we put our	
witness on the stand. But here's the other risk. If we put	
Arita on first, and he goes longer than expected like all the	
witnesses have	
THE COURT: Uh-huh.	
MR. EGLET: then we're not again, we're not going	
to have time to finish him on Monday and we're going to be in	
the same situation.	
THE COURT: Uh-huh.	
MR. EGLET: If they can't move to Tuesday, he's got to be	
MR. EGLET: If they can't move to Tuesday, he's got to be here Monday at 1:00.	
•	
here Monday at 1:00.	
here Monday at 1:00.  MR. ROGERS: If we put I don't know that we can do	
here Monday at 1:00.  MR. ROGERS: If we put I don't know that we can do  that. Your Honor asked us to make him available Monday or	

He doesn't [indiscernible] the Court's

schedule.

MR. ROGERS: I know. Now --

THE COURT: Come on. He wasted enough time yesterday. You know, if he had simply answered the questions, we might have gotten through his testimony. He was --

MR. ROGERS: Yeah. I -- believe me, I told him.

Afterwards, I said, "Look, you've got to just answer the questions and get out." The fact of the matter is that while I think it was made to appear that he's been in court a lot, I don't believe he has. I think he's a nervous wreck up there. I was surprised. And so that aside, if he already moved a lot of his clinic, and he did, to get here, he's gone to great lengths to do what the Plaintiff wants. And it seems to me that the problem that they brought up yesterday was they need him on before Yong, not before -- Arita wasn't -- I didn't even know Arita was coming Monday until now.

THE COURT: You know, here's the thing, and I have to tell you, I find really frustrating as a judge with some of these expert witnesses. They want to dictate when they're going to show up in the courtroom. We don't have that luxury to allow them to dictate when they're going to show up. And it sounds like the witness is one of those people. So Court's seen people like that before. I'm sure Counsel has seen people like that before.

MR. EGLET: Yeah.

### ΛVTranz

1	MR. ROGERS: Okay. Well, where does that leave us?			
2	THE COURT: Well, I guess Fish needs to be here at 1:00.			
3	That's the time we start court on Monday. Your Honor			
4	MR. ROGERS: And if he can't can we move him to			
5	Tuesday? Switch him out with Yong. Cause then at least he's			
6	done before Yong. That seemed to be the Plaintiff's main			
7	concern.			
8	MR. EGLET: And when's Yong?			
9	MR. ROGERS: I don't know. I don't know that Yong can			
10	move. But I'm trying to juggle these two experts right now			
11	and			
12	MR. EGLET: Look.			
13	MR. ROGERS: I don't know how it's going to play.			
14	MR. EGLET: They need to have we have we Arita			
15	I'm already finishing Dr. McNulty, putting another of our			
16	treating physicians on before we get to cross Fish. Now they			
17	want us to put yet another treating physician on before we			
18	cross Fish. I did bring up Arita yesterday. He needs to be			
19	here on Monday before Arita testifies. Monday is the day he			
20	says he can come. He doesn't get to dictate what time on			
21	Monday he comes.			
22	THE COURT: No, he does not.			
23	MR. EGLET: Court starts at 1:00 on Monday. That's when			
24	he needs to be here.			

But what I -- what I'm not clear on --

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MR. ROGERS:

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          MR. EGLET: And this is a waste of time.
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          MR. ROGERS: -- and -- I mean, I get your -- I get
3
     your --
4
                      We're not going to get done today at the rate
          MR. EGLET:
5
     we're going.
                   I promised --
6
          THE COURT:
                      Yeah.
7
          MR. EGLET: -- Dr. Grover that we would finish him today.
8
     Okay? All right. We got to get going.
9
          THE COURT: Yeah. We do. We can discuss this
10
     later.
11
          MR. ROGERS:
                       Okay.
12
           [End Bench Conference]
13
          [Jury In]
14
           [Within the Presence of the Jury]
15
          THE COURT: Please be seated, ladies and gentlemen.
16
     Counsel stipulate to the presence of the jury?
17
          MR. EGLET:
18
          MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor.
19
          THE COURT:
                      Very well. Mr. Eglet.
20
          MR. EGLET:
                      Thank you, Your Honor.
21
     BY MR. EGLET:
22
               Okay, Dr. McNulty, let's see if we can get this
          Q
23
     finished up. The question that was pending before we took the
24
     break is that Dr. Fish had testified that he didn't believe
25
     that Mr. Simao was truly injured in any in this motor vehicle
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1	accident of April 2005. Do you agree?
2	A No.
3	Q And for all the reasons you've already stated?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Dr. Fish also testified yesterday that no treatment
6	received by Mr. Simao after May 5th, 2005 was related to the
7	April 2005 motor vehicle crash. Do you agree with that?
8	A No.
9	Q For all the reasons you've already stated?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Dr. Fish also testified yesterday that the gate
12	theory of pain could not explain Mr. Simao's initial clinical
13	presentation because all disc injuries are occur with
14	immediate onset of symptoms and are obvious and felt by the
15	patient right away. Do you agree with that?
16	A Do we have a spectrum there? In general, I would
17	say no.
18	Q No, he just says any disc injury.
19	A No.
20	Q Okay. Why not?
21	A Well, the simple reason is when someone gets
22	initially hurt and their necks hurts, there can be all kinds
23	of reasons it hurts. So you can have all kinds of things
24	going on. Typically, when I will talk to a patient and take a
25	history and reasonable causation history is the nationt does

history and reasonable causation history is the patient does

T	have the pain starts usually within a day or two. So in my
2	practice, that's what I think is a reasonable time frame. But
3	again, you always have to put that in the context of what else
4	is going on. Sometimes the patient can have a a great
5	example is in trauma. Cause I take trauma calls at UMC. It
6	is very common for someone to come in with multiple injuries
7	and because you have things that hurt more than others, or
8	they're more important, more severe, it may you may miss
9	initially up to 20 percent of injuries. So you have always
10	put that in perspective of what's on with the patient. So Mr.
11	Simao's situation. I believe he had headaches, all kinds of

Q Yeah.

Right?

A So that's a very strong history, I think, it was, what, within a few hours?

things going on. I believe he was seen relatively soon.

Q Yes.

A Yes. And he said his neck hurt. And he was diagnosed with a cervical sprain. That's all consistent.

Q Dr. Fish testified yesterday that he had never seen a patient with a cervical disc injury of any kind. He diagnosed with that injury more than one and a half months from the date of the injury -- from the actual date of the accident. In your practice, do you ever see patients with cervical disk injuries that present to you more than one and a

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1	half months from the time of their injury and whom you		
2	subsequently cervical disc injury?		
3	A Yes.		
4	Q Is that a rather typical presentation in your		
5	practice?		
6	A Yes.		
7	Q Okay. Dr. Fish testified yesterday here that if		
8	Mr. Simao did not present to his treating providers within 48		
9	to 78 hours with neck pain, upper extremity pain, upper		
10	extremity weakness, severe upper extremity parastesia, and/or		
11	bowel and bladder dysfunction that he could not have had a		
12	cervical disc injury. Do you agree with that?		
<b>1</b> 3	A No.		
14	Q Why not?		
15	A Well, again, I don't know, Dr. Fish. But the simple		
16	statement is disc injury is a broad spectrum.		
17	Q Can you explain that?		
18	A Well, I am a spine surgeon and I see traumatic		
19	injuries. And I see the full spectrum. I see the full		
20	spectrum where people come into the trauma center that		
21	literally their head has almost been ripped off and they are		
22	paralyzed to the point they can't even breath. So in my		

extreme, severe end of the spectrum where someone comes in

and their spine has been completely ripped where all the

practice, I see the full spectrum. So if you take the

ligamentous and disc structures have been ripped and torn, that is a scenario that could be consistent with what Dr. Fish described. Short of that, there is an entire spectrum. You have all kinds of things that are around the spine and the neck. Having been someone who operates on these, someone can be completely paralyzed and have a ripped spine internally, and when I expose them and expose their injured spine, the muscles are all still together, but yet the spine, itself, has been severely disrupted. So again, you have all kinds of structures that are around. Each individual structure has its inherent, mechanical characteristics so you can easily have a partial injury to a disk in the sense that it's injured, it hurts, it's causing, but the patient is not paralyzed or the spine is not completely unstable. And they're not having severe weakness, numbness in their arm. It's a spectrum.

Q And that brings up my next testimony. Yesterday Dr. Fish was showing the patient's -- Mr. Simao's MRI -- on his MRIs to the jury. And he testified that the disc -- your disc in your cervical spine was like a coffee table sitting in your house. And that all the structures around your cervical disc, like your muscles, your tendons, your ligaments, all of those things are like your house. So that if you were going to have an injury to your coffee table in your house, you'd have to basically destroy all the structures around the house to get to the coffee table and injure it. And he analogized this to

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the MRI and said, "So in order to have a disc injury like
Mr. Simao is complaining of, you would see on the MRI all this
damage to his ligaments and his muscles and his tendons. And
since you've been all and swelling. And since you didn't
see that, there couldn't be an injury to the disc." Would you
agree with that?

MR. ROGERS: Hold up. Your Honor, first it's leading.

And second, it exceeds the scope of the cross.

MR. EGLET: No.

MR. ROGERS: It seems to be a second direct examination he's conducting.

MR. EGLET: He open the door when he brought up testimony about what Dr. Fish said yesterday, Your Honor. This is absolutely appropriate. He opened the door on it. He brought up several testimony Dr. Fish gave yesterday to this witness.

MR. ROGERS: Just --

THE COURT: Sustained as to leading, only.

## BY MR. EGLET:

Q Let me give you a hypothetical. Hypothetically, if Dr. Fish testified for this jury that your disc was like the coffee table in your house, middle of your house, and that all the surrounding structures of your disc, your muscles, your tendons, your ligaments, were like the walls and everything in your house, the structure of your house. And in order to injure your disc like Mr. Simao's injuries to his disc, using

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the coffee table analogy, you would have to destroy to the whole house to get to the coffee table. And with the MRI up in front of the jury, he said, "You would have to destroy all the ligaments, the muscles, the tendons and there would be swelling. And you would be able to see that on the MRI if there was an injury to the disc." Would you agree with that testimony?

A No.

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- Q Why?
  - A Do you want me to use the house analogy or just --
- Q Use what you want. I mean, I don't know.

Α I kind of have some funny scenarios. But I'll keep is serious. In a simple sense, I see -- again, I don't know Dr. Fish's experience. But I am a spine surgeon who has been taking care of spine problems since 1986. And I have exposed I have looked at spines that have been completely injured. And I have seen the full spectrum. So I have injuries so bad that the spinal cord has been completely ripped. The wind pipe hasn't been torn or esophagus. swallowing tube hasn't been torn. Their muscles are still intact. But yes, the actual structure of the spine has been severely disrupted. But, yet, to use the analogy of the house, the walls are still up. So unfortunately, I would have to state that the analogy of the house really isn't a good analogy. I'm also an engineer. I know there's no way that

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would withstand the -- except the criteria of finite analysis where you actually come up with a computer model that simulates all the intrinsic mechanical structures of all the structures of the neck so it can use computer models to simulate various injury patterns. So without getting too technical, you know, there is a significant variability in If you use strictly the house analogy, you'd each structure. have to, you know, damage all that significantly, the skin, the muscles, the windpipe, the trachea, the esophagus, the carotid artery. All that stuff would have to be significantly damaged before you got to the coffee table or the house -- or spine. And it just doesn't happen. People can have severe unstable injuries with spectrums of paralysis, yet the spine itself is the only injury. The muscles are still intact. They haven't ripped their windpipe. They haven't ripped their esophaqus. They haven't ruptured their carotid arteries. it all the time.

- Q And that would include injuries to the disc?
- A Yes.
- Q Okay. Dr. Fish testified yesterday that your referral of Mr. Simao to the pain management center at Southwest Medical for cervical spine injections was unnecessary and unreasonable. Do you agree with that?
  - A No.
- Q Why not?

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1	A	I	would	have	state	all	the	reasons	I've	stated	up	to
2	this point	Ξ.										

Q Dr. Fish's trial testimony yesterday was that none of the injections performed by any of the pain management doctors at Southwest Medical, any of the injections performed by you, nor any of the injections performed by Dr. Rosler, nor the discography identified any pain generators in Mr. Simao's cervical spine. Would you agree with that?

- A No.
- Q Why?

- A Again, for all the reasons I've stated up to this point. And again you said Mr. -- Dr. Fish, I'm sorry, is a rehab physiatrist doctor in pain management --
  - Q Yes.
  - A --- not anesthesia?
- Q And what is the difference between a rehab physiatrist doctor who also practices pain management as opposed to an anesthesiologist?

A Well, to be quite honest, I would ultimately defer to a pain management specialist, either in anesthesia or physiatry. But having dealt with -- I've been dealing with this for a long time -- I would say that there's several entities out there which have deemed to themselves to be certifying entities for pain management. And pain management has become a very diverse specialty. You have everything from

## ΛVTranz

a family practice doc claiming to do pain management to a board certified anesthesiologist. The first person or specialty that quote/unquote practicing pain management was anesthesia. So the typical scenario, you were an anesthesiologist. Did your residency. And you chose to do additional training to become a pain management physician. That was pretty much the only entity out there practicing pain management. And that involved training of multiple things, medicines, modalities, therapy. But also procedural training, involved putting -- doing various procedures, precisely putting needles where you want them, probes where you want Doing procedures for pain. And that was the entity I them. knew for years. I was unaware of other entities practicing pain management. And then physiatry started doing pain management. And I don't know the details of their board certified entity. I know there are just several entities which will certify you as a pain management specialist. But I would say the entity that probably should be deemed the most in general respected as far as deeming injections appropriate and what they mean and whether or not they should be done and what context they should be interpreted would be an anesthesiologist, who's board certified, and additionally certified and trained in pain management. And also a spine surgeon who knows the anatomy of a spine who can also put needles where they need to be.

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Q Okay. Now, Dr. Fish testified that when he evaluated Mr. Simao, he documented that his pain level was a seven to eight on an analog scale of zero to ten. And with this documentation on this analog pain scale was not consistent with Mr. Simao being able to function with activities of daily living or with his work, which occasionally required him to lift some objects. Do you agree with that?

A No.

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, the Defense just wants to make a running objection to what appears to be a redirect exam -- pardon me, exceeding the scope of the cross.

MR. EGLET: He opened the door on this, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Noted for the record, please proceed.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. EGLET:

Q And why?

A I would just have to interject personal experience.

I walked on a broken femur for three weeks. And I worked.

Q Okay.

A So I would say in general Mr. Simao impressed me as a gentleman who was fairly tough and was able to withstand a fair amount of discomfort and -- so I would say pain by definition is a subjective experience. And having seen the full spectrum of pain in individuals, it's amazing -- I'll

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give you a great example. I've just done tremendously huge
spine surgery on people for scoliosis. And they're two weeks
out. And they're taking Tylenol. And yet in some people, I
would do a very small procedure. And they're two weeks out
and they're taking much more than Tylenol. So the simple
answer is just because someone says it hurts, I mean, there's
just a totally variable individual makeup of people. Now,
some people got yeah, I got pain but it doesn't stop me.
So I don't think that is really inconsistent at all.

Q Dr. Fish also testified yesterday that the discs you removed in Mr. Simao's spine at -- the C3/4 and C-4/5 disc were not injured in the April 2005 motor vehicle crash. Do you agree with that?

A No.

Q Now, yesterday Dr. Fish testified that Mr. Simao's poor response to the cervical spine surgery could not be caused by the first operative neuropathic pain because there's no literature to support that a chemical leak from the disc could irritate the nerve root and cause neuropathic pain.

That was his testimony yesterday. Do you agree with that?

A No.

Q Can you explain why?

A Well, the simple answer is, the surgery by definition took out the disc. So hence the disc was no longer there to be causing chemical substances to irritate the nerve.

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	Q	Does	the	che	mic	al	su	bsta	ance	for	irri	tatin	ng a	nerve	:
root	have	anyth	ing	to	do	wit	h	the	neui	ropat	hic	pain	that	you	
diagr	nosed	in Mr	. Si	mao	?										

A As I stated two days ago, my definition of neuropathic pain is alteration in the pathways as they travel through the nervous system because of chronic pain.

Q All right. Now, Mr. Rogers asked you earlier if you expect your patients to follow your recommendations and you said no. Do you recall that?

A Yes.

Q Can you explain what you mean by that answer.

A Well, taking the context of Mr. Simao and taking the context of the question, when I see a patient, my job is to evaluate them and in the end, tell them what I think and tell them what I think is reasonable to do. So in the end, my job is to make sure I'm communicating, they get the basic concepts, the important points, and it's their job to make a decision. If someone makes a decision which is not having surgery, that is not someone who's quote/unquote not following my recommendations in a bad sense. It's just someone who's decided they didn't want to go that way.

Q Okay. Do you fault your patients for getting second opinions?

- A No.
- Q Okay. So even though Mr. Simao was cleared for

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1	surgery in October 2007, you don't fault him for getting a
2	second opinion by Dr. Grover?
3	A No.
4	Q Okay, Dr. Grover, did he also state that Mr. Simao
5	was a surgical candidate?
6	A To be quite honest, I don't recall seeing any Grover
7	notes that clearly state that.
8	Q Is it your understanding that he from Mr. Simao
9	that Dr. Grover indicated he was a surgical candidate at the
10	same level as you had indicated he was?
11	A Again, unfortunately, I don't have a Grover note in
12	front of me. I think it's fair to say Dr. Grover was
13	seriously considering the surgery otherwise he wouldn't have
14	ordered discograms.
15	Q Now, earlier now, earlier, Mr. Rogers talked
16	about this October 2007 note, this pre-op record. Was Mr.
17	Simao given surgical clearance on October 5th, 2007 by
18	Southwest Medical?
19	A Well, I'd have to well, isn't this October 9th?
20	Or is that I only see the bottom. Is it a visit note of
21	October 5th? I'm sorry. Okay. So can we flip down to the
22	bottom, please. Yes.
23	Q Okay. Now, on October 5th, 2007, were you still in
24	the process of obtaining further diagnostic work up of Mr.
25	Simao?

1	A Yes.
2	Q In other words, were you were not planning on
3	doing surgery on Mr. Simao in October 2007, were you?
4	A Again, I just want to make sure there's not semantic
5	misunderstanding. For me, surgery is doing a fusion. Like,
6	we did doing an injection is, for me, a procedure. So I
7	can just tell you, as best as I recall, there was never any
8	process initiated by me directly to see he needed all this for
9	an injection. So my plan was to get an injection not do a
10	major surgery.
11	Q Thank you, Doctor.
12	THE COURT: Any follow-up, Mr. Rogers.
13	MR. ROGERS: Yeah. Just one.
14	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. ROGERS:
16	Q You've testified that the two-level fusion that was
17	performed on the Plaintiff has a 85 to 90 percent success
18	rate. If, however, the levels that are fused are not injured,
19	that otherwise successful surgery is not going to succeed.
20	Correct?
21	A Again, it depends on the context.
22	MR. ROGERS: That's all, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Any follow, Mr. Eglet?
24	///
25	///

1		FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. EG	LET:
3	Q	Doctor, you actually performed the surgery on Mr.
4	Simao?	
5	A	Yes.
6	Q	You went in and removed the disc?
7	A	Two of them.
8	Q	You have visualized the disc?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	You are the only who saw the disc when you went into
11	the surge	ery?
12	A	The scrub tech did.
13	Q	Well, you were the only surgeon?
14	A	I don't know if I had an assistant.
15	Q	Okay.
16	A	I don't think I did.
17	Q	Well, out of the other doctors who treated him, you
18	know, the	major doctors in the records, you know, and the
19	Defense d	loctors, you actually went in and did the surgery?
20	А	Yes. Yes.
21	Q	You visual Dr. Fish wasn't there. Right?
22	· A	No.
23	Q	Dr. Yong wasn't there. Right?
24	А	No.
25	Q	Dr. Wang, I'm not sure how to pronounce his name.

,	A TES.
4	Q Thank you.
5	THE COURT: Anything else? Going once. Going twice.
6	Thank you, Doctor. You may be excused.
7	Who's the next witness?
8	MR. EGLET: Dr. Grover, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Do you suppose he's here?
10	MR. EGLET: He should be here, Your Honor. He was
11	supposed to be here at 1:30.
12	JASWINDER GROVER, PLAINTIFF'S WITNESS, SWORN
13	THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. State and spell
14	your name for the record.
15	THE WITNESS: Jaswinder Grover. J-A-S-W-I-N-D-E-R.
16	Grover, G-R-O-V-E-R.
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. EGLET:
19	Q Good afternoon, Dr. Grover. Dr. Grover, would you
20	please tell us the specialty in medicine that you practice?
21	A I'm an orthopedic surgeon with a subspecialty in

When you went in, you actually saw the injured disc before you

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spinal disorders.

Yes, I am.

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removed them?

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Are you board certified in orthopedic surgery?

Can you tell us where you attended medical school?

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A I went to medical school at the UCLA school of
medicine.
Q All right. And where did you do your internship and
residency training?
A I did my internship and residency at the University
of Southern California Los Angeles County Medical Center in
Los Angeles.
Q And did you do a fellowship following your
residency?
A I did. I did a fellowship in spinal cord injury at
the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada and at
McGill University in Montreal.
Q Okay. Now, can you tell us about your admission to
University of California Los Angeles, UCLA medical school.
Did you get in earlier than most students?
A Yes.
Q Can you tell us about that.
A I went to UCLA school of medicine. I was accepted
year earlier, before I graduated from college. So I
completed my last year of college at the University of
California at Riverside while I did my first year of medical
school at UCLA.
Q Okay. Now, how long I know the medical school is
four years and the internship is one year. How long was your
residency in orthopedic surgery?

The	residency	was	five	years.	

- Q Five years. Okay. And then following the residency, you did a fellowship in spine?
  - A Yes.

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- Q And how long was the fellowship?
- A My fellowship at the University of British Columbia in spinal cord injury for six months. And I then was in Montreal at the university -- at McGill University in Montreal in spinal reconstructive surgery for three months. And for three months, I was, actually, also in England at the Nottingham Center for Spinal Studies on an academic fellowship before I came to Las Vegas in 1995 when I started my practice here.
- Q Now, you belong to any professional memberships, Doctor?
  - A Yes.
- Q And what are those?
  - A I am a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons. I am a member of the North American Spine Society.

    The Clark County Medical Society. The American Medical Association. And the UCLA Aesculapian Society.
    - Q What is the UCLA Aesculapian Society?
  - A It's a -- as a graduate of UCLA medical school, we are part of a program where we keep in touch with other graduates from the medical school.

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1	Q Okay. Could you detail for us the scope of your
2	practice as an orthopedic spine surgeon here in Las Vegas.
3	A Yes. I've been in practice now for almost 16 years,
4	I believe. And when I came here, I spent a lot of time at the
5	University Medical Center taking care of a lot of the spinal
6	cord injuries and the complicated pelvis fractures in the late
7	1990s. And over the last seven to eight years have developed
8	a more elective practice in treating patients who have
9	complicated spinal disorders. And it's a referral practice,
L <b>O</b>	that is essentially a busy surgical practice taking care of
11	patients every day to the best of our ability.
L2	Q Do you have hospital privileges, Doctor?
L3	A Yes, I do.
L <b>4</b>	Q And where do you have hospital privileges?
L5	A I believe I am on staff at most of the major medical
L6	centers here in Las Vegas. I can list them for you if you
L 7	like.
8.	Q That's fine. And do you have your license to
١9	practice medicine in Nevada?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Are you licensed in other jurisdictions?
22	A Yes. I maintain my license in California.
23	Q Okay. And are you still licensed in British
24	Columbia?
25	A No. I'm not licensed in British Columbia. They had

1	given me a special license to practice in Canada as a fellow
2	in 1995.
3	Q Have you been qualified as an expert in the area of
4	orthopedic spine surgery and orthopedic surgery in the courts
5	of Clark County, Nevada?
6	A Yes, I believe that I have.
7	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, we would offer Dr. Grover as an
8	expert in orthopedic surgery and orthopedic spine surgery.
9	THE COURT: Any objections?
10	MR. ROGERS: No, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: So ordered.
12	BY MR. EGLET:
13	Q Doctor, you are one of William Simao's treating
14	physicians, treating orthopedic spine surgeons. Is that
15	correct?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Okay. On what date Exhibit 26, Page 7, please.
18	Doctor, there's a monitor to the right of you that we're going
19	to show some records on from your chart. If it's easier for
20	you to refer to those or if it's easier I know I saw
21	that you brought your chart with you. Whichever your
22	preference is. But what date did you first see Mr. Simao?
23	A I first saw him, I believe, on March 28th, 2008.
24	Q Okay. And what is your understanding as to how much
25	time had gone by between the date of the motor vehicle crash

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1	he was involved in to the time that you of your initial
2	evaluation?
3	A It was about three years.
4	Q Okay. Now, what is the clinical significance of the
5	fact that you saw Mr. Simao for the first time almost three
6	years after his motor vehicle accident?
7	A Well, I think he had been having pain for three
8	years. He had you know, the history that he provided to me
9	was that he had been suffering from fairly significant pain,
10	intermittently but at times quite significantly, for a period
11	of three years. So the significance was that it emerged into
12	somewhat of a chronic condition by that time.
13	Q Okay. On the initial pain questionnaire that Mr.
14	Simao filled out at that time, what did he document as the
15	date of the injury?
16	A April 15th, 2005.
17	Q And based on his pain questionnaire, where was he
18	having pain at that time?
19	A He was having pain in his neck, left shoulder and
20	his head.
21	Q And what type of relief did Mr. Simao have with
22	anti-inflammatory and/or anti other medications he was
23	taking before he saw you?
24	A He had temporary relief.
25	Q And how much pain relief did Mr. Simao experience

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1	with trigger point injections before your evaluation?
2	A He had some temporary relief.
3	Q And how much pain did Mr. Simao experience with
4	epidural steroid injections before you saw him?
5	A Again, temporary relief.
6	Q What is a tens unit?
7	A A tens unit is an external mechanical device that
8	provides an external stimulation to the skin and can penetrate
9	into the subcutaneous tissue to try to alter a patient's
10	perception of pain. It's commonly used in as a physical
11	therapy modality to treat pain.
12	Q And how much did how much relief did Mr. Simao
13	get from the tens unit before he saw you?
14	A He had some temporary relief.
15	Q Did Mr. Simao experience any relief from his pain
16	syndrome with home exercise?
17	A No, he did not?
18	Q Did Mr. Simao experience any pain relief with
19	physical therapy?
20	A No, he did not.
21	Q How did Mr. Simao characterize his pain on the
22	initial questionnaire he filled out?
23	A He characterized his pain on the questionnaire as
24	aching, penetrating, at times unbearable, and pain that was
25	essentially you know continuous

1	Q Did he document that anything made his pain better?
2	A No. He didn't he did not feel that anything was
3	really making it significantly better.
4	MR. EGLET: Go to the bottom of Page 8, please, Brendan.
5	BY MR. EGLET:
6	Q When asked to quote, write any other information or
7	thoughts that you would like us to know, end quote, what did
8	Mr. Simao document on his pain questionnaire?
9	A "I need to be able to function during the day.
10	Tried several medications, meds are tired or caused memory
11	loss, caused me to become tired or memory loss, so I just deal
12	with the pain.?
13	MR. EGLET: Page 10, please, Brendan.
14	BY MR. EGLET:
15	Q Did Mr. Simao provide you with a history of migraine
16	headaches at the time he filled out the pre-evaluation
17	questionnaire at your office?
18	A Yes, he did.
19	Q And what did he document?
20	A He had documented and he had acknowledged in his
21	history that we obtained from him that he had had migraine
22	headaches. And he felt that those had become worsened.
23	Q Did the fact that Mr. Simao had a history of
24	migraine headaches which were worsened after this motor

vehicle accident impact your evaluation of his presenting

symptoms of chronic neck pain?

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Well, I think I would -- I took it into account. But I think his symptoms of neck pain were separate and different from his history of migraine headaches.

- And explain that for us if you will.
- Well, migraine headaches typically are headaches that are frontal in origin. They start above the eyes. Sometimes they are associated with other triggering phenomenon such as light or vibration or other events. And they are generally frontal headaches that affect a part of the head. The type of headache or pain in the head that he described when he saw me for which I felt that I was evaluating him for, was pain in the back of the head, in the left side of the neck, left shoulder, and the left side of the back of his head. And that's what he marked on his anatomical drawing. And that type of head pain is more sub-occipital pain, meaning base of the skull. The occiput is the back of the skull. And that type of pain is frequently related to cervical spine pathology or radiating from something going on in the cervical spine.
- Now what history did you obtain from Mr. Simao at the time of your initial evaluation of him on March 28th, 2008?
- Well, his chief complaint was neck pain, left Α parascapular pain, and lower back discomfort. He presented on

that date about, you know, as a 44-year-old right hand
dominant gentleman who and he gave a history that about tw
to three years prior, he was the restrained driver in an
automobile that was involved in a rear end type of motor
vehicle collision. He reported that he had hit the back of
his head on the metal cage of the vehicle. And since that
time had been suffering from pain in the back of his head,
left parascapular, interscapular area, occasionally radiating
into the left arm.

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What information did Mr. Simao provide to you at Q that time of -- at the time of your initial evaluation of him regarding the treatment he had received before seeing you?

He had been treated through a variety of modalities Α over that period of two to three years, including physical therapy, medications, anti-inflammatories, and also having undergone some specialized injection treatment into the spine.

Now, at the time of your initial evaluation, Q did you ask Mr. Simao about a past medical history of neck pain?

We did. And specifically the patient denied a history of neck pain or left arm pain as he was presenting at that time.

In other words, when you say deny a history, do you mean, did he deny a history of any of these problems before this motor vehicle accident?

## ΛVTranz

3	Q Based on your review of the medical records provided
4	to you regarding the care Mr. Simao received, did you find any
5	evidence that he had been seen, evaluated, or treated for neck
6	pain before the April 2005 motor vehicle accident?
7	A No. I did not have any evidence to suggest that.
8	Q Based on your review of the medical records provided
9	to you regarding the care Mr. Simao received, did you find any
10	evidence that he had been seen, evaluated or treated for left
11	upper extremity radicular symptoms before the April 2005 motor
12	vehicle accident?
13	A No, I did not have any evidence to suggest such
14	symptoms.
15	Q Okay. And based on your review of the medical
16	records provided to you regarding the care that Mr. Simao
17	received, did you find any evidence that he had been seen,
18	evaluated or treated for any cervical spine problems before
19	the April '05 motor vehicle accident?
20	A No.
21	Q What employment history did Mr. Simao provide you on
22	March 28th, 2008?
23	A He had told us that he was the owner and manager of
24	a cleaning company.

Yes, he was fairly clear that he didn't have the

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symptoms prior to that event.

Hypothetically, if someone told this jury that Mr.

Simao did have a cervical spine injury because he returned to work after the April '05 motor vehicle accident, would that be accurate?

A No.

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Q Why not?

Because I think it's very unreasonable to assume or to suggest that someone does not have a problem or an injury or symptoms or complaints or pain simply because they return I think most people who have these types of back to work. injuries that are primarily pain disorders, go back to work and try to work. And certainly that's -- that would be the norm. And that would be what most physicians and people would I mean, there are -- most of the patients we see encourage. that are evaluated, I mean, whether it's a herniated disc, a pinched nerve, or this or that, and it's primarily pain disorders, most people are still working. They're just managing through the pain. To suggest that they're -- simply because they returned back to work they don't have a problem I think is misleading.

Q What physical examination findings did you document at the time of your initial evaluation of Mr. Simao?

A That he had some tenderness to palpation in the left parascapular area. Pain with left cervical rotation of the neck.

MR. EGLET: Page 17, please, Brendan.

## ΛVTranz

## BY MR. EGLET:

- Q Did you document nerve root tension signs during your initial evaluation of Mr. Simao?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And what are nerve root tension signs?
- A Well, these are physical examination findings to suggest some irritation of the nerve root originating at the level of the cervical spine such as the axial compression test where apply some axial pressure to the patient's head and see if we can reproduce some element of the pattern of pain that the patient is experiencing and/or ask the patient to tilt the head in one direction and rotate in the opposite direction which physically results in a greater encroachment into the area where the nerve is to suggest that perhaps the nerve is see if we can again reproduce the pattern of pain.
- Q And what was the results of the axial compression test you did on Mr. Simao?
- A Well, they were -- it was positive for reproduction of the left pain -- left parascapular pain and suboccipital pain, meaning pain around the left shoulder blade and the back of the head. And both axial compression and Spurling sign were positive on the left side. Which, you know, suggested that he did have something going on his neck that was causing the type of pain that he was complaining of.

MR. EGLET: Page 18, please, Brendan.

## **AVTranz**

BY	MR.	EGLET:
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Q What radiographs did you review at the time of your initial evaluation of Mr. Simao, Doctor?

A I looked at an MRI scan of the cervical spine with which he presented to me dated September of 2007.

Q And what findings did you document after your review of this study?

A Yeah. I made a note on my review that I did not see any significant cervical disc herniation. I saw what was a suggestion of some facet tropism in the proximal segments C-3/4 and C-4/5. But I felt that it was a marginal quality study that I was looking at.

Q And what does that mean? Marginal quality study.

A Well, an MRI scan is sort of a picture. So it's like a digital picture. It can have a good quality picture or a blurry picture. It was not a high quality image that -- such I didn't feel I could get an accurate look at things.

Q And can you explain the difference between a disc herniation and internal disc disruption or annular tears in the discs.

A Sure. I mean, the disc as -- I mean, the jury probably understands by now I would imagine is a structure that has a peripheral annulus. It's rubbery on the outside and Jell-O on the inside. It's a relatively simple structure, so to speak. But the semantics, or the words, that have been

### AVTranz

used to describe problems in the discs are sometimes so
confusing, even for us as clinicians. But essentially if you
think of the disc as simply having a rubbery outside and Jell-
O inside. And the rubbery outside is called the annulus.
It's sort of like a tire sitting on the side. A disc
herniation is when there's a violation of the peripheral
fibers of the disc and some of the material from inside the
disc, the Jell-O material, has popped out and is sitting
outside the area of the disc and may be encroaching upon or
pinching a nerve. There is that is something that is
relatively simply to easy to see and easy to identify on an
MRI scan because you can see the disc pushing out and pinching
the nerve. It's a mechanical impingement upon the nerve. So
it's easy to see. It's easy to understand as a source of pain
in pathology.

Internal disc disruption is a term that is used to describe a pathology in a disc where the disc is compromised in the sense that the peripheral fibers are torn. So the mechanical integrity of the disc is compromised. And this type of condition in some patients can cause pain because of the loss of the mechanical integrity of the disc and/or because of some leakage of fluid from inside the disc through the tears that then irritates the nerves that traverse and pass by the disc. And I think that's -- in my opinion -- how would I describe internal disc disruption.

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your initial evaluation of him?
A My impression was persistent neck, left
parascapular, left upper extremity symptomatology. And the
patient has had ongoing symptoms for the past two to three
years. And who had been recommended in the past for a
cervical fusion surgeon by Dr. McNulty based on some injection
therapy.
Q And what did you recommend for Mr. Simao on March
28th, 2008?
A I recommended that he undergo some more contemporary
diagnostic evaluations, include a new updated MRI scan of the
cervical spine and some electro-diagnostic studies of the
upper extremities. I also recommended that he be evaluated
with Dr. Rosler, my associate in the practice, for some C-3/4
and C-4/5 selective nerve root blocks.

What was your clinical impression of Mr. Simao after

MR. EGLET: And Page 24, please, Brendan. BY MR. EGLET:

Q What was the radiologist, Dr. Bolin's, interpretation of Mr. Simao's April 30th, 2008 cervical spine MRI?

A The MRI scan that was done at that time revealed annular bulging at C-3/4 and central protrusion at the C-4/5 level.

Q Did he also document an annular tear at C-2/3?

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1	A Yes. An annular, left paramedian disc protrusion at
2	C-2/3.
3	MR. EGLET: Page 27, please, Brendan.
4	BY MR. EGLET:
5	Q Now, Doctor, when you reviewed that MRI study on
6	your reevaluation of Mr. Simao on May 6th, 2008, what did you
7	document your interpretation of that MRI to be?
8	A Yeah, I looked at that MRI scan and my
9	interpretation again that there did not appear to be
10	significant neural encroachment. There was some potential
11	facet tropism, meaning that the angle of the facet joints,
12	which are the little joints in the upper cervical spine, were
13	not parallel or uniform from one side to the other. And on
14	the left side, they were angled a little bit differently. And
15	some degeneration in the proximal cervical segments. Again,
16	most significantly at C-3/4 and C-4/5.
17	Q And what does degeneration mean?
18	A Degeneration means some wear and tear or, you know -
19	- some wearing of the joint.
20	Q Is that often referred to as age-related changes?
21	A It's they're commonly age-related changes. And
22	we see degeneration in practically everyone as we get a little
23	older.
24	Q Now, how would you explain the difference between
25	your interpretation and the radiologist's interpretation of

002126	

Mr.	Simao's	April	30th,	2008	MRI?

A I don't think it's significantly different. I think the radiologist identified what he saw as some abnormalities at the C-4/5, C-3/4 and in his opinion, also, the C-2/3 levels. And those were essentially the same levels, especially the C-3/4 and C-4/5 levels where I felt that the patient did have abnormalities. I think I described the abnormalities a little bit differently in the way that I felt that they were clinically significant. And the radiologist described the abnormalities as he saw them as a radiologist.

Q What was your clinical impression of Mr. Simao on May 26th, 2008?

A Well, I think he had persistent neck pain, interscapular pain, suboccipital radiculopathy, with some potential subaxial cervical facet pathology C-3/4 and C-4/5 despite a variety of modalities of treatment that had been instituted to that point.

Q What is meant by subaxial cervical facet pathology?

A The subaxial cervical spine relates to the levels C2 to C7 as the axial cervical segments, including the occiput and C1.

Q What is suboccipital radiculopathy?

A Pain radiating into the back of the head. Which is -- the occiput is the back of the head. The subocciput is the lower part of the back of the head.

## ΛVTranz

1	Q And when you mean radiating into the back of the
2	head, are you talking about radiating from the neck or are you
3	talking about radiating from the front of the head? What are
4	you talking about?
5	A No, we're talking about radiating from the neck
6	approximately upwards into the back of the head.
7	Q In your deposition in this matter taken on April
8	16th, 2009, did you did Mr. Rogers hand you a copy of the
9	February 10th, 2009 report of the Defense expert Dr. Fish?
10	A Yes, he did, I believe so.
11	Q Did Mr. Rogers ask you to review that report at that
12	time, at the time of your deposition?
13	A I believe he did, yes.
14	Q And did you do so?
15	A I believe so, yes.
16	Q And were you asked to comment on the opinions
17	expressed by Dr. Fish's report in Dr. Fish's report by Mr.
18	Rogers?
19	A Yes.
20	Q And did you subsequently review all the records that
21	Dr. Fish reviewed in his February 10, 2009 report?
22	A Yes,
23	Q Does this include Mr. Simao's records from Southwest
24	Medical Associates?

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Yes.

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Brendan, Exhibit 18, Page 1, please.

BY MR. EGLET:

When Mr. Simao was evaluated at the urgent care 0 center of Southwest Medical a little more than three hours after this motor vehicle accident, what was the document reason for his visit?

His --Α

MR. EGLET:

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor -- I apologize, Doctor. Ιt appears they're eliciting expert testimony now.

Can we approach, Your Honor? MR. EGLET:

THE COURT: Yes.

[Begin Bench Conference]

MR. EGLET: As we just went through with this doctor, during his deposition --

THE COURT: Keep your voice down, Mr. --

MR. EGLET: As we just went through with the doctor, during his deposition, Mr. Rogers pulled out the expert report of Mr. Fish -- Dr. Fish, excuse me. This expert report documents all the records that Dr. Fish reviewed including the summary of all those records and then Dr. Fish's opinions. And he asked him -- we actually took a break in the deposition to actually review this very extensive comprehensive report that [indiscernible]. Then he went on to ask Dr. Grover about all of Dr. Fish's opinions and all these records he's So he opened the door with this treating physician

by asking him to review his expert's records and reports and all the records that his expert reviewed [indiscernible]. So we're entitled, it was done in the deposition, we cross-examined, Your Honor, in the deposition. We're certainly entitled to go over this now in his direct testimony.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yes. There are countless things that we discuss in depositions that aren't coming into evidence. The fact that the Plaintiff never designated Dr. Grover as an expert witness precludes him from offering testimony beyond his treatment.

MR. EGLET: He can't allow him to be cross-examined by you in his deposition on this stuff and not allow us to be able to address these issues on direct. I mean, they opened the door on this. They didn't have to cross-examine him on their expert's report. They asked him to review the report. We didn't give him the report beforehand and say, review this report, review all these records. They had him do it in the deposition. They opened the door for him to talk about this stuff cause they had him review it and then they asked him questions about it.

MR. ROGERS: You got to change his designation if that's what you're going to do. And the Defense hasn't even arrived at the door. We can't open anything.

THE COURT: Defense what?

## AVTranz

	MR.	ROGE	RS:	The	Defe	nse	hasn	't	even	arı	rived	at	the	door
They	're (	doing	some	ethir	ng in	ant	ticipa	ati	on of	: a	cross	s th	nat 1	they
don 't	t kno	ow wha	at's	comi	ing.									

MR. EGLET: You opened the door in your deposition.

MR. ROGERS: No. But you have to change the designation of the witness --

MR. EGLET: No, we don't. We do not --

MR. ROGERS: -- if you're going to do this.

MR. EGLET: We do not have to change the designation. You asked this witness to review the records beyond his own medical records in his deposition and then asked him opinions on it, which is exactly what they did. They don't then get to close the door down. They did open the door, swing the barn doors wide open, and then once the horse is out of the barn shut the doors and say, well, now you can't do it. Are you kidding me?

THE COURT: I think you did open the door at the deposition where you went down this road and this examination of this witness as an expert witness. Overrule the objection.

[End Bench Conference]

21 BY MR. EGLET:

Q Okay. We were referring to Exhibit 18, Page 1, which is on the screen in front of you, Doctor. And the question is when Mr. Simao was evaluated at the urgent care center of Southwest Medical a little more than three hours

### **AVTranz**

It calls

4	Q And after the physician's assistant evaluated Mr.
5	Simao, at that time, what was the clinical assessment?
6	A The assessment was left elbow sprain and neck
7	sprain.
8	Q Okay. And I want to point something out, This was
9	an evaluation by a physician's assistant, not a doctor. Is
10	that right?
11	A That's correct.
12	Q Okay. And in patients who sustain traumatic
13	injuries to their cervical spine, their discs, is the initial
14	working diagnosis for that injury almost always a
15	sprain/strain to the neck or cervical spine?

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reason for his visit?

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for speculation.

BY MR. EGLET:

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event?

THE COURT:

Yes, I do.

after the motor vehicle accident, what was the documented

Complaints of neck, back and left shoulder pain.

## ΛVTranz

diagnosed with disc disruption or disc herniations or other

types of disc injuries or spine injuries from a traumatic

MR. ROGERS: I'm going to object, Your Honor.

Sustained. Ask you to rephrase it.

Okay. Doctor, you treat patients who ultimately are

Do you -- many of these patients you ultimately end

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up doing surgery on?

A Yes, sometimes.

Q And in your practice, do you review and have you reviewed the initial records from the primary care physician or emergency room physician or the physical therapist or chiropractor, et cetera?

A Yes.

Q And in your practice, almost universally, normally and ordinarily, what is the initial working diagnosis of the primary care physician or the ER physician or the physical therapist?

A Strain/sprain.

Q And why is that?

A Because for the most part, if the patient is in an injury and presents to an urgent care type of setting, and they're complaining of neck pain or back pain after being injured, the usual working diagnosis is a strain/sprain. And it's treated as a soft tissue injury because there is a soft tissue injury. And it's only if the symptoms don't get better over the certain course of time that the patient may be evaluated and further investigation performed whereby an underlying structural problem is identified. But the working diagnosis initially for most patients is a cervical strain/sprain, unless some more sophisticated diagnostic workup is done immediately for some reason which clearly

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7	identifies something.
2	MR. EGLET: Could you go to Page 20, please, Brendan.
3	BY MR. EGLET:
4	Q Doctor, would you please summarize for us the
5	treatment Mr. Simao received from the physician assistants
6	that evaluated him at Southwest Medical Associates in May
7	2005.
8	MR. ROGERS: What date is this you're on?
9	MR. EGLET: May of 2005.
10	THE WITNESS: Well, he was treated essentially medically
11	by prescription of some anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant
12	medication.
13	BY MR. EGLET:
14	Q Did they document that whether Mr. Simao had a
15	history of migraine headaches?
16	A They've documented here that Mr. Simao has a history
17	of migraine headaches. He has experienced a change in his
18	headache intensity and character after motor vehicle accident.
19	He had cervical neck x-rays and a CT scan of the head, which
20	were normal. For the lab work, as it's been normal. And an
21	MRI scan of the brain and the head was normal. He's
22	continuing with his medications and a follow up is scheduled
23	for six months.
24	Q How would characterize Mr. Simao's documented

symptoms at Southwest Medical in May of 2005?

MR. ROGERS: I'm going to object as vague, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ask you to rephrase it.

## BY MR. EGLET:

Q Your review of the records from Southwest Medical
Associates, how -- what is your understanding and -- of the
characterization and character of Mr. Simao's symptoms in that
period of time?

A Well, it's a pretty brief note. It's -- I don't -- it seems very hard from just reading that short note from the physician assistant to really characterize his pain. I think all we can ascertain from this particular note that he was still in pain. Pain which he attributed to the motor vehicle accident because the physician assistant made a note of that. He described his pain as being headaches and an intensity in his migraine headache that had changed. So that's really all I can gather from this particular note.

Q And we're going to have to go through a couple of pages now of these notes from the physician's assistants at Southwest Medical in May of 2005. And I want to ask you, do they document occipital pain pressure with occasional radiation to the sides?

A Yeah. He's complaining of left elbow pain, tenderness in the back of the head. Again, it's documented that he struck the back of his head on a cage. Had a potential hyperflexion extension injury to his neck.

### AVTranz

Q What is a hyper- -- when it says he states he had a hyperflexion and extension movement, what is a hyperflexion extension movement usually -- what does that even mean?

A Well, I think it's another way to describe what is more commonly called a whiplash type of injury where if a patient is unexpectedly jarred, the next -- in a rear end type of collision, actually is a hyperextension and flexion injury where they extend their neck first and then bounce forward. And, you know, that's, you know, what is -- what we commonly refer to in colloquial terms as a whiplash injury. But the actual mechanism by which the neck is injured or traumatized is a rapid, unexpected extension of the neck followed by a return in flexion or back to neutral again. And during that, you know, rapid process when the patient or an individual is not prepared or has not had an opportunity to guard or control their neck muscles, somebody can be injured.

Now, in this note in May, did --

MR. EGLET: Court's indulgence for a moment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure.

[Counsel Confer]

BY MR. EGLET:

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Q Okay. I'm showing you a May 5th report from Southwest Medical Associates and you see down there the handwritten notes under current clinical findings and management. Does it say anything about occipital pain?

### AVTranz

¹ .∣	which level we're discussing.
7	THE COURT: Ask you to rephrase it.
8	MR. EGLET: What do you mean which level? I'm asking him
9	can pain Your Honor, the question is, can pain in the upper
.0	regions of the cervical spine cause upper segments of the
.1	regional spine so it is specific. The upper segments of
.2	the cervical cause occipital pressure and pain with radiation

MR. ROGERS: Same objection.

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Yes.

Okay.

radiation to the sides?

to the sides --

MR. EGLET: -- of the neck. I said the upper segments of the cervical spine.

Now having recurring occipital pain.

MR. ROGERS: Objection, Your Honor. That's vague as to

the cervical spine cause occipital pressure and pain with

Can a pain generator in the upper segments of

MR. ROGERS: Right. But those segments innervate different areas.

MR. EGLET: No. No. He's wrong. Okay. Now's he's testifying.

THE COURT: Counsel, approach, please. We always try to avoid speaking objections.

[Bench Conference Starts]

MR. EGLET: Yeah. He doesn't get to testify about what the medicines --

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1	THE COURT: Keep your voice down, Mr. Eglet.
2	MR. EGLET: Okay. He may disagree with this. But he
3	doesn't get to testify about what the medicine he may think
4	it's the C-2 level cause that's what [indiscernible] on the
5	stand yesterday said but it's wrong. And this guy is about to
6	tell the truth.
7	THE COURT: Well, I think you need to specify
8	MR. EGLET: I said the upper segments of the cervical
9	spine. And the cervical spine has seven levels, Judge. I'm
10	saying the upper segments. The $C-2/3$ , the $C-3/4$ are part of
11	the upper segments.
12	THE COURT: So let's be specific about which ones.
13	Sustain the objection.
14	[End Bench Conference]
15	BY MR. EGLET:
16	Q All right. Doctor, can the a pain generator in
17	the upper segments, specifically the C-2/3 and C-3/4 segments
18	of the cervical spine, cause occipital and pain with radiation
19	to the sides.
20	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, the same objection applies.
21	It's
22	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I just said exactly what you
23	asked me to say.
24	THE COURT: Overruled.
25	THE WITNESS: Yes. The upper cervical segments of the

spine not uncommonly cause pain to radiate into the
suboccipital area. And that includes the C-3/4, C-2/3 and
sometimes the C-4/5 level also in my experience.
BY MR. EGLET:

- Q And why is that? What causes that?
- A That is because there -- the nerves that innervate the suboccipital area of the spine have branches that originate in the upper cervical spine, the C-2/3, C-3/4 and sometimes even into the C-4/5 area. And if there's irritation originating from those segments in the spine, they can irritate those nerves and that can cause pain to radiate into the back of the head.
- Q Okay. You see this diagram we have out here? Now, count -- Dr. Fish testified yesterday that, while -- even if he had a neck injury or disc injury at the C-3/4 and C-4/5 levels that it couldn't be -- it couldn't radiate up into the occipital area because it would have to be an injury to -- at the lowest the C-2/3 disc because it wouldn't be able to reach up from an injury from the C-3/4 disc to the occipital region. Do you agree with that?
  - A No, I do not.

- Q Please tell me why.
- A I think that's an overly simplistic analysis, relying upon perhaps one anatomic diagram that shows that most of the innervation to the occipital nerve comes from the C-2/3

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And the nerves that

spine. I think in most cases the primary innervation to the occipital nerve to the greatest degree probably comes from the C-2/3 level. But the C-3/4 and C-4/5 level commonly send branches into that part of the human anatomy. And it is -- an experienced spine specialist who evaluates patients with spinal disorders will see patients that have pain radiating in the back of their head which originates from the upper

slightly different from the other.

absolutely clearly well defined. Every human being is

Q Okay.

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A So I would state that if Dr. Fish said that that is not possible because of this, I think that's incorrect.

cervical segments including commonly the C-3/4 and C-4/5

When in fact, in reality, the human anatomy is not so

innervate the back of the head originate in the upper cervical

Q Now, Doctor, can an injury to the upper segments of the cervical spine also cause muscle tension headaches?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Can an -- can an injury to the proximal segments of the cervical spine that causes occipital pain or pressure and/or muscle tension headaches also trigger migraine headaches in a patient who has a history of those types of headaches?

A Yes. I believe that's possible.

## AVTranz

Q And how does that occur?

A Well, migraine headaches can be triggered by a variety of phenomenon as we talked about earlier such as photosensitivity or even pain. And if there is a new pain generator in a patient, such as a separate new disc problem or a facet problem, it can cause pain isolated to that level. But that pain can also trigger pain related to a -- or worsening of pain related to a preexisting history of migraine problems which Mr. Simao apparently also had.

Q Do you believe that Mr. Simao has a component of occipital neuralgia as one of his pain generating sites causing his symptoms of occipital pain and suboccipital pain and muscle tension headaches?

A Well --

MR. ROGERS: That's compound, Your Honor.

MR. EGLET: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Well, I think occipital neuralgia, I do believe he had an element of occipital neuralgia. But occipital neuralgia is, in my opinion, a broad based term. It describes nerve pain in the occipital area. And that -- that can frankly originate from a variety of problems, whether it's an intrinsic occipital nerve problem or a problem originating in the proximal cervical spine.

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- Q Now, back to the treatment he was receiving at Southwest Medical by these physician's assistants in April and May -- actually April, May, through the summer, most of the fall and -- at Southwest Medical Associates, was it appropriate for Mr. Simao's midlevel medical providers at Southwest Medical to obtain diagnostic imaging studies of his head and brain to rule out intracranial regions?
  - A Yes, I think it was appropriate.
  - Q And why is that?
- A Well, because Mr. Simao presented with a significant mechanism of injury where he had acute onset of pain after hitting the back of his head on a metal cage and was -- must have been significantly symptomatic, including symptoms of headaches that they felt that they needed to get a scan of his head and his brain. And I think any good practitioner in an urgent care setting is always concerned about missing some type of a traumatic intracranial process which they correctly ruled out.
  - MR. EGLET: Bottom of Page 20, please, Brendan.
- 21 BY MR. EGLET:
  - Q What was physician's assistant Brit Hill's plan for Mr. Simao on May 26th, 2005?
  - A His plan was that he explained the results of the studies to the patient. And his opinion was that he appeared

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1	to be understandable as it relates these issues. And he did
2	not seek further treatment and will continue with medications
3	on as needed basis for his migraine headaches.
4	Q What medications what medications were being
5	prescribed to Mr. Simao at this time?
6	A He was being prescribed Ibuprofen, 800 milligrams,
7	every eight hours, and Cyclobenzaprin or Soma, which is a
8	muscle relaxant, 10 milligrams, every three hours.
9	Q Are Ibuprofen
10	A I'm sorry. Three times a day.
11	Q Are Ibuprofen and Soma, this muscle relaxer
12	medications, are they the medications that are normally used
13	for the treatment of migraine headaches?
14	A No, they're not.
15	Q What are those medications normally used to treat?
16	A Those medications are used to treat soft tissue
17	injuries or inflammatory one is an anti-inflammatory agent
18	and one is a muscle relaxant. So they're used to treat pain
19	and discomfort for soft tissue injuries or disc injuries and
20	pain disorders.
21	Q Are these in other words, are these medications
22	normally used to or prescribed for patients who have an
23	initial diagnosis of sprain/strains in their neck?

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Yes.

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Now, do you fault Mr. Simao for following his

medical providers instructions in treating his symptoms with medications and returning for routine follow up in six months?

A No.

Q Why not?

A You know, I think that's -- that would be the ordinary course for many people, including probably myself, if I were having pain and discomfort. I would back to work and try to manage with the pain hoping that it would go away. And try to put up with it for as long as possible, if I could, hoping that it would resolve.

Q What do you think about the fact that there was no documentation, specific documentation of neck pain, in Mr. Simao's medical records by the physician's assistants who saw him at Southwest Medical from May until October 2005?

A You know, I don't place much significance to that lack of documentation specifically of a neck problem. I think Mr. Simao clearly had a neck problem, which is documented clearly on his -- immediately after his traumatic event. He had a mechanism of injury where he hit the back of his head, had an acute hyperextension flexion injury to his neck. He was being treated with medications, including an anti-inflammatory and a muscle relaxant by the physician's assistants who evaluated him, which are medications to treat his neck problems so far as I believe and understand, not to treat specifically migraines which he had preexisting.

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1	Medications for that or other medications such as Fiorinal.
2	And so I believe that he had ongoing neck pain and it was
3	simply not necessarily documented.
4	Q Can soft tissue injuries to the neck result in a
5	cervical spine sprain/strain?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Can soft tissue injuries to the neck result in
8	occipital pain?
9	A Yes.
10	Q Can soft tissue injuries to the neck result in
11	suboccipital pain?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Can soft tissue injuries to the neck result in
14	muscle tension pain?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Can soft tissue injuries to the neck result in
17	myofascial pain in the neck and its adjacent soft tissues?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Can all of the soft tissue symptoms that we have
20	just described and are related to an injury to the neck be
21	present at the same time that there is an injury to the
22	cervical spine discs?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And so can injury to the cervical spine discs result
25	in neck pain?

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               Yes.
               And can they result in occipital pain?
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               Yes.
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               And suboccipital pain?
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          Α
               Yes.
               And can they be associated with occipital neuralgia?
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          Q
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               Yes.
               And can they be associated with trapezial pain?
          Q
               Yes.
               And can an injury to the cervical spine disc be
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          Q
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     associated with shoulder pain?
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                Yes.
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          THE COURT: Mr. Eglet, it's come to my attention that one
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     or more of the jurors may need a break. Let's take a
15
     ten-minute break.
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           [Court Admonishes Jury]
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           [Recess]
18
           [Within the Presence of the Jury]
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          THE COURT: Please be seated, ladies and gentlemen.
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                Counsel, stipulate to the presence of the jury?
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          MR. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor.
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          MR. ROGERS: Yes.
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          THE COURT:
                       Very well. Mr. Eglet.
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          MR. EGLET:
                       Thank you, Your Honor.
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DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED 1 2 BY MR. EGLET: All right, Doctor. Let's see if we can get finished 3 here. Before I go forward on Mr. Simao's conditions and 5 treatment --MR. EGLET: Could you bring up Exhibit 18, page 1, 6 Brendan. BY MR. EGLET: Doctor, I'd first like you to go back to the record 9 Q on the day of the accident, the record from Southwest Medical 10 on the day of the accident. Now on the day of the accident, 11 12 Mr. Simao was prescribed Flexural. Do you see that? 13 Α Yes. What is Flexural? 14 Q Flexural is a -- that's -- it's a muscle relaxant. 15 What is it normally prescribed for in your 16 Q experience? 17 It's prescribed for skeletal muscle injuries, to 18 Α patients who have muscle spasm, and frequently prescribed for 19 20 patients who are traumatically injured. 21 Like neck injuries? 22 Α Yes. And is Flexural the same type of -- or same category 23

of medication that we talked about earlier, when we were

describing the Soma that was prescribed for him later?

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A Yes.

Q Okay. All right. Now, Doctor, can soft -- can the soft tissue component of a neck injury initially be more painful than a coexisting injury to one of the cervical discs?

- A Yes, I think so.
- Q And can the initial symptoms of a cervical spine injury to the discs be masked by the coexistent symptoms of a soft tissue injury in the neck?
  - A Yes.
  - Q How does this occur?

A Well, the soft tissue component of pain is a direct injury to the soft issue, such as an extension flexion injury to the neck. The muscles and ligaments are stretched and pulled, and there's localized pain and inflammation in that part of the anatomy, in the external part of the spine, the external supporting structures of the spine, the paracervical musculature, the trapezius, and the softer -- just general soft tissue around the neck.

That does not necessarily -- I mean there can be and there is commonly a more significant internal injury to the spine, such as a disc injury. But initially, the pain, you can't differentiate one from the other. There -- it's just pain and discomfort. And the patient has neck pain after an injury, it's -- there's really no way to say -- or to differentiate what -- you know, a disc injury from a soft

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tissue i	njury	in	the	acute	phase,	because	both	may	be	present
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- If someone were to tell this jury that a patient Q would always immediately note the onset of symptoms from a cervical disc injury, would that be accurate?
  - No. Α

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- Why not? Q
- Well, I think for the reasons that I just stated, to Α -- there are -- to state that if a patient has a disc injury, the onset would be immediate and known and evident to the patient and any treating clinician is total- -- completely inaccurate, I believe. As a treating physician, we frequently see patients who are injured, have soft tissue injuries, and may have a disc injury, and may not have a disc injury. But that really is more commonly not established until later on, as the patient is evaluated, depending upon how their symptoms progress or do not progress.
  - Let's return to your treatment of Mr. Simao. Q
- 18 MR. EGLET: Exhibit 26, page 27, please, Brendan.
- 19 BY MR. EGLET:
  - And let's return to your May 6th, 2008 evaluation of What had you recommended him at that time for his persistent symptoms and potential subaxial cervical facet pathology at C4 -- C3/4 and C4/5?
  - On that date, May 6th, I recommended a CT scan to Α better understand the facet and some electrodiagnostic studies

1	of his upper extremities.
2	Q Okay.
3	MR. EGLET: And page 33, please, Brendan.
4	BY MR. EGLET:
5	Q When Mr. Simao represented to you for evaluation on
6	June 17th, 2008, had the CT scan and the cervical spine been
7	completed?
8	A No, I don't think so.
9	Q What were the results of the flexion extension
10	x-rays that you obtained on him at that time?
11	A They revealed in my opinion no gross instability,
12	although there appear to be3 some subtle subluxation at the
13	C4/5 level. And
14	Q What I'm sorry. Were you finished?
15	A I was going to say and by subluxation, I mean
16	subluxation is a term that we it means slight potential
17	movement, where when the neck bends forwards, backwards, and a
18	flexion extension actually a flexion extension actually is
19	where you get one x-ray with the patient bending forward and
20	one x-ray with the patient bending backwards. And what we're
21	looking for usually is any abnormal translation between the
22	vertebral body segment. And what I documented was that to my
23	review there was no gross instability, but there appear to be
24	some potential subtle subluxation, meaning some slight
25	movement at C4/5 that was more so than I could see, perhaps,

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1	between other segments, such as C5/6 or C3/4.
2	Q All right. What was Mr. Simao's status on June
3	17th, 2008?
4	A It was essentially the same. He had persistent neck
5	pain, left para left pain around the shoulder blade area,
6	and pain in the back of the head.
7	Q What did you mean when you noted ongoing intractable
8	I guess I'm on the wrong note. I'm on a different note.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay. Go to page still on page 33.
10	BY MR. EGLET:
11	Q Was positive physical examination findings did you
12	document at this visit?
13	A He, again, had a positive Spurling sign on the left
14	and tenderness and spasm in the periscapular area.
15	Q And what was your clinical impression at this time?
16	A Again, that he had ongoing pain, persistent symptoms
17	potentially related to disruption of the disc or facet
18	mediated pathology at the C3/4 and C4/5 level.
19	Q And was he still complaining of the suboccipital
20	headaches?
21	A Yes, he was.
22	MR. EGLET: Go to page 3, please, Brendan.
23	BY MR. EGLET:
24	Q At the time of your June 2008 evaluation of Mr.

Simao, did you know that he had undergone left sided C4 and C5

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1	selective nerve root blocks?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Okay. And were had those been performed by Dr.
4	Rosler on May 10th?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And did you did Mr. Simao obtain any long-term
7	symptomatic improvement in his pain symptoms from these
В	blocks?
9	A No.
10	Q And how did Mr. Simao's lack of clinical response to
11	these C4 and C5 selective nerve root blocks affect your
12	clinical decision making regarding a differential diagnosis of
13	disc disruption versus facet mediated pathology?
14	A Well, I don't think I I think they help me
15	isolate the segment of pain that I believe that he had pain
16	coming from the C3/4 and C4/5 levels in his neck, which are
17	the levels where we have, relatively consistently, found some
18	abnormalities. He got some temporizing improvement through
19	the fluoroscopically guided selective nerve root block,
20	suggesting that there was pain originating from that level.
21	But I don't think I could clearly separate facet from disc
22	mediated pain. It could still be a combination of both. I
23	wasn't sure whether it was disc or facet, or what part of that
24	particular anatomy was causing his pain. But I felt that that
25	is whore his pain - was where his pain was originating from?

Q	At those levels?	
A	Yes.	

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Q Okay.

Go to page 33, please, Brendan. MR. EGLET:

## BY MR. EGLET:

And, Doctor, why did you consider disc disruption as Q a potential clinical problem for Mr. Simao in June 2008?

Α Well, I think one has to put -- include that as a differential diagnosis, because it's -- we're talking about a gentleman who's had pain for the past period of more than three years. The MRI scan shows some disc abnormalities, some bulging, some slight protrusion at those levels based on the radiologist reports. To my review, there was no substantial of herniation or mechanical neural encroachment. disruption is something that is one of those conditions that can manifest itself as longstanding persistent pain because of a compromise and injury to the disc that is not so clearly defined on the MRI scan.

Q Can you see disc disruption on an MRI scan, internal disc disruption?

Α Well, I mean you can sometimes see abnormalities to suggest compromise of the disc, such as what we call reduced signal intensity in the disc or some bulging of the disc. the term internal disc disruption is more definitely, you know, diagnosed by discography of the cervical spine.

1	Q Okay. What did you recommend to Mr. Simao at that
2	time, in June of 2008?
3	A You know, at that time, I recommended that he
4	consider that we consider discography of the cervical spine
5	to better understand his condition.
6	Q And would cervical discography of the cervical spine
7	evaluate both the potential disc disruption and a facet
8	pathology in Mr. Simao's cervical spine?
9	A I don't I think it helps to isolate, you know, to
10	a greater degree, a certain degree, the potential source of
11	pain, you know. And discography is really designed to
12	evaluate the disc. The post-discogram CT scan helps us
13	evaluate the segment.
14	Q Okay. Is discography the gold standard set forth by
15	the North American Spine Society by which internal disc
16	disruption is diagnosed?
17	A Yes, it is.
18	Q Okay. Did you use clinical guidelines before you
19	recommended cervical discography on Mr. Simao?
20	A Sure. I believe we did.
21	Q Could you explain for us what clinical guidelines
2 <b>2</b>	you followed and how come you recommended to Mr. Simao the
23	cervical discography?
24	A Well, I mean cervical discography is not is a
25	interventional procedure whereby some dye is injected into the

disc and pictures are taken of the disc after the dye is injected, and it is performed in a controlled setting, whereby we're trying to elicit some type of provocative response and in a blinded manner, whereby the patient does not know which disc is being injected, trying to see if pain can be reproduced in a similar pattern of pattern, the origina --that the patient is complaining of his pain symptoms.

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So, you know, it's a -- there's controversies in all parts of medicine. Discography is one of those areas that is probably a little bit more controversial in the arena of spine care but, nevertheless, is really an important part of the diagnostic assessment of patients who have, you know, complicated, difficult to diagnose spine problems in a sophisticated spine practice.

And you know, Mr. Simao had had pain for more than three years, including several months during which time I had treated him prior to the time that I recommended discography. And we had not clearly isolated a source of pain for him, and he was having ongoing symptoms for which he was requiring medication and finding to be, at time, debilitating. And I think taking into consideration the duration of his symptoms, the degree of his symptoms, the treatment that he had had to that point, I think it was a perfectly reasonable time to include that in the diagnostic, this type of treat- -modality in the diagnostic assessment of Mr. Simao.

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1	MR. EGLET:	Could you to page :	34, please, Brandon?
2	BY MR. EGLET:		

- Q Doctor, what were the results of the cervical discography that Dr. Rosler performed on Mr. Simao?
- A The discography confirmed that there was compromise at the C3/4 and C4/5 level, where the patient reported a concordant pain, whereby he experienced similar pain to that which he had been generally experiencing.
- Q And did he document a normal control level at the C5/6 level?
- A He did. He documented -- Dr. Rosler identified that by injection of the C5/6 level, he did not experience any other pain that he had been having.
- Q If someone were to tell this jury that Dr. Rosler did not adequately perform cervical discography because the lower segments he injected were intra-annular injections, would that be accurate?
- A No, I don't think so. I looked at the discogram that Dr. Rosler performed. I read the report that the radiologist developed looking at the CT scan immediately after the discogram. And you know, in my experience, Dr. Rosler is a, you know, technically superior clinician and physician, and I am very confident in his ability to perform a discography well.
  - Q If someone were to tell this jury that cervical

discography was not indicated because Mr. Simao had a normal MRI, would that be accurate?

- A No, it would not be accurate.
- Q And why not?

A Because discography is -- when it is used, it is actually frequently used in patients who have persistent symptoms. We cannot clearly understand, perhaps, why they have symptoms. Perhaps because they have a relatively normal MRI scan. If they have a clearly abnormal MRI scan, more often than not, we don't even need to do discography, because we can see the problem on the MRI scan.

We actually use discography, especially in the cervical spine, in my experience, only when we have greater difficulty isolating the problem, and frequently when the MRI scan is not that abnormal. If someone were to suggest, well, the MRI scan wasn't that abnormal, so there was no reason to do the discography, well, that's contrary to the indication to the discography, because if the MRI scan was clearly abnormal, we wouldn't need to do the discogram.

In my practice, and I think in most clinical practices, discography in the cervical spine is actually used quite judiciously, because it is helpful in selected cases but, more often than not, really not necessary. We can usually isolate the problem based on an MRI scan, or a CT scan, or a selective nerve root block, and these type of

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I only discography, or recommend it, in cases that are more difficult to understand, in a case where the MRI scan is not clearly abnormal. So I would disagree with that statement if that's a statement that has been made.

Q If someone were to tell this jury that the results of Mr. Samoa's' cervical discography were invalid and represented a false positive finding, because he had a normal MRI, would that be accurate?

- A No.
- Q Why not?

Well, I think for the same reasons that I just Α mentioned. I -- and discography specifically isolate and occasionally identify pathology that is not picked up on an MRI scan. And to suggest that it's a false positive because the MRI scan is normal is incorrect. And in this particular case, the MRI scan, in fact, was not normal. There were abnormalities, actually, at C3/4 and C4/5 documented by the radiologist, but in my opinion relatively subtle abnormalities, some slight disc protrusions, northing overtly abnormal that one would look at the MRI scan and say oh, gosh, that's definitely the problem. But certainly, one would look at the MRI scan and say that's not perfectly normal. may be something going on here. And that's when you employ discography to try to further evaluate that possible problem.

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Q	And, Doctor, what was your clinical impression of
Mr. Simao	following completion of his evaluation by you on
September	2nd, 2008?

A You know, I think on September 2nd, 2008, it looks like I met with him for some length. And he presented with his wife at that time. And you know, we went over all of the diagnostic studies, the pattern, degree, intensity, duration of his symptoms.

You know, I recall, I believe, looking at all this -- these imaging studies, evaluating him as it relates to the intensity and pattern of his pain, and reviewing with him the risks and benefits of surgery as an option to try to help him, because he had not gotten better satisfactorily through all of the other modalities that had been tried. And he had pathology that appeared to be emanating from the C3/4 and C4/5 segments in his neck. And I think we talked about surgery as an option to try to help him.

Q Did you diagnose him -- clinically diagnose him at that time that he had C3/4 and C4/5 internal disc disruption?

A Yeah. My impression was C3/4 and C4/5 disruption of disc with left-sided facet arthrosis and foraminal stenosis.

Q And how did you clinical determine that Mr. Simao had left facet arthrosis and foraminal stenosis?

A Based on my review of the imaging studies, including the MRI scans and the CT scans that he'd had done.

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Q	Had	you	ruled	lout	or	ruled	in	cervi	cal	facet
mediated	pain	synd	irome	with	Mr.	Simac	at	that	tim	ie?

A Oh, I think he had a component of facet mediated pain. I think that was part of his symptom complex in my opinion.

Q Was that important to you?

A Yes. I think it was all important to try to -- you know, everything as it relates to trying to isolate the source of his pain, I mean, was important.

Q What did you recommend for Mr. Simao in September 2008?

A Well, we talked about surgery as an option, including the option of an interbody fusion at the C3/4 and C4/5 levels. I also gave consideration to a simple left C4 and C5 neural foraminotomy, which is a procedure just to unpinch the nerve in that area and open up the space around the nerve. And these are the -- you know, the surgeries that we talked about as an option. And I think I would have counseled as it relates to the risks and the benefits so that he could try to consider, to warrant proceeding with that or whether he could try to live with the pain.

Q And why did you feel Mr. Simao was a reasonable candidate for surgical -- intervention surgery at that time?

A Because I think his pain intensity was significant.

I think he always presented to me in a credible manner, was --

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appeared to be a fellow that was dealing with pain that was, at times, debilitating to him, and wanted to get better. And because I felt that the pain generating levels, C3/4 and C4/5, had been adequately isolated to that point based on all of the diagnostic studies that had been done.

- Q If someone were to tell this jury that the C3/4 and C4/5 discs were not pain generators, would that be true?
  - A I don't think that would be true, no.
  - Q Why?

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- A Because I think the discs were pain generators, because they were abnormal on imaging studies, including CT discography, and resulted in pain consistent with a pattern of pain that the patient had been experiencing.
- Q After your orthopedic spine evaluation of Mr. Simao, your treatment of him, your evaluation and the diagnostic studies that had been performed, your review of his history, did you reach any conclusions with respect to what injuries he sustained directly and causally from the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle wreck.
  - MR. ROGERS: Objection, foundation, Your Honor.
- MR. EGLET: We've laid foundation for two hours, Your Honor.
  - THE COURT: I think you have. Overruled.
- 24 THE WITNESS: I think Mr. Simao sustained a significant 25 soft tissue injury to his neck with an underlying injury to

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1	his C3/4 and C4/5 discs. And I think he had some facet
2	anomalies at the C3/4, C4/5 level, which were implicated and
3	became precipitated as a source of pain. I think he had pain
1	symptom complex related to a traumatic injury at C3/4 and at
5	C4/5

# BY MR. EGLET:

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- Q And the C3/4 and C4/5 was disc disruption?
- A Correct.
  - Q Okay. Are your conclusions regarding the cause of Mr. Simao's injuries more likely right than wrong?
    - A I think that I'm right -- they were right.
    - Q Okay. And beyond that, are you certain, Doctor?
      - A I'm sorry. Can you say that again?
  - Q Beyond that, beyond just more likely right than wrong, are you fairly certain?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Okay. And could you just summarize for us how you causally relate the diagnosis of the C3/4, 4/5 disc disruption and the other diagnosis you told us for Mr. Simao as being caused by the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle accident?
  - A Well, I think that one of the most important factors that we take into consideration is the chronology and development of a patient's symptoms. And we -- and inevitably, any -- we have to take that into consideration, because Mr. Simao, so far as I know and so far as everything I

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have reviewed, did not have any problems such as this prior to the event in 2005, at the time of his rear end motor vehicle collision.

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He had an injury where he had an acute probable hypertension injury to his neck, banged the back of his head on the metal cage of the vehicle, and hit the -- and then bent -- and then his neck probably went forward, symptoms for which he was clearly evaluated a few hours after the event at the Urgent Care, documenting these findings, symptoms at that time which were significant enough for the physician assistant evaluating him to order a scan of his head and his brain to make they didn't miss anything correctly, and symptoms which persisted since that time for several years, despite all reasonable and appropriate treatments, including physical therapy, anti-inflammatories, muscle relaxants, and some periodic injections into the spine. So I think if you look at the chronology and development of the patient's symptoms, take into consideration the mechanism of injury, and take into consideration the identified pathology, which, you know, is not a clear blown herniated disc, but there's abnormalities which have taken some more sophisticated analysis over several years to really isolated, I think, within a reasonable degree of medical probability, that event, you know, caused his problems for which he was treated.

Q Doctor, has the medical care and treatment rendered

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                      Was the medical care rendered to Mr. Simao at
7
     Nevada Spine Clinic, Newport MRI, Center for Spine and Special
8
     Surgery, Las Vegas Radiology, and Nevada Anesthesia
     Consultants also necessary, reasonable, and causally related
9
     to the injuries he sustained from the April 15th, 2005 motor
10
11
     vehicle wreck?
12
          Α
               Yes.
               Doctor, to your left there is a binder.
13
          Q
     Plaintiff's -- one of Plaintiff exhibit books. If you could
14
15
     look at Exhibits -- just briefly look at Exhibits 10, 11, 12,
16
     13, and 14, please.
          MR. EGLET: May I approach the witness, Your Honor?
17
          THE COURT:
18
                      Yes.
19
          [Pause]
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by you to Mr. Simao that you have described to us here today

injuries he sustained from the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle

been necessary, reasonable, and causally related to the

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wreck?

Α

Yes.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

BY MR. EGLET:

Mr. Simao?

Α

Yes, I believe they are.

treatment that you and Dr. Rosler and your clinic provided to

Okay. Are these the billing statements for the

1	Q Okay.
2	MR. EGLET: Brendan, could you bring up the medical
3	specialist chart, please?
4	BY MR. EGLET:
5	Q And, Doctor, is the amount for Nevada Spine Clinic
6	\$3,465?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Is the amount for Newport MRI \$1,775?
9	A Yes.
70	Q Is the amount for Center for Spine and Specialty
11	Surgery \$15,077?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Is the amount for Nevada Anesthesia \$500?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And is the amount for Las Vegas Radiology \$1,100?
16	A Yes
17	Q Is the billing associated with the treatment
18	provided by you, Nevada Spine Clinic, Nevada MRI, Center for
19	Spine and Specialty Surgery, Nevada Anesthesia Consultants,
20	and Las Vegas Radiology for Mr. Simao customary and reasonable
21	for patients in Clark County, Nevada?
22	A Yes.
23	Q And are your conclusions regarding the care that Mr.
24	Simao was rendered by all of the providers that you have just

reviewed with us, as well as the associated costs, more likely

2 A

A They are wrong.

Q Okay. And I want to -- before I can do the final concluding questions, I want to ask you a few questions about some testimony that was given yesterday by Dr. Fish. Dr. Fish testified yesterday that, in his opinion, Mr. Simao was not injured at all in the April 2005 motor vehicle wreck. Would you agree with that?

A No.

right than wrong?

Q Dr. Fish testified yesterday that the gate theory of pain could not explain Mr. Simao's initial clinical presentation, because all disc injuries occur with immediate onset of symptoms and are obvious and felt by the patient right away. Would you agree with that?

A No, I would not.

Q Okay. Dr. Fish also testified that it would be highly unusual for symptoms of disc injury not to be clinically recognized within 48 to 72 hours from the time of the injury. Would you agree with that?

A No, I would not agree.

Q Why not?

A I think we went over some of that. That's -- those are all I think very unrealistic representations, because just as we went over, if somebody is injured, there's absolutely no way to look inside of their spine and say they do or do not

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1 have a disc injury when they're complaining of neck pain.

that part of the anatomy right away.

They may have a disc injury. They may not. But they've injured themselves and they're in pain, and they've got soft tissue pain and possibly something structural, possibly not. The only way to know would be to obtain imaging studies of

It's fairly intuitive for anyone to understand that.

And for anyone to say something different I think is not reasonable in my opinion.

Q Dr. Fish also testified yesterday that he had never seen a patient with a cervical disc injury that was diagnosed with that injury more than one-and-one-half months from the date of the date of the injury. In your practice, do you ever see patients with cervical disc injuries that present to you more than one-and-one-half months from the date of the injury and whom you subsequently diagnose with cervical disc injuries?

A Absolutely. Most patients that we see present after that period of time, because most patients are reasonable people who have an injury, and they hope that their pain is going to get better, and they wait a little time, and they try some medications, and they do this or that. And if it doesn't get better, then they go see the doctor. That's just the normal course for most reasonable people.

Q Dr. Fish also testified yesterday that if Mr. Simao

# **AVTranz**

did not present to his treating providers within 48 to 72 hours with severe neck pain, upper extremity pain, upper extremity weakness, severe upper extremity paresthesia, and/or bowel and bladder dysfunction, that he could not have had a cervical disc injury. Do you agree with that?

A No.

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Q Why not?

Well, I think it's -- I mean it's completely A unreasonable. It's just -- I mean I don't know how to respond It's not -- I mean I take care of a lot of patients to that. who have serious problems, such as spinal cord injuries, and paralysis and fractures of the spine, and these are very serious disorders. And those are unequivocally clear cut, because somebody has fallen off of a building or been involved in a vehicle crash and fractured their spine, and they're paralyzed or they've got incontinence of bowel and bladder But many patients don't have dramatic catastrophic injuries such as suggested by those symptoms that would be necessary for many of those complaints and -- in that -- what you just told me. Many patients have soft tissue injuries and pain and discomfort. And those are the type of things that we really evaluate on an ongoing basis and really go through the process of trying to help people when we can through further diagnostic assessment. But I just -- I think it's unreasonable.

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Q Dr. Fish also testified yesterday in front of this
jury that using this hypothetical, that these disc in your
cervical spine was like a coffee table in the middle of your
house, and that the coffee table was supported and surrounded
by all the structures of your house, like the walls and
everything. And just like a coffee just like in order to
injure the coffee or damage the coffee table in the house
from an outside trauma, that you would have to basically knock
all the walls down and destroy the house to get damage the
coffee table. And with the MRI up on the screen in front of
the jury, he told them that so, you have all these surrounding
structures of your disc in your neck. You have muscles. You
have tendons. You have ligaments that surround the muscles in
your or the disc in your neck. And so, in order to injure
those discs, you would see you would have to see the
tearing of all of these outside structures in your neck that
surround the disc, like your muscles and your tendons and your
ligaments, and you would have swelling, and this would all be
obvious on the MRI if you had an injury to your disc. Do you
agree with that?

- A No, I do not.
- Q Tell us why.
- A Again, it's -- I mean that's a completely unreasonable analogy or description, I think. That suggests that you have to cut somebody's throat to injure their neck,

# AVTranz

or they have to be -- their entire soft tissue around their neck has to be destroyed before you can actually get to or injure a disc in the neck, and I think that's just completely -- I mean it's different to respond to things like that. It's just completely unreasonable.

I mean I take -- I've been taking care of spinal cord injuries at the University Medical Center here for almost 16 years, and we see patients who have MRI scan evidence of soft tissue injury in the neck after a major traumatic event. And when we see that, we look at those cases very, very carefully, because if we can see actual soft tissue injury in the neck on an MRI scan, that suggests a tremendous force or injury to a patient's spine. And it suggests a potentially underlying injury or ligamentous injury or -- to the cervical spine that, you know, we look at exceptionally carefully, because we don't want to miss something that, you know, might result in a patient incurring a neurologic event or paralysis if we miss something.

I mean, by far, most people who have disc injuries have no discernible evidence of -- MRI scan evidence of a soft tissue injury to the neck. The soft tissue injury to the neck is a clinical diagnosis. If the patient has a whiplash injury and hit -- bangs their neck back and forth, and they've gotten neck pain, well, they've had a soft tissue injury to their neck. They've got pain in their neck. They strained a

# **AVTranz**

muscle. That's a clinical diagnosis. You're not going to see a strained muscle on an MRI scan.

If you see a strained muscle on an MRI scan, that means the muscle must have been really stretched and pulled that fluid has poured into the muscle. And more likely than not, you may have had a serious unstable injury to the neck. That's a completely different category of problem. That's the type of stuff we see at the trauma center not in an urgent care. The patient presents to the urgent care, it's usually a strain/sprain to the neck. You're not going to see any identifiable soft tissue problem on an MRI scan. But the patient may have had a disc injury, sure. I mean it's very possible, and it's not uncommon. And so, I mean I don't know how to respond to that other than I think it's not reasonable.

Q Thank you, Doctor. Finally, one more last question about Dr. Fish's testimony. Dr. Fish testified yesterday that when he evaluated Mr. Simao, he documented that his pain level was a seven to eight on the scale -- on the analog pain scale of zero to 10, and that this documentation on the analog pain scale was not consistent with Mr. Simao being able to function with activities of daily living or being able to work. Would you agree with that testimony?

- A No, I would not.
- Q Why?

A You know, again, it seems -- I mean the visual

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analog scale for pain is a patient's perception of how they
feel. It has nothing to do with whether they can go back to
work or whether they can work. In fact, I think most
responsible clinicians encourage patients to continue to work
and remain active. Simply because they've got pain seven out
of eight out of 10, well, that's not a that's no reason
to say hey, you shouldn't go to work. Well, not going to work
isn't going to stop their pain, depending on what kind of work
they're doing. If anything, if a patient does continue to
work, I usually look at that as a good thing, because they're
really trying to remain as active as possible. And I to
suggest that the visual analog scale has anything to do with
functional capacity and a patient's ability to return to work
is I think misleading and misrepresents what the visual analog
scale is. And that's simply a patient's own perception of how
bad they feel their pain is.

- Q Okay. Doctor, are all the conclusions you have shared with us here today, have they been to a reasonable degree of medical probability?
  - A Yes, they have.
- Q And by that, do you mean your conclusions are based on medical reason?
  - A Yes.

- MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor. Pass the witness.
- 25 THE COURT: Very well.

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MR. ROGERS: Very good. Just go forward?

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

Mr. Rogers.

MR. ROGERS: Just go ahead with it?

THE COURT: Unless someone needs a break. Does anyone

need a break? You'll let me know if you need one, right?

THE WITNESS: Can you take about an hour break right

about now?

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# CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q All right. Now to begin with, you testified that this accident presented a significant mechanism of injury. So I want to explore everything you know about this car accident.

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I'm going to object. May we approach?

THE COURT: Yep. Yes, I mean.

[Begin Bench Conference]

MR. EGLET: He didn't say that this represented any significant mechanism of injury. When he used the term significant mechanism of injury he was talking about major car crash that tears the tendons and the muscles in the neck. All he said was mechanism of injury. He did not say significant mechanism of injury with respect to the history in this case.

THE COURT: I understood his testimony.

MR. ROGERS: He actually said it was a significant --

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connected to a significant injury that caused his head to hyperextend and hit the cage, and then to flex forward. That's exactly the context in which he said it.

MR. EGLET: Well, what he's trying to do, he's -obviously, he's thinking that he's going to be able to get into the specifics of this accident and go into -- and violate the Court's ruling about the fact that he can't talk -- bring up any speeds or the nature of this accident, that -- their claim that it was a minor impact. And that's where he's going with this.

THE COURT: Is that where you intend to go, Mr. Rogers? MR. ROGERS: Here's where I'm going with it is that it seems now that the doctor is permitted to say things about this accident, to characterizing it as a significant mechanism of injury, and the defense is not being permitted to respond. I mean he's the one who said -- then the Plaintiff is the one who introduced it, and the defense is entitled to answer that change.

MR. EGLET: I don't --

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MR. ROGERS: We didn't elicit that testimony.

MR. EGLET: First of all, I don't believe he used the term significant. I believe he used the term mechanism of injury. But what -- when -- that was in reference to was the fact that there was documentation in the Southwest Medical records that there was a hyperexten- -- hyper-flexion, and

1	that he hit the back of his head on the catch. Now that's
2	undisputed. That's in the records, and that's all he was
3	talking about. He wasn't characterizing the accident like he
4	knew what happened.

THE COURT: He didn't perceive --

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MR. ROGERS: These were his ways.

THE COURT: He didn't perceive it that way at all. mean I think you can cross-examine him based on the medical records as being reviewed to give him knowledge about how this incident occurred, but I don't think you can kind of twist his response around to try to get into an area that's been excluded.

MR. ROGERS: What I want to do is ask him where it was he got the impression that led him to testify as he did, and what is the basis of that --

MR. EGLET: Well, first of all, I don't --

MR. ROGERS: -- testimony.

MR. EGLET: All he talked about was the hyper-

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

-- hyperextension and flexion and he hit his head. He -- we know where he got it. He was reading the Southwest Medical record. It was right up in front of him.

MR. ROGERS: The first day.

THE COURT: I think you can follow up in cross-examining him with that particular record that he reviewed, but, you

1	know, I don't think I think what you stated to him is,
2	essentially, a mischaracterization of the testimony that he
3	gave.
4	MR. ROGERS: What then do we do if we get the transcript
5	of his testimony and I'm correct, and he has said those exact
6	words, he has called this a significant mechanism
7	MR. EGLET: He's
8	MR. ROGERS: we can see then if that's correct, that
9	the
10	THE COURT: I understood him to be describing the injury.
11	MR. EGLET: He's talking about the hyper-flexion
12	extension and hitting his head on the cage. He's not
13	talking
14	THE COURT: [Indiscernible].
15	MR. EGLET: He's not talking about the damage to the
16	vehicles or anything.
17	MR. ROGERS: He's not. I'm not talking about the damage
18	to the vehicles.
19	MR. EGLET: Oh, sure, you are. That's what you want to
20	get into. You want to get into that this is low speed
21	MR. ROGERS: No.
22	MR. EGLET: and blah, blah, blah, that's
23	MR. ROGERS: It has nothing to do with the property
24	damage. What it has to do with is the Plaintiff's response to
25	this impact, and he is describing that as significant

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1	MR. EGLET: And
2	MR. ROGERS: And I want to understand where he got that
3	information.
4	MR. EGLET: And the nature of the impact is not you
5	just used the right word, the impact, which is the collision
6	between the vehicles. The nature of the impact has been
7	excluded. What he was talking about was his head moving back
8	and forth and hitting the metal cage behind his head. That
9	THE COURT: He talked about the
10	MR. EGLET: That's what he was talking about.
11	THE COURT: He talked about the mechanism of the injury.
12	But in any event, you've got the record, so you can pull the
13	record and cross-examine him based on what his understanding
14	of the record was.
15	MR. ROGERS: Only the medical record?
16	MR. EGLET: What?
17	THE COURT: Well
18	MR. EGLET: She's talking about the Southwest Medical
19	record.
20	MR. ROGERS: What I want to know is if I can cross-
21	examine what he said not just the basis for what he said, but
22	what he actually told the jury.
23	THE COURT: Well
24	MD DCIES. What he told the down was about the made

going back and forth and hitting the cage.

1	MR. ROGERS: I'm telling you I wrote it as he spoke it.
2	And what he said
3	MR. EGLET: No. You're mistaken. You're not you're
4	taking it out of context.
5	MR. ROGERS: That's exactly what he said, Your Honor.
6	MR. EGLET: This does not open the door for them to get
7	into that in any way, shape, or form
8	THE COURT: Yeah, I don't
9	MR. EGLET: which is what he's trying to argue here.
10	THE COURT: I don't think it opens the door. I think
11	you're entitled to inquire of him, but I'm urging you not to
12	violate any court orders [indiscernible]. So proceed on that
13	basis.
14	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
15	[End Bench Conference]
16	BY MR. ROGERS:
17	Q All right. To this testimony then about the
18	significant mechanism of injury. Do you know anything about
19	this car accident that supports that characterization?
20	A Yeah. Well, what I mean by significant mechanism of
21	injury, and I believe what I was trying to communicate by that

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is that the patient had pain in his neck which is not

unplausibly [sic] and is commonly caused by that type of

injury. So it was significant because he had an injury, as

far as I'm aware, where he was the restrained driver in a

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1	vehicle that was rear ended. His neck, in all likelihood,
2	hyperextended back. He hit the back of his head on the metal
3	plate, and his neck probably went forward. So I believe
1	that's significant in that that can cause neck problems

- Q And your understanding is from where?
- A That understanding is based upon the history that was provided to me by the patient, that's documented within my medical records, and the history that was provided to the urgent care that I reviewed the medical records of from the physician assistant that took that history.
- Q Okay. Now -- so you've used two different words for this item that you understand the Plaintiff struck his head on. One is a cage, and one is a plate. What's your understanding of this thing?
- A Well, I -- whether it's a cage or a plate, it's some metal surface that he his back of his head on.
- Q What's your understanding as to whether it is cushioned or there's a headrest there?
- MR. EGLET: Objection, Your Honor. There's no foundation for that.
- THE COURT: Sustain the objection. Ask you to rephrase.

  BY MR. ROGERS:
  - Q Is it your understanding then that there was no protection there in the form of a cushion, that there was simply a cage or a plate?

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1	MR. EGLET: Objection, lack of foundation.
2	THE COURT: Same ruling. Sustained.
3	BY MR. ROGERS:
4	Q And the objection goes to the question, Doctor, and
5	that is
6	MR. EGLET: Could we not have
7	BY MR. ROGERS:
8	Q do you know this?
9	THE COURT: Can I have counsel approach, please?
10	MR. EGLET: Objection was sustained.
11	[Begin Bench Conference]
12	THE COURT: It was sustained, and I don't
13	MR. ROGERS: No. I'm getting into the he's talking
14	about this motion back and forth
15	MR. EGLET: You're arguing with the Court's
16	MR. ROGERS: How far back did his head go.
17	MR. EGLET: You are there's no foundation for any of
18	that.
19	THE COURT: Well, the reason I called you up is here you
20	asked the very same question after I sustained Mr. Eglet's
21	objection, and I'm wondering why you're doing that.
22	MR. ROGERS: He's explaining that there's something
23	there, and it's becoming clear that he doesn't know what it
24	is. And that's what I'm
25	MR. EGLET: The reason I think you're

# In the Supreme Court of Nevada

Case Nos. 58504, 59208 and 59423

JENNY RISH,

Appellant,

 $\nu s$ .

WILLIAM JAY SIMAO, individually, and CHERYL ANN SIMAO, individually and as husband and wife,

Respondents.

Electronically Filed Aug 14 2012 04:09 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

# APPEAL

from the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County
The Honorable JESSIE WALSH, District Judge
District Court Case No. A539455

# APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 9 PAGES 1929-2179

DANIEL F. POLSENBERG

State Bar of Nevada No. 2376

JOEL D. HENRIOD

State Bar of Nevada No. 8492

LEWIS AND ROCA LLP

3993 Howard Hughes Pkwy., Suite 600

Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

(702) 474-2616

DPolsenberg@LRLaw.com

STEPHEN H. ROGERS

State Bar of Nevada No. 5755

ROGERS MASTRANGELO CARVALHO
& MITCHELL

300 South Fourth Street, Suite 170
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 383-3400
SRogers@RMCMLaw.com

Attorneys for Appellant

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39	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Exclude Sub Rosa Video	02/27/11	3	518-522
40	Transcript of Hearing	03/01/11	3	523-550
41	Plaintiffs' Second Omnibus Motion in Limine	03/02/11	3	551-562
42	Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Second Omnibus Motion in Limine	. 03/04/11	3	563-567
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44	Notice of Entry of Order Re: EDCR 2.47	03/10/11	3	587-593
45	Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Omnibus Motion in Limine	03/11/11	3	594-597
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47	Notice of Association of Counsel	03/14/11	3	601-603
48	Trial Transcript	03/14/11	3	604-705
			4	706-753
49	Trial Transcript	03/15/11	4	754-935
50	Trial Transcript	03/16/11	5	936-1102
51	Trial Transcript	03/17/11	5	1103-1186
			6	1187-1256
52	Trial Transcript	03/18/11	6	1257-1408
53	Notice of Entry of Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Omnibus Motion in Limine	03/18/11	6	1409-1415
54	Trial Brief in Support of Oral Motion for Mistrial	03/18/11	6	1416-1419
55	Trial Brief on Percipient Testimony Regarding the Accident	03/18/11	6	1420-1427
56	Trial Transcript	03/21/11	7	1428-1520



57	Trial Transcript	03/22/11	7	1521-1662
58	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Trial Brief in Support of Oral Motion for Mistrial	03/22/11	7	1663-1677
59	Receipt of Copy of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Trial Brief in Support of Oral Motion for Mistrial	03/22/11	8	1678-1680
60	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Traffic Accident Report and Investigating Officer's Conclusions	03/22/11	8	1681-1683
61	Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Second Omnibus Motion in Limine	03/22/11	8	1684-1687
62	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Life Care Expert, Kathleen Hartman, R.N.	03/22/11	8	1688-1690
63	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Witnesses from Testifying Regarding the Credibility or Veracity of Other Witnesses	03/22/11	8	1691-1693
64	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Graphic and Lurid Video of Surgery	03/22/11	8	1694-1696
65	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Duplicative and Cumulative Testimony	03/22/11	8	1697-1699
66	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Plaintiff's Accident Reconstructionist/Biomechanical Expert David Ingebretsen	03/22/11	8	1700-1702
67	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Argument of Case During Voir Dire	03/22/11	8	1703-1705
68	Order Granting Motion to Exclude Plaintiff's Economist, Stan Smith, for Lack of Foundation to Offer Expert Economist Opinion	03/22/11	8	1706-1708
69	Trial Transcript	03/23/11	8	1709-1856
70	Trial Transcript	03/24/11	8	1857-1928
			9	1929-2023
71	Plaintiffs' Amended Pre-Trial Memorandum	03/24/11	9	2024-2042
72	Trial Transcript	03/25/11	9	2043-2179
			10	2180-2212
73	Notice of Entry of Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Second Omnibus Motion in Limine	03/25/11	10	2213-2220
74	Trial Transcript	03/28/11	10	2221-2372
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75	Trial Transcript	03/29/11	10	2373-2430
			11	2431-2549
76	Trial Brief Regarding Exclusion of Future Surgery for Failure to Disclose Computation of Future Damages Under NRCP 16.1(a)	03/29/11	11	2550-2555
77	Trial Transcript	03/30/11	11	2556-2681
			12	2682-2758
78	Trial Transcript	03/31/11	12	2759-2900
79	Stipulation and Order for Dismissal With Prejudice	03/31/11	12	2901-2904
80	Trial Transcript	04/01/11	13	2905-2936
81	Minutes of Hearing on Prove-up of Damages	04/01/11	13	2937-2938
82	Plaintiffs' Confidential Trial Brief	04/01/11	13	2939-3155
			14	3156-3223
83	Plaintiffs' First Supplement to Their Confidential Trial Brief to Exclude Unqualified Testimony of Defendant's Medical Expert, Dr. Fish	04/01/11	14	3224-3282
84	Plaintiffs' Second Supplement to Their Confidential Trial Brief to Permit Dr. Grover to testify with Regard to all Issues Raised During his Deposition	04/01/11	14	3283-3352
85	Plaintiffs' Third Supplement to Their Confidential Trial Brief; There is No Surprise to the Defense Regarding Evidence of a Spinal Stimulator	04/01/11	14	3353-3406
86	Plaintiffs' Fourth Supplement to Their Confidential Trial Brief Regarding Cross Examination of Dr. Wang	04/01/11	15	3407-3414
87	Plaintiffs' Fifth Supplement to Their Confidential Trial Brief to Permit Stan Smith, Ph.D., to Testify Regarding, Evidence Made Known to Him During Trial	04/01/11	15	3415-3531
88	Stipulation and Order to Modify Briefing Schedule	04/21/11	15	3532-3535
89	Defendant's Response in Opposition to Plaintiff's Request for Attorney Fees	04/22/11	15	3536-3552
90	Defendant's Amended Response in Opposition to Plaintiffs' Request for Attorney Fees	04/22/11	15	3553-3569
91	Plaintiffs' Brief in Favor of an Award of Attorney's Fees Following Default Judgment	04/22/11	15	3570-3624



92	Stipulation and Order to Modify Briefing Schedule	04/22/11	15	3625-3627
93	Decision and Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike Defendant's Answer	04/22/11	16	3628-3662
94	Notice of Entry of Order to Modify Briefing Schedule	04/25/11	16	3663-3669
95	Notice of Entry of Order to Modify Briefing Schedule	04/26/11	16	3670-3674
96	Notice of Entry of Order Regarding Motion to Strike	04/26/11	16	3675-3714
97	Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements	04/26/11	16	3715-3807
98	Minutes of Hearing Regarding Status Check	04/28/11	16	3808-3809
99	Judgment	04/28/11	16	3810-3812
100	Defendant's Motion to Retax Costs	04/29/11	16	3813-3816
101	Notice of Entry of Judgment	05/03/11	16	3817-3822
102	Stipulation and Order to Stay Execution of Judgment	05/06/11	16	3823-3825
103	Notice of Entry of Order to Stay Execution of Judgment	05/09/11	16	3826-3830
104	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Retax Costs	05/16/11	16	3831-3851
105	Defendant's Motion for New Trial	05/16/11	17	3852-4102
			18	4103-4144
106	Certificate of Service	05/17/11	18	4145-4147
107	Subpoena Duces Tecum (Dr. Rosler)	05/18/11	18	4148-4153
108	Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorneys' Fees	05/25/11	18	4154-4285
109	Defendant's Reply to Opposition to Motion to Retax Costs	05/26/11	18	4286-4290
110	Plaintiffs' Motion to Quash Defendant's Subpoena Duces Tecum to Jan-Jorg Rosler, M.D. at Nevada Spine Institute on Order Shortening Time	05/26/11	18	4291-4305
111	Notice of Appeal	05/31/11	19	4306-4354
112	Case Appeal Statement	05/31/11	19	4355-4359
113	Judgment	06/01/11	19	4360-4373
114	Defendant's Opposition to Motion to Quash	06/01/11	19	4374-4378
115	Minutes of Hearing Regarding Motion to Retax	06/02/11	19	4379-4380
116	Notice of Entry of Judgment	06/02/11	19	4381-4397
33771				



117	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Motion to Quash Defendants' Subpoena Duces Tecum to Jans-Jorg Rosler, M.D. at Spine Institute on Order Shortening Time	06/06/11	19	4398-4405
118	Transcript of Hearing Regarding Motion to Quash	06/07/11	19	4406-4411
119	Defendant's Opposition to Motion for Attorney Fees	06/13/11	19	4412-4419
120	Order Denying Defendant's Motion to Retax Costs	06/16/11	19	4420-4422
121	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Motion to Retax Costs	06/16/11	19	4423-4429
122	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion for New Trial	06/24/11	19 20	4430-4556 4557-4690
123	Amended Notice of Appeal	06/27/11	20	4691-4711
124	Amended Case Appeal Statement	06/27/11	20	4712-4716
125	Defendant's Motion to Compel Production of Documents	07/06/11	20	4717-4721
126	Receipt of Appeal Bond	07/06/11	20	4722-4723
127	Defendant's Reply to Opposition to Motion for New Trial	07/14/11	20	4724-4740
128	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Motion for Attorneys' Fees	07/14/11	20	4741-4748
129	Minutes of Hearings on Motions	07/21/11	20	4749-4751
130	Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Quash Defendant's Subpoena Duces Tecum to Jans-Jorg Rosler, M.D. at Nevada Spine Institute on Order Shortening Time	07/25/11	20	4752-4754
131	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Quash	07/25/11	20	4755-4761
132	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Compel Production of Documents	07/26/11	20	4762-4779
133	Minutes of Hearing on Motion to Compel	08/11/11	20	4780-4781
134	Order Denying Defendant's Motion for New Trial	08/24/11	20	4782-4784
135	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion for New Trial	08/25/11	20	4785-4791
136	Order Denying Defendant's Motion to Compel Production of Documents	09/01/11	20	4792-4794
137	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion to Compel Production of Documents	09/02/11	20	4795-4800
138	Second Amended Notice of Appeal	09/14/11	21	4801-4811



139	Second Amended Case Appeal Statement	09/14/11	21	4812-4816
140	Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees	09/14/11	21	4817-4819
141	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees	09/15/11	21	4820-4825
142	Final Judgment	09/23/11	21	4826-4829
143	Notice of Entry of Final Judgment	09/30/11	21	4830-4836
144	Notice of Posting Supersedeas Bond	09/30/11	21	4837-4845
145	Request for Transcripts	10/03/11	21	4846-4848
146	Third Amended Notice of Appeal	10/10/11	21	4849-4864
147	Third Amended Case Appeal Statement	10/10/11	21	4865-4869
148	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 6 (Bench Conferences)	03/21/11	21	4870-4883
149	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 7 (Bench Conferences)	03/22/11	21	4884-4900
150	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 8 (Bench Conferences)	03/23/11	21	4901-4920
151	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 9 (Bench Conferences)	03/24/11	21	4921-4957
152	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 10 (Bench Conferences)	03/25/11	21	4958-4998
153	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 11 (Bench Conferences)	03/28/11	21	4999-5016
154	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 12 (Bench Conferences)	03/29/11	22	5017-5056
155	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 13 (Bench Conferences)	03/30/11	22	5057-5089
156	Portion of Jury Trial - Day 14 (Bench Conferences)	03/31/11	22	5090-5105



 vertebral bodies. Okay. And what you're looking for with the disc is that you see a little bit of whiteness within that disc. That means that it's a disc that's hydrated, or a fluffy type of disc. And you can see that the 3/4 has hydration. All of these have hydration. If anything, the C2/3 has maybe a little bit less hydration than the others as you can see.

THE WITNESS: Can you go to the one before that I told you to skip?

So when you're looking at cuts -- so if you want to look at what the actual disc looks like, we get these scalp films, and these are cuts this way. So it's basically taking the scalp film out like this and then turning it on its side, so that you can see it.

Can you go two? One more. One more. One more. Okay.

Here's your cut. So this is your right side, your left side, the back. Your nose is here, and your feet are coming at you. So you're kind of looking up your nose if you will. And this is the C3/4 disc. And so, this is the left side. You can see that the -- these are facet joints. So they've got little smiles right through here. And so, you can see it's a little bit enlarged.

Now the thing that you notice is that if this is the spinal cord and this is the disc, you can see a space in

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between here. That's the Perineal space. That's where the
nerves come through. And you can see on this side maybe a
little bit less on that side, but this is nothing
traumatically induced. This is something that's been there
for a while.

BY MR. ROGERS:

- Q This is the facet tropism that --
- A Yeah, that's the face tropism you see.

THE WITNESS: Can you go to the next cut.

And basically, what I wanted to show here in this is that you see how it's dark here and it's not dark here. These slices aren't perfect. You know, the person is not perfectly lined up. There's always going to be kind of an off on a slice, so it's kind of at an angle.

Could you go to the next one?

So you can see here is the facets again and the cuts across, and you can see the outline of the disc. Nice open space. And it's nice and smooth on this back part of the disc. Here's the spinal cord right here.

Next one.

And again, at C4/5, you see a smooth component of the disc at this part right here. And the reason why it's dark here is that's a lower slice. You're getting a slice lower into the foramen, where the nerves come out.

Can you go to the next, and then the next?

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And this is the 5/6. Again, you can see the nice disc margin.

Next.

## BY MR. ROGERS:

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Q That's the last one.

Okay, great. So I don't see any trauma related to Α Now you have to think about it. If you get this this disc. disc to be injured, you have the entire neck component. not -- in a typical injury, it's not like someone put a knife or a needle right to that disc. There has to be pressure on this side, and you will see this whole area is all protective of that disc. It's kind of like if you have your house, you have a desk -- or your living room table in your house. damage that table from the outside, you've got walls, windows, doors, everything. You're going to have to damage the entire part of the house to get to that table, or to get to that disc. There's so much protecting around it. You would see trauma related here in terms of edema, swelling, tears in the muscle. You would see a lot of components of it. You would also see maybe a disc where it's herniated out, where it's actually squirted out into the space here. And you don't see any of that.

Q Do any of the films, not only this March 2006 MRI, but anything in the diagnostics that's been done up to this point, show any evidence of trauma to the surroundings like as

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1 you described, the house, and the bushes, and windows, or 2 whatever it was?

There doesn't seem to be evidence of that in any of Α the film.

Q Okay. Okay, very good. Thank you.

MR. ROGERS: Now I want to pull up, Dan, Exhibit 22, page З.

## BY MR. ROGERS:

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This is a pain diagram that the Plaintiff filled out Q right around the time that we're talking about. And I want to ask you does traumatically induced injury at C3/4 and 4/5 explain that pain presentation?

So when I'm looking at pain diagrams I'm trying to figure out where the pattern of the pain builds, how does that relate to the MRI component. And when you're looking at this, you can see that the entire arm, front and back, is filled out. Now each of these arms, you can see these little lines coming across here. All right. Each of these little lines represent a level of nerve. And this is where the EMG nerve conduction study can be helpful, because you're looking at specific levels of the spine with these pictures. So when you talk about C2 or C3, which is the head, C4, which is the neck, C5, which is the shoulder, C6, which is the forearm and into the thumb, C7, which is going to be the middle finger, and C8, which is the other part here, almost every level of the

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cervical	spine	could be	involved,	C2/3,	3/4,	4/5,	5/6,	and
6/7, to g	jive a	picture :	like this.					

- Q Is there any evidence to suggest that every level of the cervical spine was traumatically injured in this car accident?
- Α ÑΟ. If I see a picture like this, especially with it radiate through the head, it's hard for me to say that it's specifically a spine cervical region source in the symptoms, especially when the MRI looks so clean at every single level.
- Okay. Now getting back to that shoulder sprain that Q was assessed five or six months after the accident, can that explain some of these symptoms?
- Α Usually not. With a shoulder sprain it's going to be very focused right to the shoulder area, and you're not going to have so much symptom going into the fingers, because it's not a nerve type problem. Well, you think it's not a It's more of a shoulder joint problem. nerve type problem. So it's going to be pretty focused right through this area here, which does seem like that's where it's at. But it's less likely that the components came in --
- Now what if some of the nerves -- you're saying these nerves run from the spine into the arms and the legs and --
  - Α Right.

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-- everything else. What if a nerve is constricted

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going	through	the	shoulder?

A Well the way that would happen is that your whole shoulder joint would have to pop out forward and crush those nerves, because it sits in front of the shoulder. It's not in the --

Q Okay. But we hear of people who sustain shoulder injuries without dislocations though that might involve a nerve?

A Well, I mean if the shoulder injuries are traumatic enough or there's some kind of blunt trauma to this area, it may have struck the nerve as well as the shoulder, so it's hard to say. But usually, typically, shoulder components don't give you kind of the hand pain symptoms -- or the hand area symptoms. And it doesn't usually give you a headache with a shoulder type problem. That's usually -- it's typically right to the shoulder joint.

Q Okay. And would C3/4 and 4/5, the injuries that are alleged in this case, cause the headache pattern that you see drawn on this pain diagram?

- A No. It'd be more C2/3, above that level.
- Q And is there any evidence that C2/3 was traumatically injured as a result of this car accident?
- A It doesn't appear that way just from looking at the MRI.
  - Q Now what would you expect to see symptomatically in

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1	a patient who injured every level in their cervical spine,
2	that was something that would explain that pain diagram?
3	MR. EGLET: Objection, question is overbroad. This is
4	what we discussed at the bench, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Sustained. Ask you to rephrase.
6	BY MR. ROGERS:
7	Q What would you expect to see in a patient who had
8	sustained traumatically induced internal disc disruption at
9	every level of the surgical spine as a result of a car
10	accident
11	MR. EGLET: It's the same question, Your Honor.
12	BY MR. ROGERS:
13	Q as far as their presentation?
14	THE COURT: It's the same question. Same ruling.
15	Sustain the objection.
16	BY MR. ROGERS:
17	Q Do you see any evidence in the Plaintiff's medical
18	records that would suggest traumatic internal disc disruption
19	at C5/6?
20	A No.
21	Q And yet, you saw on that pain diagram pain
22	complaints radiating down the arm in the C5/6 what was it?
23	A Distribution.
24	Q Distribution.
25	MR. EGLET: Objection, leading, argumentative.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 screen. 17 18 BY MR. ROGERS: 19

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Q

1 THE COURT: Sustained. 2 BY MR. ROGERS: 3 Q Dr. McNulty testified that the Plaintiff's symptoms 4 do not match a C4 dermatomal pattern. Do you agree with him? 5 Yes, I do agree with him. Α 6 Okay. And C4 is this area where this facet tropism 0 7 or defect is located. 8 Α Correct. 9 Q Okay. What would be the pain that you would expect if there were any problems resulting from that tropism? Well, as we said, you would have a component of mostly in the shoulder and the upper trap area. Can't explai- -- you see that? In this upper trap area. It doesn't explain the symptoms down into the arm and the fingers. THE COURT: You could just touch the bottom of the THE WITNESS: So somewhere in this area here. wouldn't have symptoms here, and you would not have headaches. 20 Q Well, how do you explain then the headaches that the 21 Plaintiff is presenting -- we know from the records that he's 22 complaining. What's causing it? 23 MR. EGLET: Excuse me. I didn't hear that question. 24 BY MR. ROGERS:

What's causing the headaches?

A You know, I think the -- that's the difficult part, and that's the art, if you will, of spine medicine is to try to figure that out. Since he had a history of migraines before and was treated with them at Southwest Medical Associates -- Association, they -- these could be just -- these --

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I move to strike, speculating.

THE COURT: It is. Sustained.

The jury will disregard the witness' last statement. BY MR. ROGERS:

Q The Plaintiff is -- let me just have you focus on the question as I asked it. Do you see how he's drawn the headaches across the top of his head and up the back? What kinds of headaches would explain what he's complaining of, as he drew on that pain diagram?

A Migraine headache, tension type headache. You can see in the back of the occiput an occipital type headache.

Those are probably the more common things. Or even a chronic daily headache.

Q Okay. And between those different kinds of headaches, can you say to a reasonable degree of medical probability degree of medical probability you know what, it's this kind, it's this variety of headaches?

A Well, I think that would be the hard part. You have to look at the different symptoms. You know, if he's

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describing pain behind	his eyes or nausea or any kind o	of
component of pressure,	it may be more of a migrainous t	type of
headache.		

Q Your Honor, objection. This is speculation.

THE COURT: Counsel, approach, please.

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. EGLET: The witness just said that that would be really hard to do, and then he starts describing some of the symptoms and says well, that may be a migraine headache, just like if it's all -- he doesn't know one way or the other. His answer is no, I don't know.

MR. ROGERS: I think he's explaining why, so that the jury understands, because the Plaintiff has been presenting the position that it's an occipital headache. He's saying no, that these are the symptoms associated with the different kinds of headaches.

MR. EGLET: He doesn't get to say it could be this, it could be that.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. EGLET: That's more [indiscernible], Your Honor.
That's a direct [indiscernible]. Move to strike.

THE COURT: Does he not know that the jury is not interested in possibly and that there's really no point in giving testimony that calls for speculation, because it seems like his last few answers call for speculation. And that's

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why	the	Court	has	had	to	sustain	the	objections
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MR. ROGERS: I think all he's doing right now is explaining that the exact kind of headache is not known. That's all he's say.

MR. EGLET: He's doing exactly what the doctor did in Moore Sokato [phonetic]. He's saying it could be this, could be that, could be this. You can't do that.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection. I'm going to ask you to -- just a moment, Mr. Eglet.

I'm going to ask you to focus your questions narrowly, so that he doesn't speculate. Otherwise, we're going to have to take a break and you're going to have to advise.

MR. ROGERS: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

[Bench Conference Ends]

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

## BY MR. ROGERS:

Q All right. At this initial visit or -- yeah, the initial visit with Dr. McNulty, he recommended C3/4 and 4/5 blocks. Was that a reasonable suggestion?

A I don't see how based on the pattern of pain that's here and based on what the MRI shows.

Q What would you have done at UCLA with this presentation?

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A Well, given that the MRI to me, and as we went through it, appeared normal, in other words, there was no area of pain, these are difficult types of patients that come through, because they are complaining of pain and you want to try to treat them in some way. The component of what we would approach would multifaceted, if you will. We have an acupuncture program. We have --

MR. EGLET: May we approach, Your Honor?

9 THE COURT: Yes.

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. EGLET: This witness is about to violate a court order, okay. He's going into this. Can you ask him not to try to overhear our -- sit there and look at me and try to overhear our bench conferences. It's improper.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ROGERS: I'll ask him.

MR. EGLET: He's about to get into what they do at UCLA, about it's multifaceted. And what he's going to talk about is psychological counseling to make sure that it's not psychological, that it's not all in their head, which gets into exactly what this court has included, secondary gain stuff. That's exactly what he's talking about. This what he did in his deposition. This is exactly where he's going with this answer. And it's improper, Your Honor, and he's -- you know, he's --

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And second of all, what he would have done if this had been his patient is not relevant here. He's not this patient's doctor. He can comment on whether he thinks this is improper or not proper, but I don't care what he would have done. He's not my client's treating physician. It's not relevant. He didn't go --

MR. ROGERS: That's --

MR. EGLET: -- to UCLA. He didn't get this treatment at UCLA. What he would have done -- he can sit there and say I don't think the C4/5 blocks were appropriate. I don't think the discography was appropriate. I wouldn't have done them. But he doesn't get to say well, if this is my patient, this is what I would have done. It's not relevant.

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, what he would have done is he's saying would have been the more appropriate kind of way to address the Plaintiff's presentation. Plaintiff has put on Doctors McNulty and Dr. Rosler, both of whom have testified that what we did was inappropriate, indicated necessary, and so forth. And the defense is entitled to their theory of the case. He's saying those injections weren't appropriate and this is what would have been appropriate. He's entitled to say that.

MR. EGLET: And he's about to get into psychological counseling.

MR. ROGERS: I'll tell you --

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MR. EGLET: I know that's where he's going to. He's going to go into -- that's what the whole thing is about, how they have psychiatrists and psychologists who are all part of the team, and they evaluate whether there's secondary gain, all that stuff.

THE COURT: I hope he's not trying to planning to violate any of the Court's orders, because I'll tell you what, I would have no compunction striking his testimony all together as a witness if he violates any of the Court's orders, especially after we made a very fertile record why we kept our jury waiting. I will have no compunction.

But with respect to what he would have done or how he would have treated this patient, it isn't relevant as to whether or not -- well, it isn't relevant for any of the purposes that we're here for. So there's two things I want you to instruct him. Well, actually three. I want him to be instructed that possibilities and speculation are not appropriate for the jury to consider, and then instructed that he's [indiscernible] to go into this area which Mr. Eglet seems to think he is -- I don't know if he is or isn't -- that's strictly off limits, and he's already been told that. And third, it's not really relevant on that too, that what he would have done isn't particularly relevant.

MR. ROGERS: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the third part.

THE COURT: What he would have done had this patient been

### AVTranz

his, it isn't particularly relevant. You're entitled to present your theory, no question about that. But his personal preference practices aren't particularly relevant for this case.

MR. ROGERS: The way a doctor practices medicine is simply a way of expressing what is, in their opinion, the appropriate method of treatment. Prefacing it by stating this is the way I'd do it is really no different than saying this is what's appropriate. I don't understand why having --

MR. EGLET: [Indiscernible].

MR. ROGERS: -- the prefacing clause is a problem.

THE COURT: The objection --

MR. EGLET: You could ask him when --

THE COURT: -- as it was articulated is sustained by the Court on those three grounds, and I'd ask you to instruct your witness accordingly. And we're going to take about a 10-minute break.

MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.

[Bench Conference Ends]

THE COURT: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, we're going to take about a 10-minute break. Advising you of your duty not to discuss this case with anyone, not to form or express any opinion, not to do any research on any subject.

[Recess]

[Jury In]

### AVTranz

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1	THE MARSHAL: Please be seated.
2	[Pause]
3	THE MARSHAL: Please remain seated.
4	THE COURT: Back on record. Counsel, stipulate to the
5	presence of the jury?
6	MR. ROGERS: Yes.
7	MR. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor.
8	MR. ROGERS: Okay. Okay. Where we left off was the
9	referral to the Southwest Pain Management Center. Where the
10	Plaintiff underwent various injections for the next 14 days
11	[Audio Distortion]
12	MR. ROGERS: Is there a phone near a mic?
13	THE COURT: It's usually a phone sitting too close to a
14	microphone.
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED
16	BY MR. ROGERS:
17	Q All right. You've seen the injections that were
18	done there over those, roughly, I don't know 15 months or so.
19	Are those injections that you perform as well?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Injections that you teach to the fellows at UCLA?
22	A Yes.
23	Q Okay. Did any of those injections isolate an injury
24	or a pain generator at C34, C45?
25	A No.

00T945			
C			

pain.

Q All right. Well that brings us up to the	
Plaintiff's return to Dr. McNulty. Now we're roughly two and	
a half years after the accident. Dr. McNulty also performed	
an epidural. Did that injection identify any injury cased to	
C34 and C45?	
A No.	
Q What did Dr. McNulty say about the injections that	
the Plaintiff had gone through at Southwest Medical?	
A If you can bring up the note	
Q It's Exhibit 222, page 9.	
A I guess the second paragraph. "I have no definitive	
diagnostic information as far as clearly defining pain	
generators."	
Q And this is after all the injections were performed?	
A Yes.	
Q Still no pain generator?	
A No.	
Q And Dr. Arita, who performed all but one of those	
injections, what was his opinion about what they showed?	
A Well in his deposition he didn't think that it	

Q Okay. Did you see any comment from Dr. Rita about whether the conditions that he was treating with those

diagnostically came to a conclusion as to the source of the

injections were even related to the accident?

# ΛVTranz

1	A If you bring up the note.
2	Q Well it's a deposition transcript that we might
3	be
4	A Unable to do. All right.
5	Q unable to show.
6	A I believe that he did mention something to that
7	effect in the note. I'd have to see it again.
8	Q Okay. Now, at this point Dr. McNulty saw the
9	Plaintiff one last time and he recommended a surgery. The
10	Plaintiff didn't want to do that he didn't undergo that
11	surgery, but instead left Dr. McNulty, and went to Dr. Grover.
12	And a you've reviewed the medical records and treatment
13	from Dr. Grover's office?
14	A Yes.
15	Q And that includes the treatment rendered by Dr.
16	Rosler, the pain management physician there?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Okay. Now another injection was done this selective
19	nerve root block did was that diagnostic? Did it show
20	where any pain was?
21	A No.
22	Q And that, again, was at the same level we've been
23	discussing?

All right. Then Dr. Rosler performed a discogram,

The C34.

Yes.

Q

24

25

1 you've seen the records and films relating to that? 2 Α Yes. 3 Q And in your opinion did that discogram show Okay. 4 where there was an injury or a source of pain? 5 Α Well maybe we can look at the discogram? б The discogram. All right. 7 MR. EGLET: Are we looking at the report? 8 THE WITNESS: The actual images. 9 MR. EGLET: You mean the post CT? 10 MR. ROGERS: Yes. 11 THE WITNESS: Oh, sorry. 12 MR. EGLET: Is that what you're talking about? 13 MR. ROGERS: Yes. 14 The post CT. So --THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 MR. ROGERS: Do we have that here? 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know that Exhibit 17 Number --18 MR. ROGERS: Oh I'm sorry. It's dated --19 THE WITNESS: A CT scan from 8/8/08. 20 MR. ROGERS: CT. 21 THE WITNESS: I apologize. Let me clarify, I guess when 22 you're looking at a discogram and when you're evaluating the 23 component of a discogram, you're pressurizing the disc to see 24 if that gives you a component that is similar or concordant to

# **AVTranz**

It's not a very fun procedure to undergo.

25

the every day pain.

1	H

Needles are placed in the front part of the neck, and the
individual has to be somewhat awake to be able to communicate
whether or not they feel pressure or pain.

After the test is performed the images are displayed to see whether or not the morphology of that disc is present or not. What I noticed in looking at the discogram -- and I apologize if this doesn't quite make sense here, but --

MR. EGLET: can we just have the witness be clear. This is not the discogram. This is the post CT -- post discogram CT. This is not an image from the discogram.

THE COURT: Let's make sure that it's clear for the jury's sake.

# BY MR. ROGERS:

- Q Right. Very well. Explain to the jury --
- A So --
- 16 Q -- how it is you do a discogram, where the --
- 17 A Right.
- 18 Q -- CT comes in.
  - A So once the needles are placed into each of the discs of question, the needles are removed. The patient is brought back into the recovery. And then they're sent to the scanner to get a CT scan to show where the contrast was placed.

And there's a certain amount of contrast that's placed into the disc to get the images. And what you're

## ΛVTranz

hoping is that the disk is going to be nicely outlined.

Now this is the front part of the spine, if you will, kind of cut like straight down the middle here, straight in front. And what you can see is the bone structure. And you can see the discs in between.

And what I noticed about the discs were that this -the disc -- the top one, which was C34 you can see that the
contrast was spread throughout the disc. It looks very nice.
It's in the entire part of the disc.

But if you notice on the bottom two, you can see the contrast is only on the side -- only on the side. It doesn't actually go through the whole disc. Can you go to the next image?

So when you're looking at --so this is a side view. Like the MRI coming down the middle of your noise looking sideways. And again, you can see the bone structure. All right. Then you can see the space in between the discs. Right? Space in between -- or the disc is the space in between the bone structure. Now notice the C34 you can see a little bit of haze right in here. Right in here. Right in here. You can see that there's contrast within that disc.

But if you notice in the other ones there's only just a little bit of contrast here. A little bit here. This is -- you can see like a white dot right there. You can see - this is actually pretty good. You can see the white dot

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here. It doesn't look like it's in the entire disc. But the goal of the discogram is to get into the center of the disc, where the jelly part of the donut is. And not on the outer part of the disc.

MR. EGLET: May we approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

[Bench Conference Begins at 3:37 p.m.]

MR. EGLET: This opinion that this witness is about to try to give was never disclosed by this witness at any time. This is an opinion that they hired Dr. Winkler (phonetic) for, who was a neuroradiologist who has offered an opinion regarding what's in the post CT of the discogram.

This witness and neither in any of his reports, nor in his deposition gave this type of testimony. What he's about to try to testify to is that the needles, based on this post CT discogram -- that the needles were not placed properly in the right place. And that that's why the contrast is not throughout the disc on this CT scan taken after the discogram.

He was not identified as an expert to talk about this. Only Dr. Winkler was. And so I would object for him now to try to bootstrap and give Dr. Winkler's expert testimony, when he was not disclosing in any of his reports regarding this.

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, he's actually written and been deposed on this one. And --

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2
          MR. ROGERS:
                       I mean he has like five reports --
3
          MR. EGLET:
                      Yeah.
                             Well show --
                       -- he's reviewed every single medical
5
     record.
6
                      Show me his report where he gives this
          MR. EGLET:
7
     opinion? It's nowhere. It's not properly disclosed. It's
8
     not there.
9
          MR. ROGERS: He absolutely discussed the discogram,
10
     because that was what he does.
11
          MR. EGLET:
                      I'm not saying he didn't discuss the
12
     discogram. He discussed the discogram and basically his
13
     testimony at his deposition was, he has no reason to believe
14
     that the discogram was not performed properly. That is his
15
     testimony. Okay? He doesn't think it's valid because he
16
     thinks it's a false positive. Okay? But not because of the
17
     basis he's about to give. This is Dr. Winkler's expertise or
18
     what they identified Dr. Winkler to give testimony on.
19
               He has never been disclosed in this area, ever.
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Show me his report where he says this.

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MR. EGLET:

MR. EGLET:

THE COURT:

to Mr. Eglet's argument.

# **AVTranz**

MR. ROGERS: And some of these objections, I -- I mean --

MR. ROGERS: Disclosure is exactly the fact that he's

He has not written about this specific issue.

You don't seem to be responding specifically

been deposed on the issue. And he's written about the issue.

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1
     this is a voluminous case.
                                 And all of the details are -- and
2
     I don't recall -- I mean if he wants to go through every
3
     report --
          MR. EGLET: Well --
          MR. ROGERS: -- but that's more fertile ground for cross-
                   If he's going to address this issue, and the
6
     examination.
     Plaintiff is on notice to discuss it with him at his
7
     deposition, there's no surprise here at all. That's a full
8
9
     disclosure.
                     It was never disclosed in his reports.
10
          MR. EGLET:
                      The objection is sustained.
11
          THE COURT:
          MR EGLET:
12
                      Thank you.
13
          [Bench Conference Ends at 3:40 p.m.]
          MR. ROGERS: If we could approach for just one follow up.
14
          [Bench Conference Begins at 3:40 p.m.]
15
                       I think that I might not -- I need to ask
          MR. ROGERS:
16
     whether the pain generator was identified in the discogram and
17
     leave it at that. His concerns seem to be --
18
                      I'm sorry, I didn't hear you, Steve.
19
          MR. EGLET:
          MR. ROGERS: Am I allowed to conclude by asking him was a
20
     pain generator or an injury identified in this discogram and
21
22
     then leave it at that?
          MR. EGLET: I have no --
23
24
          MR. ROGERS: It seems --
                       I have no problem with that question, okay.
25
          MR. EGLET:
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# **AVTranz**

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1
     As long as he didn't go into an explanation that is based on
2
     this disco -- this post CT of the discogram.
                                                    Because that
3
     never was disclosed in his reports or his deposition.
4
     ask the post CT discogram be taken down. And then if you want
5
     to ask him that question -- but if he starts to go into an
6
     explanation I'm going to object and ask to strike that
7
     testimony if he bases it on his review of the post CT scan.
8
          MR. ROGERS: No --
9
          MR. EGLET: He can say -- he can offer the opinion that
10
     he -- that in his opinion the discogram did not show an injury
11
     at C34, C45.
                   That's fine. But if he --
12
          MR. ROGERS: Okay.
13
          MR. EGLET: -- tries to explain it based on this then
14
     that's improper.
15
          MR. ROGERS: Well let me tell him -- or something --
16
          THE COURT: Do you have any objection?
17
          MR. EGLET:
                      No.
                           I don't have an objection to that.
18
          THE COURT:
                      All right.
19
          [Bench Conference Ends at 3:41 p.m.]
20
          THE COURT:
                      Mr. Rogers, one moment, please.
21
          [Bench Conference Begins at 3:42 p.m.]
22
          THE COURT: Did you remove that -- could you have your
23
     people remove the slide.
24
          MR. ROGERS:
                       Oh yes.
25
          THE COURT:
                      Okay.
                             Thank you.
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## ΛVTranz

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1	MR. ROGERS: Dan could you
2	THE COURT: Thank you.
3	[Bench Conference Ends 3:42 p.m.]
4	BY MR. ROGERS:
5	Q Did this discogram isolate an injury or a pain
6	generator at C34 and C45?
7	A So when looking at the discogram, placing the
8	needles into the disc
9	MR. EGLET: Objection, Your Honor.
10	MR. ROGERS: Just
11	THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
12	BY MR. ROGERS:
13	Q Right. Just to answer that question as asked. You
14	stated
15	A Well you have to think about the discogram itself
16	and when you pressurize the disc
17	Q In this instance
18	A you ask somebody
19	Q Doctor, I think the Court would prefer just a simple
20	yes or
21	A All right.
22	Q no answer to that question.
23	A No. It did not.
24	Q Okay.
25	[Pause]

Q All right. You examined the Plaintiff Mr. Simao, you didn't simply review his medical records. In your examination of him, I believe it was roughly a month before the surgery. At that time what did he tell you about his condition in terms of his abilities to perform his activities in daily living?

A He advised me that he was able to lift a 40 pound piece of equipment in and out of a truck. And that he was not restricted from doing any activities or limited by any of the activities by any of his providers and he was able to do all the functional things that he needed to be able to do for his job.

Q Now right around this time he was reporting pain at what level?

- A You mean on a scale from zero to ten?
- 17 Q Yes.
  - A I think it was around seven or eight.
  - Q Okay. And is a reported pain level of seven or eight of ten consistent with the ability to continue doing all of your normal activities of daily living?
  - A If you ask an individual zero being no pain at all, and ten being the worst pain imaginable, if you could imagine a broken arm or an arm where your bone is sticking out of your arm, or a kidney stone, as being a pretty extensive pain, or

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2 If you think about where the scope is in terms of 3 that, the ten over ten pain would be the, you know, worst pain 4 imaginable and if someone's describing an eight, which is 5 almost at that point, an individual should not be able to do 6 any of their activities because of so much pain. 7 Q Was the Plaintiff taking any pain medication, Lortab 8 or codeine, anything like that at that time? 9 He was not. Can you pull up my note? 10 0 Your --11 А Do you have the page of the actual IME report? 12 We do have the report. 13 MR. EGLET: Your Honor --14 MR. ROGERS: If it will refresh your recollection. 15 THE COURT: Sustain the objection. 16 MR. ROGERS: Well the question is did you not remember --17 THE WITNESS: Well I did, but there would have been a 18 listing of the medications on that page. And I don't recall 19 him being on any of the pain medications that you had 20 mentioned.

even the delivery of a child can be painful.

1

21

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MR. ROGERS: Okay.

BY MR. ROGERS:

### AVTranz

Plaintiff did not respond well to surgery. Or that he has

continuing ongoing symptoms. Yesterday we learned that Dr.

All right. We have learned here in Court that the

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McNulty h	nas sugges	sted futu	re med	ical care	consist	ing of a
spinal ch	nord stimu	lator.	Do vou	do spina	l chord a	stimulators?

- A Yes. We do the trial of a stimulator and the implantation of a stimulator.
  - Q You do both, trials and permanents?
- A Yes.

- Q Okay. And Dr. McNulty's testimony was that the Plaintiff now suffers from what he called, or he might suffer from what he called Neuropathic Pain.
- MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I'm going to object. The testimony was he suffered to that to a reasonable degree of medical probability -- not might.
- THE COURT: I ask you to rephrase the question, Mr. Rogers.

# BY MR. ROGERS:

Q Dr. McNulty testified that the Plaintiff to a reasonable degree of medical probability suffers from Neuropathic Pain. And that this pain was caused because the Plaintiff delayed in getting the surgery that he recommended.

Now I want to get to the subject of spinal chord stimulators in a moment. You weren't aware of this future recommendation until I advised you of it after that testimony. Correct?

- A Correct.
- Q There were no disclosures in the medical records

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1	suggesting a need for that kind of
2	MR. EGLET: Objection. Your Honor
3	THE COURT: Counsel approach, please.
4	MR. EGLET: it misstates the evidence. May we
5	approach?
6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	[Bench Conference Begins at 3:47 p.m.]
8	THE COURT: I'm not sure how much of this was in front of
9	the jury and how much it wasn't.
10	MR. ROGERS: All of it is. Dr. McNulty testified to all
11	of this
12	MR. EGLET: No.
13	THE COURT: No. The objections about notice. And the
14	length
15	MR. EGLET: Yeah. None of this was in front of the jury.
16	Okay. First of all it's it misstates the record, which the
17	Court Mr. Adam's been very clear to the Court what the
18	record was on this. It's argumentative. He's arguing in
19	front of the jury that it wasn't disclosed in the records.
20	And it also is leading. So it's objectionable on three
21	grounds.
22	THE COURT: Well not only that, but we know what
23	happened
24	MR. EGLET: Right.
25	THE COURT: with respect to this situation, but the

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1
      jury --
2
           MR. EGLET:
                      Yeah.
3
           THE COURT: -- doesn't.
4
          MR. WALL: Right so are you suggesting that there was
5
     no --
6
          THE COURT:
                      Yeah.
7
          MR. WELL: I don't know how to --
8
          MR. EGLET: Yeah.
                              So I would ask that Mister -- that the
9
     objection be sustained an that Mr. Rogers comments about
10
     whether or not anything was disclosed to be stricken from the
11
     record.
12
          MR. WELL:
                     I think maybe that needs to come from -- I
13
     don't want to put him in the position to say the wrong thing
14
     and then have us come back up here -- I think that it needs to
15
     be the Court saying, not only is that stricken but that -- I
16
     can't remember what exact word you used -- beyond -- after
17
     disclosure.
18
          MR. ROGERS: That he didn't know.
                                              Is what --
19
          MR. WALL: Because it's --
20
          MR. EGLET: That's not what you said.
21
                     He's saying it's not in any of the records or
22
     materials.
23
          MR. EGLET: Yeah.
                             He said it was not in any of the --
24
          MR. WALL: And it is. It was in Dr. Seibel's --
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# AVTranz

-- medical records and materials. And it

25

MR. EGLET:

1 It's in Dr. Seibel's materials. It is. So it's an 2 incorrect statement. 3 THE COURT: So -- so --4 MR EGLET: So there has to be a curative instruction 5 that it was -- that there is notice of this in the records. 6 MR. WALL: And based on the fact that --7 THE COURT: Notice of what? 8 MR. ROGERS: You guys --MR. EGLET: What? 10 THE COURT: Notice of what? 11 MR. EGLET: That there was notice of potential spinal 12 chord stimulator in the medical records. 13 MR. ROGERS: Okay. I -- all I'm trying to do is get 14 through this so that you guys can get to it. And I've been 15 trying to get through it as fast as I can. I'm near the very 16 end of --17 MR. EGLET: I understand you are. But you still have to 18 do it properly, Steve. Okay? And you're making a leading, 19 argumentative, and a statement that's not true. 20 MR. ROGERS: I think let's just get this over with. 21 MR. WALL: I think if the Court says, "I'm sustaining the 22 objection. " Asking the jury to disregard it is the predicate 23 that no notice is not correct. 24 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 25 MR. ROGERS: That's fine.

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1	MR. WALL: And ask your next question.
2	[Bench Conference Ends at 3:50 p.m.]
3	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection and I'm
4	asking the jury to disregard counsel's statement. Because the
5	issue of no notice is not correct. I think counsel may have
6	misspoke.
7	Please proceed, Mr. Rogers.
8	MR. ROGERS: Thank you.
9	BY MR. ROGERS:
10	Q The testimony was that there is neuropathic pain.
11	Now, the theory of the case, so far, as I understand it. Is
12	that there is a compressed nerve, but rather that there is an
13	internal disc disruption that leaks onto the nerve. And
14	causes pain that way.
15	Can a person develop neuropathic pain in that
16	fashion?
17	A No. There is no evidence in any of the medical
18	literature that that can happen.
19	Q Now Dr. McNulty testified that he hadn't seen the
20	Plaintiff for roughly a year. In the patients you've done
21	spinal chord stimulators on, have you ever suggested such
22	treatment on someone you haven't seen for a year?
23	MR. EGLET: Objection, irrelevant, Your Honor.
24	MR. ROGERS: Okay. Let me rephrase it.
25	THE COURT: All right.

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BY MR. ROGERS:

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0 Can the recommendation for a future spinal chord stimulator be made for a patient who a doctor has not seen for a year?

There are a lot of factors that go into the decision Α of going forward with a spinal chord stimulator. This is not a very simple procedure.

Basically it's like a pace maker for the spine, if you will. So you're pacing wires into the epidural space and pushing electricity into the spinal chord to disrupt the gate theory that we had talked about. Multiple types of stimuli coming in at the chord will disrupt the pain components.

To implant this device you have to put a battery in, and put these leads in. And there are a lot of criteria that have to be met --

MR. EGLET: I'm just going to object. This is nonresponsive to the question.

THE COURT: Sustained. It isn't.

MR. ROGERS: Okay.

BY MR. ROGERS: 20

> What kinds of tests need to be run to determine whether a person is actually a candidate for a future spinal chord stimulator?

Can I ask him something?

THE COURT: No. Actually --

# ΛVTranz

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5
     I can't answer that question.
6
          MR. ROGERS: Okay.
7
          THE WITNESS: Based on the stipulations that were given
8
     to me.
9
          MR. ROGERS: Okay.
10
          THE COURT: Ask counsel to approach, please.
11
          MR. EGLET:
                      Your Honor, I would move to strike that
12
     statement.
13
          THE COURT:
                      The jury will --
1.4
          MR EGLET:
                      May we approach?
15
                      The jury will disregard the witness's last
          THE COURT:
16
     two statements, please.
17
          [Bench Conference Begins 3:53 p.m.]
18
          MR. EGLET: That happens again I'm going to move to
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You're going to put me in the --

THE WITNESS: You're going to put me in a situation where

THE COURT: Actually, the attorney gets to ask the

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THE WITNESS:

strike this witness.

MR. EGLET:

THE COURT:

MR. EGLET:

very thing.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

I know.

You get to --

questions.

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MR. ROGERS: You know, I'm not trying to get --

I'm not saying you are -- but he is.

You made the prediction that he would do this

THE COURT: And I'll admit that I was not at all certain that that was the case, but I'm beginning to think that you're right on this.

MR. ROGERS: I'm going to tell him he needs to just -- don't even get close. I'm not trying to do this, Your Honor.

It's almost as if he desires this.

MR. ROGERS: I think he's just unclear --

THE COURT:

THE COURT: Because the Court's been really clear -- oh no. The Court's been really clear the first 30 or 40 minutes that we went over everything with him. He's most definitely clear.

MR. ROGERS: Please allow me to tell him don't get anywhere near that.

THE COURT: Sure. I don't have a problem with it.

[Bench Conference Ends at 3:54 p.m.]

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q Okay. Now, let's talk about it this way. Where a person has potential pain generators, unrelated to the spine, do those need to be ruled out before a doctor, such as yourself, would perform the spinal chord stimulator implant?

A Yes. You want to make sure that the -- those other factors that are ruled out, such as a shoulder injury, a compression of the nerve in the wrist or the hand, a muscle component. These things need to be evaluated to make sure that all the things have been looked at before embarking on

## AVTranz

There's studies to show that he may have carpal tunnel syndrome, through an EMG nerve conduction test. There's myofacial (phonetic) pain. There's headaches that have been well known and well documented. And a stimulator for these types of headaches does not work. So the headaches need to be further evaluated as well as all the other factors. And the shoulder, in terms of what I've seen so far has not really been fully worked up. In your opinion, then, is there a sufficient work up on this patient to recommend a spinal chord stimulator

Are there any suggestions in the records that the

Plaintiff may have unrelated pain generators, for example, as

Α No.

implant?

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this invasive procedure.

you were pointing to the hand and arm?

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All right, Doctor, in the end what this jury is going to be wrestling with is a man who says he had headaches before --

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, is this a speech or a question?

MR. ROGERS: It's a question. I'll get to --

Well it doesn't sound like it. MR. EGLET:

23 BY MR. ROGERS:

A man who had --

Your Honor, I'm going to object to him giving MR. EGLET:

# ΛVTranz

a speech as to what the jury is going to be wrestling with. I ask he pose a question.

THE COURT: I sustain the objection. I ask you to rephrase it, Mr. Rogers.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q In this case one of the issues to be decided medically and factually is what's the cause. The Plaintiff claims that he had headaches before, and neck pain after. If it's not C34 the levels that were fused. What's causing his presentation?

A Right. So I've shown you a few of these pictures, and I've discussed some of the approaches for what you're looking at. And in an hour and a half I'm trying to give you --

MR. EGLET: May we approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

[Bench Conference Begins at 3:57 p.m.]

MR. EGLET: The testimony -- in his -- first of all, his testimony complete -- his opinions completely changed from his reports to his deposition. He abandoned his opinions from his reports when he got to his deposition.

Now he's changing his testimony even from his deposition, which wasn't disclosed in the real course. In his deposition he said, "I don't know." When he was asked this question, what's causing all these problems? I don't know.

# AVTranz

Now he's about to give us a big speech on what he thinks is causing all these problems, which has never been disclosed.

MR. ROGERS: If you can give me a moment, so I can get a report.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WALL: I see no --

MR. ROGERS: Dave, just give me one moment.

[Pause]

THE COURT: I did have a question submitted by one of the jurors during the last break. This is the first chance I've had to share it with you.

[Pause]

MR. WALL: [Indiscernible].

15 [Pause]

MR. EGLET: All right. So in his deposition he testi--he was asked this question about, you know, whether -- what's
going on. His testimony essentially is, "I don't see any
objective evidence in the injuries that the injections didn't
demonstrate any C34 -- so I don't see -- I have no idea.
Okay.

And then he's asked if there's carpal tunnel. This is interesting, because he's -- you know, because I suspect he's about to go into the question by Mr. Wall. And now finally, he's going to refer to a hand specialist who diagnosed him

### **AVTranz**

with carpal tunnel syndrome.

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And he's been referred to a shoulder specialist. Have you been supplied with any of those records? His answer is this is the first I've heard of it. Never does -- and this is a month ago. He's never done a supplemental report; there's been no disclosure that he's going to discuss the carpel tunnel whatsoever. And he -- when Mr. Wall asked him in the deposition, if you -- will you prepare a supplemental report if you have any additional opinions or any opinions change. And he says yes he would. He'd be happy to do that. None of that occurred. So this is a retained expert who is required to disclose in his reports.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. EGLET: And he didn't disclose anything. He didn't even know about the carpel tunnel until at the very end of the deposition Mr. Wall asked him one question about it. Now he seems to be basing a big part of his opinion on it.

So we would object, because in his deposition he said he didn't know what was causing -- now if he wants to say, "I don't know" the same as he did in his deposition, that's fine. But he's -- that's obviously not what he's doing. He's about to give this long explanation about what he thinks, which was never disclosed.

MR. ROGERS: I'd like to --

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers.

# ΛVTranz

1	MR. ROGERS: Very good. This is where I think he's
2	going. And this is what he said in his final report, which is
3	has to do with [indiscernible] and he said that in his
4	first report.
5	MR. EGLET: What's the date of this report?
6	MR. WALL: Was this addendum four?
7	MR. ROGERS: This is the one that I think he attached.
8	MR. WALL: No. Because this one is dated October 2010.
9	MR. EGLET: Where in October 2010? That report was
10	October 2010.
11	MR. ROGERS: I got this one from 2/10. That's the IME,
12	but that's what he said there as well.
13	MR. EGLET: But the one you just showed us is October
14	2010. The date's right up on it. It says October 18th, 2010.
15	MR. ROGERS: No. I don't think I don't think that's
16	the one
17	MR. WALL: See this is this is addendum four.
18	Addendum five is the one [indiscernible] the depo.
19	MR. ROGERS: Well this is an opinion that's been repeated
20	repeatedly in his reports. And that's where I thought he was
21	going
22	MR. EGLET: No. That's not where he was going. If he

starts saying this -- this report -- it says -- where you say

assuming the motor vehicle -- assuming the motor vehicle

accident caused the strength strain.

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THE

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MR. ROGERS: I guess that's where I was going --
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MR. EGLET: That's not where he's going. He's going off the reservation. I'm telling you that right now. He's going way --

THE COURT: So that's not the question you asked him though?

MR. ROGERS: What's gone is [indiscernible] if he says he had before, or that he didn't have it before and had it after this isn't --

THE COURT: If this is the answer you're seeking, I don't think this answer is responsive to the question.

MR. WALL: He also abandoned this opinion.

MR. EGLET: And he abandon -- he totally abandoned --

MR. WALL: In his deposition.

MR. EGLET: -- this opinion number nine in his deposition. And I'm -- I mean this opinion. And he said that and Mr. Wall said -- came back and said, "Now you're abandoning this position?" And he goes, "Well I don't know if abandoning is the right word." And we go well that's what you said. And he goes, "Okay. I'm abandoning the position." He said it. That he's opinion -- he's abandoning this opinion. And now he wants to come back to it?

MR. ROGERS: Let's just get him done with. And perhaps the way I can finish it up is to say, "Doctor, is there any objective evidence that -- to explain why the Plaintiff is

### AVTranz

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          MR. WALL: Ask him for one.
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          MR. EGLET: Ask him for one.
          MR. ROGERS: I hate to end it on that, because I've
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     already asked it. It sounds so feeble, trying to get him to
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     say, this is my opinion about what might be causing it.
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          MR. EGLET: Well what might be causing it is speculation.
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          MR. ROGERS: And if he says, "I don't know for sure
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     that's fine."
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          MR. EGLET:
                      No.
                           He's talking -- you're asking what might
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     be causing it? Because he doesn't know. He said in his
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     deposition he doesn't know. And now you want him to say --
17
     speculate about it. And that's our point.
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          THE COURT: By the way, I didn't get a chance to show Mr.
19
     Rogers this was one of the questions submitted by one of the
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Well that's a yes or no answer.

THE COURT: Can he do the yes or no answer?

presenting with these complaints?

MR. ROGERS: Yeah.

MR. ROGERS: That's not a --.

MR. EGLET:

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jurors.

[Pause]

you want to.

MR. EGLET:

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

## **AVTranz**

MR. ROGERS: And I don't mind asking him that.

[Indiscernible].

1	THE COURT: The Court usually asks those questions.
2	MR. EGLET: The Court asks the Court will ask the
3	question.
4	THE COURT: You know, I'll wait until after you're done.
5	MR. ROGERS: All right. Well I'm not sure what I'm
6	permitted to ask now, other than to ask the doctor what's
7	causing the neck pain.
8	I don't think he's going to carpel tunnel. Because
9	he can't say carpel tunnel's causing neck pain.
10	MR. EGLET: The point is, he said he didn't know in his
11	deposition. So the question should be, "Do you know, yes or
12	no" or the other question, "Is there any objective evidence of
13	a neck injury in this case? Yes or no?"
14	THE COURT: I think those are both fine questions.
15	MR. ROGERS: All right.
16	THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
17	[Bench Conference Ends at 4:05 p.m.]
18	BY MR. ROGERS:
19	Q Doctor, where we left off was a question about
20	cause. And
21	A A question about what?
22	Q What causing these symptoms. The question is, were
23	these discs that the Plaintiff had removed and fused injuries
24	as a result of this accident?
25	A No.

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     the reasonable degree of medical probability?
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          Α
               Yes.
8
               Thank you.
9
          THE COURT: Before Plaintiff examines, there's one
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     question posed by one of the questions I wanted to read into
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     the record. And then if you can answer the question please do
     so, Doctor.
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                  It reads: "Could the disc heal over this time
13
     period, but the nucleus not heal?"
          THE WITNESS: No. The -- if the disc is damaged it'll
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     stay damaged. It doesn't really heal, unfortunately.
16
     you're talking about is genetic applications where you're
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     placing in growth factors to try to heal a disc and we're not
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     there yet.
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Did you see any evidence of injury to those discs at

Of all the opinions that you've stated today as to

any time in the roughly four year period -- five year period

now of treatment following the accident?

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Next in order.

BY MR. EGLET:

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No.

## **AVTranz**

THE COURT: I'll ask this be marked as Court's Exhibit

Okay, whenever you're ready, Mr. Eglet.

Good afternoon, Dr. Fish.

Good afternoon, sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

4	Q	And you have had patients in your practice over the
5	years that	have been referred out for second opinions.
6	Correct?	
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	On occasion those second opinions have come back and
9	they have	disagreed with your opinions and recommendations.
10	Correct?	
11	A	I think it depends on the circumstances.
12	Q	On occasions that's occurred. Correct?
13	A	It's possible. I don't know.
14.	Q	Well, do you recall testifying in a previous
15	deposition	n that that in fact has occurred?
16	A	Yeah. I'm sure I said that.
17	Q	All right.
18	A	I'm sure it's occurred.
19	0	In fact while we're on

Doctor, you would agree that there's a lot of heart

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Exhibits.

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in medicine, correct?

Yes.

# AVTranz

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, at this time we would like to

book. This is my -- where is my deposition one? This is

While we're on the subject -- this is the wrong

I just don't know.

[Counsel Confer]

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publish the original deposition transcripts of Dr. Fish, which		
have been lodged with the Court in the Tonius v. Howard case,		
the <u>Varvela v Lexi</u> case, the <u>Gilbert v. Shanka</u> r case, <u>Laguna</u>		
$\underline{v}$ . Bates case, the Wiley $\underline{v}$ . Varella Bretton case, the Shultz		
v. Young case, the Rangle v. Rashner case, the Lemon v.		
Alderson case, the Lie v. Alderson case, as well as the Simao		
case.		
THE COURT: Any objection?		
MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor. May we approach?		
THE COURT: Very well.		
[Bench Conference Begins at 4:08 p.m.]		
MR. ROGERS: They can't lay the foundation of any		
relevance to testimony or treatment of a different patient.		
And there could be the obviously		
MR. EGLET: I'm not talking about treatment right now.		
I'm talking about publishing depositions of prior testimony		
that this witness has made in other cases. I'm entitled to		
use them. You've been on notice of these. These depositions		
were attached by Mr. Wall to this witness's deposition to		
this deposition. You've been on notice for a long time.		
MR. ROGERS: It isn't simply a question of notice,		
though. This is a question of the relevance at all to		
MP FCLET. I haven't gotten to that iggue		

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THE COURT:

## AVTranz

question is, you don't dispute that these are valid deposition

Well I suspect where we're going, but my

1	transcripts. Do you?
2	MR. ROGERS: it's not an authentication objection. It's
3	an objection as to I mean is there even a prior inconstant
4	statement?
5	THE COURT: I think
6	MR. ROGERS: Is there any relevant use here?
7	THE COURT: I think we're about to find out.
8	MR. WALL: Yeah, because they're not admitted. The jury
9	doesn't get to take them back with them. Just
10	THE COURT: Well, it's just going to be to get to
11	completion at this point.
12	MR. WALL: have it just to go through them.
13	MR. ROGERS: All right.
14	THE COURT: The motion is granted.
15	MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.
16	[Bench Conference Ends at 4:10 p.m.]
17	BY MR. EGLET:
18	Q While those are being published, Your Honor, I'll
19	move on. Now physicians don't always agree. Do they, Doctor?
20	A No.
21	Q Okay. And you have treated patients over your
22	career who have been involved in injuries that were caused by
23	the negligence or fault of some other person or company.
24	Correct?
25	A I don't understand your questions.

You've had patients who you've been their treating

physician who have been injured by some other person.

Yeah. Uh-huh.

Car accident, any kind of injury. Right?

You mean in a car accident?

	7	Q Okay. And you've had occasion where some of the
	8	patients were submitted to the defense for a defense medical
	9	examination. Some of your patients. Correct?
	10	A I'm sure it's happened.
	11	Q Okay. And you've seen occasions when those defense
3	12	medical records defense medical examinations may disagree
11977	13	with some of your opinions that you have regarding your
	14	treatment of your patients. Correct?
	15	A Correct.
	16	Q Okay. And you've seen some of these physicians
	17	sometimes disagree on your diagnosis of injury. Correct?
	18	A Correct.
	19	Q Okay. And you've seen these physicians these
	20	Defense medical physicians hired by the Defense, where you're

plan for the patient. Correct?

Yes.

Okay.

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Correct?

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Q

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Oh yes.

And you've also seen these defense medical

the treating physician of the patient. You've seen these

physicians sometimes disagree on the appropriate treatment

1	physicians who have conducted these defense medical		
2	examinations of your patients disagree with you on what caused		
3	the patient's particular problem. Correct?		
4	A It happens. Yes.		
5	Q It has happened. Hasn't it? You testified under		
6	oath		
7	A I'm sure it did.		
8	Q in the past that that has happened. Correct,		
9	Doctor?		
10	A I'm sure it did.		
11	Q Okay. Now that didn't make you wrong as the		
12	treating physicians in all those cases. Did it?		
13	A I don't know. It depends on the situation.		
14	Q You don't know. Okay. You would agree with me that		
15	it is appropriate for your patients to follow your		
16	recommendations and directions. Correct?		
17	Q Well I make recommendations		
18	A Doctor, do you know what a leading question is?		
19	MR. ROGERS: Objection. Your Honor, can I approach?		
20	THE COURT: I sustain the objection. Ask you to move on,		
21	Mr. Eglet.		
22	BY MR. EGLET:		
23	Q I'm asking you leading questions. They require yes		
24	or no answers. Okay?		
25	MR ROGERS: Your Honor this is counsel better given the		

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     by the Judge.
                     Should we approach in this?
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          MR. EGLET:
                       Your Honor, I would ask that this witness be
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     told that these are leading questions --
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          THE COURT:
                      Well --
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          MR. EGLET:
                      -- and he is --
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          THE COURT:
                      Well a leading question generally calls for a
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     yes or no answer.
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          MR. EGLET:
                      Now --
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          THE COURT: And on Cross-examination counsel is entitled
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     to ask you leading questions.
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          THE WITNESS: Oh. What was the question again?
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     BY MR. EGLET:
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               You believe it is appropriate for your patients to
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     follow the recommendations -- strike that. You believe that
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     it is appropriate for your patients to follow your
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     recommendations and instructions?
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          MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this as
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     well.
            May we approach?
19
          THE COURT: Very well.
20
          [Bench Conference Begins at 4:13 p.m.]
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          THE COURT:
                      What was wrong with that question?
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          MR. ROGERS: The answer to this question bears no
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     relevance at all to the Plaintiff's burden of proof. Which is
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     to establish not to simply follow the doctors recommendations,
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     but that the treatment was necessary.
                                             That sounds like a big
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2 THE COURT: That sounds like fair game for follow up. 3 overrule the objection. 4 [Bench Conference Ends 4:14 p.m.] 5 BY MR. EGLET: 6 Q You believe that it is appropriate for your patients 7 to follow your recommendations and instructions, correct? 8 Α I make recommendations and hope that they consider 9 them but they're recommendations and options. They don't 10 necessarily have to follow what I'm recommending. 11 Well, you expect when you're the treating physician, 12 when you made a medical recommendation to a patient, you 13 normally expect your patient to follow your recommendation, 14 right? 15 I've told patients to quit smoking, they haven't 16 stopped smoking so --17 MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I'd move to strike as

THE COURT: It is non-responsive. I'd ask you to just answer the question, sir.

BY MR. EGLET:

non-responsive.

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difference.

Q Isn't it true, Doctor, that when you give medical instructions and recommendations to your patients, you expect your patients to follow your recommendations, correct?

A Not usually.

### AVTranz

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1	Q Not usually. Okay, so when you give medical		
2	recommendations for treatment for your patients, you don't		
3	expect them to follow your recommendations, is that your		
4	testimony?		
5	A I hope they will.		
6	Q Oh, you hope they will. I see.		
7	A I'm making a recommendation.		
8	Q You don't expect them to. You just hope they will,		
9	is that right?		
10	A They've come to me for an opinion. So I've given		
11	them an		
12	Q Well, they come to you as a treating doctor, right?		
13	A Correct.		
14	Q I mean they're not medically trained, are they?		
15	Most of your patients? The vast majority of your patients are		
16	not doctors, are they?		
17	A Correct.		
18	Q They don't have the expertise you do, right?		
19	A Correct.		
20	Q They come to you for you to hopefully tell them		
21	what's wrong with them and then tell them what treatment they		
22	need, right?		
23	A Correct.		
24	Q And when you do that, you expect them to follow your		
25	instructions, right?		

Α I hope they do but --2 You hope. Q 3

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Α -- I make a recommendation.

Okay, I see. All right. So let me ask you this. Q Your hopes -- are your hopes achieved most of the time with your patients? Do your patients actually follow your instructions most of the time or are you disappointed and your hopes not achieved?

- Α Well, it varies.
- Q Okay. It varies.

Α Depends on the aggressiveness versus conservative Some of the patients don't want to have an aggressive injection and may just want to do something conservative.

Q Generally, Doctor, when a patient without medical training comes to you for treatment and you do tests on them to reach a diagnosis and you recommend a treatment program, generally you find that your patients follow your recommendations, correct?

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, I think the question is vaque in that the distinction is drawn is whether it's an invasive or a conservative measure.

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, this is a general questions about medical --

THE COURT: No, I don't think it was vague. Overruled.

### ΛVTranz

BY MR. EGLET:

Q Do you remember the --

A Well, the only thing I would say is that a conservative option such as physical therapy is not as invasive as a discogram or an epidural, which is very invasive.

- Q You know, I don't think I said anything about discograms or epidurals. I simply in general, Doctor --
  - A You said a broad --
- Q -- in general, answer my question please. In general, when a patient comes to you for treatment and diagnosis, and you diagnose them and you give them a treatment plan, most of the time your patients follow your recommendations, correct, Doctor?
- 15 A I don't know.
  - Q Okay. You don't keep track of that?
  - A Some follow them, some decide they don't want to follow them. There's various -- I don't make one recommendation. I make several and so they may decide that they don't want to do some of -- I've made recommendations for people to have invasive procedures that they didn't really want to do. And even though I'm making that recommendation, they decide they didn't want to do it. So I don't know if that answers your question.
    - Q No, it doesn't actually. I'm not asking you about

## AVTranz

1	invasive procedures and you know that. Okay.		
2	MR. EGLET: You've heard my question, Your Honor.		
3	MR. ROGERS: Objection, Your Honor.		
4	MR. EGLET: I'm asking you generally		
5	THE COURT: One at a time. One at a time. Because we		
6	can only hear one person at a time.		
7	BY MR. EGLET:		
8	Q Generally, Doctor, generally.		
9	A Right.		
10	Q I want you to put the idea of discograms and		
11	invasive procedures out of your mind because you don't do		
12	those on every patient, do you?		
13			
	A No.		
14	Q Okay. So generally, when a patient comes to you		
15	with some sort of problem and you examine him and you reach a		
16	diagnosis and then you recommend a treatment program for them,		
17	you recommend generally they follow your recommendations,		
18	correct, Doctor?		
19	A I think it depends on the recommendation.		
20	Q Okay.		
21	A If I recommend physical therapy, a lot of patients		
22	say that they don't want to go because they don't have the		
23	time. It really depends on what they can do.		
24	Q So are all of your patients so non-compliant with		
25	your recommendations, Doctor?		

1	A It's not non-compliant.		
2	Q I mean is there something about your bedside manner		
3	that your patients don't want to follow your medical		
4	recommendations? I mean I'm not quite getting this.		
5	A Look, my job is to educate them in terms of what the		
6	diagnosis is and make recommendations based on that in terms		
7	of what there's evidence base, the literature supporting it.		
8	Q Most people I know who aren't trained in medicine		
9	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, he didn't answer the question		
10	yet.		
11	THE COURT: Yeah, you need to let him finish answering		
12	the question, Mr. Eglet.		
13	BY MR. EGLET:		
14	Q Okay. Are you finished?		
15	A No, I wasn't actually.		
16	Q Go ahead.		
17	A And based on those recommendations of what we feel		
18	is the most appropriate treatments, I will give them a list of		
19	things that these are recommendations that I think you could		
20	consider. Now that some of them get very aggressive. If you		
21	have somebody with a large disc herniation and they come in		
22	with weakness in their leg		
23	Q This is so far off the question.		
24	THE COURT: It is. It's now non-responsive.		
25	THE WITNESS: I feel like I'm trying to answer your		

:

question,	311.

## BY MR. EGLET:

- Q Doctor, it's very simple, okay. I mean people I know who don't have any medical training, when they go to the doctor with a problem, their doctor with a problem and their doctor then diagnoses them and recommends them with some sort of treatment, they generally follow their doctor's treatment. Would you agree with that?
  - A It depends on the problem.
- Q All right. Now, if a patient is -- if your patient doesn't follow your recommendations for treatment, that might be considered to be non-compliant by the patient, correct?
- A No.
- Q Okay. If a patient is non-compliant, oftentimes it will be documented in their medical records, correct, Doctor?
- A No.
  - Q It's a fair statement that being a non-compliant patient, that that can have an effect on the patient's future treatment with other physicians, correct?
  - A I think your what recommendations are versus compliant.
  - Q Please answer the question. A patient who is non -that's [audio skips at 4:21:22] by a treating physician that
    they're non-compliant, that can have a [audio skips at
    4:218:29] treating that patient, correct?

### AVTranz

2 Q Physicians don't particularly like patients 3 that are non-compliant, do they, Doctor? 4 Α No. 5 O And you [audio skips at 4:21:46] that it is appropriate for a patient to [audio skips] doctors in their 6 [audio skips] who has no medical training. Я Α [Audio skips] 9 Q Now the patient [audio skips] on his recommendations 10 for treatment [audio skips] or has [audio skips] on that 11 treatment, the patient's fault is it, Doctor? 12 MR. ROGERS: Objection. [Audio skips] to the burden in 13 this case. 14 MR. EGLET: Very relevant, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: It is relevant. Overruled on relevancy. 16 THE WITNESS: Can you ask it again, I'm sorry. 17 BY MR. EGLET: 18 Q If a patient relies on their doctor's

I can't answer that yes or no.

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Α

Α

### AVTranz

recommendations for surgery and the surgery was not the best

or most appropriate treatment for that patient, that's not the

recommendations for treatment and goes forward with that

not the patient's fault, is it, Doctor?

I don't think so.

treatment and has complications from that treatment, that is

Okay. And if a patient relies on their doctors for

1	patient's fault either, is it, Doctor?
2	A Can I ask you a question?
3	THE COURT: No, sir, you just have to respond to his
4	question as best you can.
5	THE WITNESS: I thought I I can't answer that
6	question.
7	MR. ROGERS: Hold up. No, this gets back to that earlier
8	order, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Well, I can't advise the witness on how to
10	answer so let's move on, Mr. Eglet.
11	MR. EGLET: What order are you talking about.
12	BY MR. EGLET:
13	Q You can't fault the patient for relying, if they're
14	not medically trained, for relying on their doctor's
15	recommendations, correct?
16	A Correct.
17	Q All right. They're just following doctor's orders,
18	right? Now, you agree that Mr. Simao followed his physician's
19	recommendations with respect to the treatment he received,
20	correct?
21	A Correct.
22	Q Okay. He followed his physician's recommendations
23	with respect to the surgical procedures he underwent, correct?
24	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, this opens the door.
25	THE COURT: Counsel approach please.

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1	[Bench Conference Begins at 4:23 p.m.]
2	MR. EGLET: Opens the door to what?
3	MR. ROGERS: You have asked that he not be allowed to
4	offer any opinions relating to surgery. He's sitting there in
5	his chair going I don't even know what to say now.
6	MR. EGLET: No, I'm not asking him opinion for
7	[indiscernible]. I'm asking him isn't it true that Mr. Simao
8	followed the recommendations of his surgeons to have surgery.
9	That's true. He knows that. That's not asking for an opinion
10	on his
11	MR. ROGERS: The doctor, yeah
12	THE COURT: Mr and I'm not seeing that's an improper
13	question, Mr. Rogers.
14	MR. ROGERS: Well, you can see that the doctor is saying
15	simply he's looking at you going look, I don't want to get in
16	contempt here.
17	MR. EGLET: He's not going to be in contempt.
18	MR. ROGERS: That's what's happening answering that
19	question. And I
20	THE COURT: I'm not seeing that the question is improper
21	based on any pretrial rulings.
22	MR. ROGERS: No, I'm just telling you that he doesn't
23	know now whether he can even respond to it because of you.
24	MR. EGLET: It's a yes or no answer, Steve. He can
25	respond to it.

```
Simao, isn't it true, followed his physician's recommendations
6
7
     with respect to the surgical procedures he underwent, correct?
8
     He followed his physician's recommendations, correct?
9
          THE COURT: I think it's a yes or no -- calls for a yes
10
     or no answer, sir.
11
          THE WITNESS: But it calls for me to make a decision on
12
     the surgery and make --
13
     BY MR. EGLET:
14
          Q
               No, it doesn't, Doctor. I'm not asking you for your
15
     opinion of whether you think the surgery was appropriate or
16
           I'm asking you a very simple question. Isn't it true
17
     that Mr. Simao followed the instructions of his surgeons when
18
     they recommended surgery, correct?
```

All right, Doctor. The pending question was Mr.

It calls for me to ask about surgery which I didn't

THE COURT: It doesn't call for you to do anything other

It doesn't ask you to do that, Doctor, in any way,

THE COURT: Overrule the objection.

[Bench Conference Ends at 4:24 p.m.]

MR. ROGERS: He can't answer it.

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BY MR. EGLET:

think I was able to discuss.

than respond yes or no.

BY MR. EGLET:

shape or form.

Q

## **AVTranz**

I'm asking you --

1	A I don't know the legal aspect. I only know the
2	medicine aspect.
3	Q Did Mr. Simao follow the instructions of his
4	physicians? You've already asked that. You've already
5	answered that and you said yes, correct?
6	A And I did.
7	Q And one of the
8	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, can we get an instruction? Just
9	advise him that he can respond to this question.
10	THE COURT: Well, I thought I did. I thought the
11	question called for a yes or no answer. If you can't answer
12	it yes or no, I guess you can just say you can't answer the
13	question.
14	BY MR. EGLET:
15	Q One of the recommendations that was given to him,
16	Mr. Simao, by two different spine surgeons was surgery on his
17	cervical spine, correct?
18	A I can't answer that yes or no.
19	Q You can't answer whether they gave a recommendation
20	for spine surgery or not?
21	A I can't answer that yes or no.
22	Q Okay. Can you isn't it true that Mr. Simao
23	followed the recommendations of his spine surgeons to have
24	surgery? Yes or no?
25	A I can't answer that yes or no.

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Q	Okay.	Have	you	read	all	the	records	in	this	case?

- A Yes, I have.
- Q Are you aware that Mr. Simao had spine surgery on his neck?
  - MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, let's just approach.
  - [Bench Conference Begins at 4:26 p.m.]
- MR. EGLET: I'm not asking him to comment on -- it's ridiculous.
  - THE COURT: I know. I know.
- MR. EGLET: What he's saying --
- 11 THE COURT: It is ridiculous.
  - MR. ROGERS: He doesn't know that he can talk about anything relating to surgery. That's why he's --
  - MR. EGLET: I have read the -- I've read ten depositions of this guy and this is the games he plays. Every single time, he won't respond to hypotheticals. He won't answer questions. It goes on and on. I've read trial testimony. This is his MO. Okay. This is his MO. He wants to continue to look ridiculous up there. This is a simple question.
  - MR. ROGERS: Allow me to tell him that he can respond to these questions and not be in violation of any order.
  - THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. The question is posed as a yes or no. He can answer the question with a yes or no. The question doesn't call for him to --
    - MR. ROGERS: And I'll tell him just that. Don't offer an

### AVTranz

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1
     opinion.
2
          THE COURT: The Court's instructed a number of times.
3
     Here's the thing. Here's the thing I don't understand.
4
     guy is making it so much worse for himself. Does he have any
5
     idea?
6
          MR. ROGERS:
                       So many what?
7
          THE COURT: Does he have any idea how he looks in front
8
     of the jury?
9
          MR. EGLET:
10
          THE COURT: Or does he just not care?
11
          MR. EGLET: This is how he does it every time.
12
13
          MR. ROGERS: Look I've never seen him here before.
14
          THE COURT:
                      I'd really like to know.
15
          MR. WALL:
                     There's a certain petulant aspect about him --
16
          THE COURT: Uh-huh.
17
          MR. WALL: -- where if you're not going to let me say all
18
     the things I want, Judge, then I'm going to act pissed off.
19
     I'm being restricted and I can't talk and find my way out, you
20
     know --
21
          MR. ROGERS: And to --
22
          MR. WALL: Let me finish my sentence.
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## AVTranz

surgery, he's looking at me and you and he just doesn't seem

I'm just telling you that every question that relates to

I'm not going to do a character assessment.

23

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MR. EGLET:

	137
1	to get it.
2	MR. WALL: The question doesn't relate to surgery. The
3	question relates to whether the patient followed the
4	instructions of his doctor.
5	MR. ROGERS: Let me tell him. Don't offer an opinion,
6	yes.
7	[Bench Conference Ends at 4:29 p.m.]
8	THE COURT: Overrule the objection.
9	[Court and Marshal Confer]
10	BY MR. EGLET:
11	Q All right, Doctor. Now, you would agree that Mr.
12	Simao followed his physician's recommendations with respect to
13	the surgical procedures he underwent, correct?
14	A Correct.
15	Q Okay. He followed his physician's instructions with
16	respect to the diagnostic procedures he underwent, correct?
17	A Correct.
18	Q Okay. Now, you would agree that physicians rely
19	upon the history provided to them by their patients in
20	reaching opinions about causation, correct?
21	A Correct.
22	Q And you do that as well, don't you, Doctor?
23	A Correct.
24	Q Okay. And in fact, you did that in a case called
25	Gilbert, right? <u>Gilbert v. Shanker</u> (phonetic).

	138
1	A I don't remember.
2	Q Okay. Very good.
3	MR. EGLET: I'm jumping around, Your Honor, because it's
4	obvious I'm not going to finish today. So I'm just going to
5	get into some areas that
6	BY MR. EGLET:
7	Q Doctor, you are a member of the North American Spine
8	Society, correct?
9	A Yes.
10	Q The acronym for that is NASS?
11	A Correct.
12	Q Okay. And you're familiar with the protocol of the
13	North American Spine Society, correct?
14	A Which protocol?
15	Q Well, the North American Spine Society has set forth
16	criteria or protocol for the diagnosis of internal disc
17	disruption, correct?
18	A Correct.
19	Q Okay. And you're familiar with the diagnosis of
20	injury of the disc or disc disruption or internal disc
21	disruption, correct?
22	A I'm familiar with it, yes.
23	Q Okay. And internal disc disruption can be caused by
24	a traumatic event, correct?
25	A No, I disagree with that.

1	MR. EGLET: All right. Could I have the deposition
2	transcript for Barvella (phonetic) please?
3	BY MR. EGLET:
4	Q I'm handing you the original deposition transcript
5	in a case called Barvella. The deposition was taken of you.
6	You recall that?
7	A In 2006, five years ago.
8	Q 2006. Okay. You recall your deposition being taken
9	in this case?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Okay. And in this case, <u>Barvella</u> , you were hired by
12	the defense as a medical expert, correct?
13	A I don't remember.
14	Q Well, you have any reason to doubt that if I tell
15	you that?
16	A No, I don't.
17	Q Okay. And in this case, your deposition was taken,
18	you were put under oath, correct?
19	A Correct.
20	Q You're sworn to tell the truth just like you did
21	here in this Court, correct?
22	A Correct.
23	Q Okay. All right. Would you please turn to page 85
24	of your deposition transcript?
25	A Okay.

4	Q The next page. To line 2, 86, line 2.
5	MR. EGLET: It's line 52.
6	THE WITNESS: Okay.
7	BY MR. EGLET:
8	Q Okay. Now you were asked in your deposition and the
9	following questions and you gave the following answers on this
10	date, correct?
11	"Q I'm assuming that a person, we won't use
12	this person, just a person that's been in an
13	accident, you would agree with me certainly that
14	with sufficient trauma that that individual could
15	have sprain/strain of a ligamentarious area and also
16	could sustain internal disc disruption?"
17	What's not on the screen here which is in the
18	deposition transcript is you say uh-uh. You see that in the

85 and then lines 1 through 4 of page 86.

And what was the other one?

Would you read silently lines 18 through 25 of page

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transcript?

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Q

Yes, I do.

Thank you.

Α

## ΛVTranz

they can have both of those things?"

gave under oath at that time, correct, Doctor?

Then the next question is:

"Q Painful internal disc disruption, agree,

And your answer is sure. That was the testimony you

3	correct, I	Ooctor?				
4	A	We're not clear. I don't know.				
5	Q	Okay. Take a look again at this testimony. Second				
6	question,	second part of the question, painful internal disc				
7	disruption	n, agreed, they can have both of those things and				
8	your answe	er is sure, correct?				
9	A	Correct.				
10	Q	Thank you. Now, disc disruption can cause radicular				
11	symptoms,	correct?				
12	A	I don't believe that.				
13	Q	You don't believe that?				
14	A	No. Well now maybe I'm can we define what you				
. 15	mean by internal disc disruption?					
16	Q	Well, you testified that you're familiar with the				
17	diagnosis	of internal disc disruption, correct?				
18	A	Are we talking				
19	Q	You testified that you're familiar with the				
20	diagnosis	of internal disc disruption, correct?				
21	. <b>A</b>	Correct.				
22	0	All right.				

All right. Now, disc disruption can be painful,

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Q

Correct.

# AVTranz

different factors. I think what you're pointing out --

Turn to page --

That's such a large term. It would be many

	142
1	MR. EGLET: Move to strike, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: The jury will disregard the witness' last
3	statement.
4	BY MR. EGLET:
5	Q Turn to page 79 of the same deposition please.
6	A 79.
7	Q 79. And take a look at lines 21 through 23.
8	A Yes.
9	MR. EGLET: Okay. Put up slide 50 please, Brennan.
10	BY MR. EGLET:
11	Q Isn't it true that you were asked in this case under
12	oath, are you familiar with the term internal disc disruption
13	and your answer is yes, correct?
14	A Correct.
15	Q All right. Now, to diagnose traumatically caused
16	internal disc disruption, there's a certain criteria that
17	orthopedic spine surgeons will use that is set forth by the
18	North American Spine Society in their criteria, correct?
19	A It's a suggested criteria, yes.
20	Q Okay. And the criteria includes the history of the
21	patient, correct?
22	A Correct.
23	Q Okay. It includes their presenting complaints,
24	correct?
25	A Correct

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          Α
               Correct.
               Okay. Such as Sperling tests and things like that,
6
          0
7
     correct?
8
               Correct.
          Α
9
          Q
               Okay. It includes whether the patient has improved
10
     from conservative treatment like physical therapy, pain
11
     medications or just time, correct?
12
          Α
               Correct.
13
               Okay. And it can include also diagnostic study
          0
14
     procedures like MRIs and pain management injections, correct?
15
          Α
               Correct.
16
               Okay. And also discography, correct?
          Q
17
          Α
               Correct.
18
               Okay. Now chronic pain, Doctor, is defined as pain
19
     that lasts longer than six months, correct?
```

It includes the physical examination, correct?

Including provocative physical examinations,

Q

Α

Q

correct?

Correct.

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Α

Α

Q

yes.

Correct.

more than two years, correct?

# **AVTranz**

You will agree that a whiplash can last up to no

You mean -- it usually improves after two years,

Usually it does not last -- two years is like the

outer limi	it that	you're	going	to	have	symptoms	from	ē
whiplash,	right?							

- Α In normal cases, yeah, you're going to pretty much resolve most whiplash injuries after about two years.
- Okay. In fact, you will agree that 99 percent of whiplash injuries resolve on their own, correct?
  - Α Correct.

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- And you would agree that a patient who has pain in his neck after an accident say in 2005 and they still have pain in their neck today, that that pain would not be classified as a sprain/strain because in your opinion a sprain/strain would have resolved in no more than two years, correct?
- There's a lot of factors with that question. don't know if I can answer it yes or no.
- It is also your opinion that 80 to 90 percent of cervical strain/sprain injuries will resolve within three to five months, correct?
  - Α Correct.
- Q Anything beyond six months where a person is still having pain in the neck which would be considered chronic, you would start wondering if that's actually cervical sprain/strain because normally that would be resolved, correct?
  - Α They're still having pain.

```
6
               Or two years, correct?
7
               I don't know.
          Α
8
          MR. EGLET: Can I have the Lemon deposition transcript
9
     please?
10
     BY MR. EGLET:
11
          Q
                       Could you turn, sorry, I'm handing you your
12
     deposition transcript from the Lemon case, Dr. Fish, where you
     were also retained as a defense expert. You recall that case?
13
14
          Α
               Yes, this was 2010 so it's much more fresh in my
15
     mind.
16
                       So could you please turn to page -- let me
               Okay.
```

ask you this question first. You would agree that if the neck

one to think that the pain may be facet mediated or discogenic

Is the pain continuous? Is that a continuous pain?

pain hasn't resolved in six to eight months, that would lead

that doesn't always resolve within six months, correct?

Okay. And if pain from an injury is discogenic,

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pain, correct?

Yes.

Okay.

It's possible.

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Q

A

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Α

Yes.

So, yes.

I don't know.

### **AVTranz**

Well, if it's a continuous pain, yes.

5	disruption, it often causes sprain/strain also in the same
6	area, correct?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And that person could experience pain from both the
9	soft tissue injury as well as the internal disc disruption,
10	correct?
11	A Yes.
12	Q So if you resolve the sprain/strain issue and the
13	person is still having pain, you would agree with me that the
14	pain could be facet mediated pain or it could be pain as a
15	result of internal disc disruption, correct?
16	A Correct.
17	Q Okay. Usually a patient who is ultimately diagnosed
18	with internal disc disruption, the initial working diagnosis
19	in the emergency room or primary care physician is

Now, after a trauma, a patient can have both a

Okay. And if the trauma causes internal disc

cervical sprain/strain and internal disc disruption, correct?

A disc problem, yes, you can have both.

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that?

Α

sprain/strain, correct?

No.

I don't know.

Q

Mr. Simao had a C3,4/C4,5 disc disruption. You understand

I want you to assume for me for this question that

Τ	Q	1	want	you	to	make	that	assumption	ior	this
2	question.									
3	20.	Ωŀ	n oka	υ						

- You understand that?
- 5 Α I understand that.

6

7

8

- All right. With that assumption, you have not Q calculated a more probable cause of that C3,4/4,5 disc disruption than the 4/15/05 motor vehicle accident, have you?
- 9 I don't understand the question.
- 10 It's a yes or no answer.
- 11 I don't understand it. Α
- Okay. Assuming he has C3,4/4,5 disc disruption, you 12 Q 13 have not calculated a more probable cause for that disc 14 disruption than the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle crash, 15 correct? You haven't done that, have you?
- 16 Haven't done what?
- 17 Haven't calculated a more probable cause, have you? 0
- We're talking about a hypothetical? 18
- 19 0 Yes.
- 20 I don't know how to answer that question. I don't
- 21 know if I understand it.
- All right. Well, let me ask it this way. 22 23 no intervening traumatic event that affected Mr. Simao's neck 24 from the time of the April 15th, '05 crash to the present,
- 25 correct?

	148
1	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, may we approach?
2	THE COURT: Sure.
3	[Bench Conference Begins at 4:44 p.m.]
4	MR. ROGERS: It's one thing to exclude evidence of an
5	unrelated accident. It's another thing to misrepresent to the
6	jury that nothing ever happened.
7	MR. EGLET: Oh, no, no.
8	MR. ROGERS: There's a subsequent accident, they know it,
9	then don't misrepresent it.
10	MR. EGLET: I'm not misrepresenting anything. This
11	witness has testified and he's stated under oath that no
12	intervening act even that's why the Court excluded those
13	intervening acts because he along with Defense experts said
14	they had no effect on his neck. That's the question.
15	MR. ROGERS: But
16	MR. EGLET: There's been no intervening event since the
17	time of this accident which would have caused his neck injury.
18	He agreed to that.
19	THE COURT: There's no evidence of any.
20	MR. EGLET: None.
21	MR. ROGERS: There's but there's a fact of this event
22	and we're telling the jury it didn't happen.
23	THE COURT: Mr. Rogers, there's no [indiscernible].
24	MR. ROGERS: I'm sorry.
25	THE COURT: There's no way, counsel is [indiscernible].

25

1	MR. ROGERS: Okay, that's your order.
2	[Bench Conference Ends at 4:45 p.m.]
3	THE COURT: Overrule the objection.
4	MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	BY MR. EGLET:
6	Q Now, I can resume my question, Doctor. Isn't it
7	true that there was no intervening traumatic event that
8	affected Mr. Simao's neck from the time of the April 15th,
9	2005 crash to the present, correct?
10	A I can't answer that yes or no.
11	Q You don't know?
12	A I can't answer that yes or no.
13	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, may we approach?
14	THE COURT: Yes.
15	[Bench Conference Begins at 4:45 p.m.]
16	MR. EGLET: This witness is being an obstructionist
17	beyond belief. He knows he can answer that question. He did
18	not offer and he in fact specifically said that he cannot say
19	that this intervening accident had any effect on his neck.
20	For him to sit there now and try to say I can't answer that
21	question and lie otherwise, he is being an obstructionist. He
22	is evasive. I've never seen such an unprofessional expert
23	witness in all my years.
24	ן דעה כסופי. Well I have neither quite frankly. ו'm

really surprised that he would do this to himself.

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700700
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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	MR. EGLET: So I'm going to hang on one second, let me
2	look at my notes. I'll be right back.
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	MR. EGLET: I'm going to go to another area. But I would
5	like a hearing after this real quick and I'm going to be done
6	I'm not when you're done, I'm going to be done for the
7	day. I'm going to go to another area real quick and I'd like
8	a hearing with this witness before the Judge to get this guy
9	straight. Otherwise, I'm going to make a motion to strike his
10	testimony.
11	THE COURT: I've been meaning to break now because I have
12	to leave here at 5:00 today.
13	MR. EGLET: All right.
14	THE COURT: Want to break now?
15	MR. EGLET: One second, Your Honor.
16	[Bench Conference Ends at 4:16 p.m.]
17	MR. EGLET: One question, Your Honor, and then we can
18	break for the day and we can come back to the other area.
19	BY MR. EGLET:
20	Q I'm going to move to another area real quick because
21	I want to get this in before the break, Doctor. You would
22	agree with me that according to the North American Spine
23	Society, the gold standard for diagnosing internal disc
24	disruption is discography, correct?
25	A No.

```
deposition which you should still have in front of you.
     you take a look at page 80 please. Actually start on page 79.
3
          Α
                Okay.
5
                Reading lines 21 through 25 and then on 80, lines 1
6
     through 9.
7
                I can't read this.
          Α
8
                You can't read it?
9
                Huh-uh.
          Α
10
                What is it you can't read?
11
                That word.
          Α
12
                You're on the wrong deposition. This is Lemon.
           Q
                Oh. Page 80 of which?
13
           Α
                Page 79 --
14
15
                Of ~-
          Α
                It's the only other deposition you have there,
16
           Q
17
     Doctor.
                I just want to make sure.
18
          Α
19
                Barvella.
           0
20
           Α
                Okay.
21
                Lines 21 through 25 and then -- on 79 and page 80,
           Q
22
     lines 1 through 9.
```

Okay, Doctor, would you turn to the Barvella

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Α

Q

Okay.

Q

### ΛVTranz

defense expert witness in this case, you were asking the

Isn't it true when you testified under oath as a

1	following questions and gave the following answers?
2	"Q Are you familiar with the term internal
3	disc disruption?
4	"A Yes.
5	"Q Are you familiar with the protocol of the
6	North American Spine Society?
7	"A Yes.
8	"Q Are you a member of the North American
9	Spine Society?
10	"A Yes.
11	And Brennan, please put up slide 92.
12	"Q And are you familiar with the gold standard
13	for diagnosing internal disc disruption? Would you
14	agree with me that according to the North American
15	Spine Society, it is discography?
16	And your answer was correct, correct, Doctor?
17	A I'm familiar but you're also taking it out of
18	context without the other information such as the MRI.
19	MR. EGLET: Move to strike as non-responsive, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Yeah, the jury will disregard the witness'
21	last statement.
22	BY MR. EGLET:
23	Q Isn't it true, Doctor, that when your deposition was
24	taken under oath in the <u>Barvella</u> case, you were asked the
25	following question and gave the following answer? Yes or no?

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L	"Q And are you familiar with the gold standard
2	for diagnosing internal disc disruption? Would you
3	agree with me that according to the North American
ļ	Spine Society is discography.

And your answer was correct. Did I read that correctly, Doctor?

A Yes, you did, Mr. Eglet.

MR. EGLET: Thank you. That's all for today, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's quite enough. All right.

[Court Admonishes Jury]

THE COURT: I ask you to return tomorrow at noon if you would be so kind because we have a lot to get through and I don't intend to keep you past 5:00 tomorrow. So thank you, have a nice evening.

[Jury Out]

THE COURT: Okay, outside the presence of the jury. Mr Eglet.

MR. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor. As I indicated to the bench, Your Honor, at the bench, in 24 years of practice, I have never seen an expert witness be such an obstructionist and refuse to answer questions. Very direct, very easy, very straightforward yes or no questions on the stand. As the Court is aware, I have tried more than a hundred jury trials in this jurisdiction with expert witnesses in virtually every one of them.

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Now, I was warned about Dr. Fish to be guite frankly. And I did quite a bit of research. I have read at least ten depositions that he has given in the past and one of the depositions he has up in front of him for example is the Lemon case. In that case, Mr. Banna (phonetic) took his deposition and in that case this witness spent probably 30 to 45 minutes refusing to understand what it meant to assume facts, to assume a hypothetical. And refused to answer the question and it went on and on and on. And you look at his deposition transcripts and what is clear is that he is the biggest moving target you've ever seen. Not only in this case, but in virtually every single one of these cases, he changes his opinion from his reports to the time of his deposition and then when he gets to trial, he changes his opinion again.

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He is the most obstructionist witness I have ever witnessed in my years of practice. I don't quite know how to cure this problem with him. But if this continues in this fashion, it is going to take me days to cross-examine this witness. So I don't know if the Court wants to have a discussion with this witness or what's going to happen but there's no way we're going to finish this trial in a timely manner unless this witness answers the questions that are posed to him instead of trying to answer questions that are not posed to him. He is an expert. He knows what leading

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questions are. He knows he's required in cross-examination to answer yes or no. And then when he doesn't want to answer a question, he says well I can't answer that question yes or no. Everyone in this courtroom knows what's going on including this witness.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers.

MR. ROGERS: Thank you, Your Honor. There are complexities in medicine that lawyers seem to simplify to ways that really don't make sense to doctors. This can be confusing. When Dr. Fish said from the stand, look internal disc disruption is much bigger than that, the immediate picture I got was of Dr. McNulty saying that a sprain injury doesn't actually meet the dictionary definition. That's not what people mean when they say that. So it's not obstructionist for a medical expert who's confronted with a very complex topic to say hold up, it's not that simple.

I understand Plaintiff's counsel's intention to get through this examination quickly. I don't fault him for that at all. If we can give the doctor some understandable manageable way to respond to these questions that doesn't somehow stray from the truth, so that he can say look, this is my medical opinion and that's an honest expression of it, then great, let's do that. Let's have you talk to him and just say look, this is how I want you to do it.

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I have tried more than 50 spine

### AVTranz

cases in this jurisdiction. I am very familiar with the medicine when it comes to spine patients, particularly spine surgery and pain management physicians. I understand the procedures. I have studied the procedures. The Court knows that. I understand these procedures very, very well. These questions are not complicated questions. They're very simple. The Court has seen these cases before. This is unbelievable what's going on here.

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THE COURT: You know, it is unbelievable because I'll tell you what. I've listened to a lot of questions and I've heard a lot of witnesses give testimony and maybe because we get paid to listen, we are maybe more attuned to listening carefully to the questions. But these questions that Mr. Eglet has posed are very, very narrow specific questions that have called for a yes or no answer and we've gotten -- hardly ever have we gotten yes and no responses from this witness. So I can sense some of counsel's frustration. These are not questions that call for narrative responses. They're not questions frankly that call for anything other than a yes or no answer. So, you know, I don't know what to say. I think this witness is making it a lot harder for himself and for the Defense's case than he needs to.

And I'll tell you something else. My experience when I talk to jurors after a trial is that they see in here everything that the Court is seeing and hearing. So I don't

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1 know what to tell you. 2 MR. ROGERS: Okay, I will meet with Dr. Fish afterwards 3 and well have that discussion. 4 THE COURT: Okay. See you tomorrow at noon. 5 MR. EGLET: Well, can we get an idea of when Dr. Fish is 6 going to return for me to finish my cross-examination of him. 7 MR. ROGERS: Right, I'll learn that as well. 8 MR. EGLET: Well, I would like to know -- actually we've 9 got the doctor on the stand, we did this with McNulty and we 10 want -- we need him on the stand before Wong. Wong is going 11 on on Tuesday. So he needs to come back Monday. 12 THE WITNESS: I can't come back Monday. 13 MR. ADAMS: Well, then he'll have to take the spot of 14 Dr. '--15 MR. EGLET: And he can take the spot of Dr. Wong on 16 Tuesday. 17 THE WITNESS: I have a full patient load for these two 18 days. I can't just cancel all these patients. That's unfair. 19 Then I would move to strike this witness as 20 an expert. 21 MR. ROGERS: Let me discuss --22 MR. EGLET: We gave them this spot as an accommodation to 23 them. The reason we are here now at 5:00, Your Honor, without 24 being close to being finished with this witness is because of 25 his refusal on the first hand in direct to comply with the

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Court -- pretrial Court orders because he kept going off the reservation and we kept having to come to the bench on that and then in cross-examination his complete obstructionist. He's put us in this position. We made an accommodation to take this witness out of order for them. He needs to come back on Monday or Tuesday or I'm moving to strike this witness has an expert in this case.

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MR. MICHALEK: Your Honor, I don't know if that's an appropriate -- and I'll stick to the issue. You know, normally Defendants and Plaintiffs are entitled to bring their witnesses in the order that they direct. We do appreciate that Plaintiff's counsel tried to give us this time and this day in order to, you know, to get through his testimony. we didn't. It's the same thing that's happened with some of the other witnesses. We haven't finished Dr. McNulty. But to say that, you know, he has to come back tomorrow I think is improper. We have a two week or three week span here where we can have days where he can come back. For the Plaintiff to say well, you know, he must testify tomorrow, I don't think that's proper. Otherwise, we would have had Dr. McNulty who would have had to come back today to finish his testimony. You know, we will make accommodations to try and get him back. But to say well, you know, to cancel his schedule, to cancel his patients, to cancel surgery, I don't think that's appropriate when we do have a couple more weeks at the rate

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we're going, you know, to have him come back and testify.

MR. WALL: Judge, we put him as an accommodation to the Defense today because we thought that he wasn't going to be available once the Defense case began. That's what we were told. That's why he's testifying in the middle of our case.

THE COURT: That's interesting.

MR. ROGERS: Go ahead.

MR. MICHALEK: What I'm saying, Your Honor, is you know it's certainly easier to cancel appointments two or three weeks from now than cancel something on Monday when some patient is looking for surgery. You know, I know that, you know, just like the Plaintiff, if they were told, you know, they had surgery scheduled for a Monday and all of a sudden they couldn't do it because some doctor, you know, had to rearrange his schedule at the last minute, they would certainly be upset. The same way Dr. Fish's patients are going to be, you know, upset if their doctor is not going to be available for them on Monday. We will bring him back. We're not saying we won't. We're just going to try to get him back in a reasonable time. I don't think that we can force him to come back necessarily on Monday on short notice when there are a long list of patients that, you know, need to have their doctor available for them.

MR. EGLET: Actually the Court can force him to come cack. The Court has absolute authority to force this witness

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to come back. He's within the Court's jurisdiction right now and you can order him to be back.

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Now as Mr. Wall stated, as an accommodation to the Defense, we allowed this witness to go on this day, disrupted our case, and we in fact set aside in allowing them to take a witness out of order on Tuesday. It is unfair for us to be able to have this witness go on and on. Now this counsel's now talking about two or three weeks. I don't know what he's talking about, two or three weeks. This case better be done a lot sooner than that. Two or three weeks now. Of course, the way this examination is going, it may not be. But our point is we accommodated them because they said this is the only day he could be here and he couldn't be available in their case in chief. He has put us in this position where we are as the Court has recognized because of the way he has acted on the stand in this case. He has put us in this situation. sorry about his patients. But either he comes back Monday, comes back Tuesday, or I make a motion right now, I'm making the motion that this witness be struck from this trial.

MR. ROGERS: If I could. The doctor told me when it was getting close to 5:00 that he said I'm going to be available tomorrow morning but I won't be available after that. I said well we're not going to back here until noon. Perhaps what we can do is go and see what his schedule will allow and get right back to counsel. He naturally doesn't have everything

### AVTranz

in front of him. But he needs to find out and striking really is excessive. I don't know what strategy the Plaintiff has that really requires Dr. Fish to return before another given witness. But striking a witness because of party strategy is an improper and an excessive sanction.

MR. WALL: Let me add this. Two things. First of all, it's certainly within the Court's province since you have jurisdiction over him right now to find out when he's available. Two, but for our accommodation to them, he wouldn't have testified at all. So instead because we accommodated them and we tried to do it with Dr. Wong and we are willing to do it as all trial lawyers try to do, because we accommodated them, all the jury has is his direct testimony save for about 15 minutes of cross. So we are in a far worse situation than if we had not accommodated them.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. WALL: And that's not -- that's a disincentive to ever accommodate the other side again. I'm not talking about Mr. Rogers and Mr. Michalek specifically but now we're in the position where we're talking two or three weeks from now. Until then, they're going to be set with only his direct testimony and not his cross? And I got to tell you, my opinion for whatever it's worth, is that it was not Mr. Rogers' examination questions that caused the delay today. It was even on direct, it was Dr. Fish's inability to answer. So

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you have him here now.	And	you h	ave	autho:	rity o	over	him	but
two or three weeks from	now	isn't	goi	ng to	work.	. Ве	caus	е
we're going to be done.								
MR. MICHALEK: You	r Hon	or						

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THE COURT: What's the schedule tomorrow? I've heard enough on this issue. What's the schedule tomorrow?

MR. WALL: We have Dr. McNulty returning.

MR. EGLET: We have Dr. McNulty who we would have finished today but for accommodating this witness. We would have finished his testimony today. We finished his direct. They didn't get their cross done. We would have brought him back to be finished today. But he's going on at noon tomorrow. He has moved a surgery, moved a surgery so he can come on at noon tomorrow. Dr. Grover has canceled his surgeries for tomorrow afternoon so he can testify tomorrow.

THE COURT: You think we're going to hear -- you think we're going to complete McNulty and Grover?

MR. EGLET: How long is your cross-examination of McNulty?

MR. MICHALEK: We have -- and we're noon tomorrow, right?

MR. EGLET: We start at noon tomorrow.

THE COURT: Yeah, but -- yes.

MR. ROGERS: Certainly no more than an hour.

MR. EGLET: We'll finish.

THE COURT: Well, it seems to me that this witness needs

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to make himself available before	e we hear	from Dr.	Wong.	Sc
when can you come back?				

THE WITNESS: I have to look at my schedule but my big problems are I could probably swing tomorrow possibly but I have a meeting with the Chancellor at UC Berkeley in Berkeley tomorrow at 5:30. So putting him off would be not so good form I would imagine. And then Monday I'm in the middle of teaching the medical students for their block rotations for this year and I'm the director of it.

THE COURT: Looks like Monday might be a good day.

11 MR. EGLET: Sounds like Monday.

THE WITNESS: I can't -- I'm responsible for 150 medical students.

THE COURT: Monday or Tuesday or the Court will consider Plaintiff's counsel request to strike his testimony.

MR. MICHALEK: Your Honor, I have one thing unrelated to this.

MR. ROGERS: No, no, but I just have a follow up that maybe we can try to do an accommodation. Perhaps obviously if prejudice to the Plaintiff is the concern, the Defense has that same position with regard to Dr. McNulty who we didn't have any time at the end of his exam --

MR. EGLET: He would have been here today but for this witness.

MR. ROGERS: Just let me finish on this one. This is not

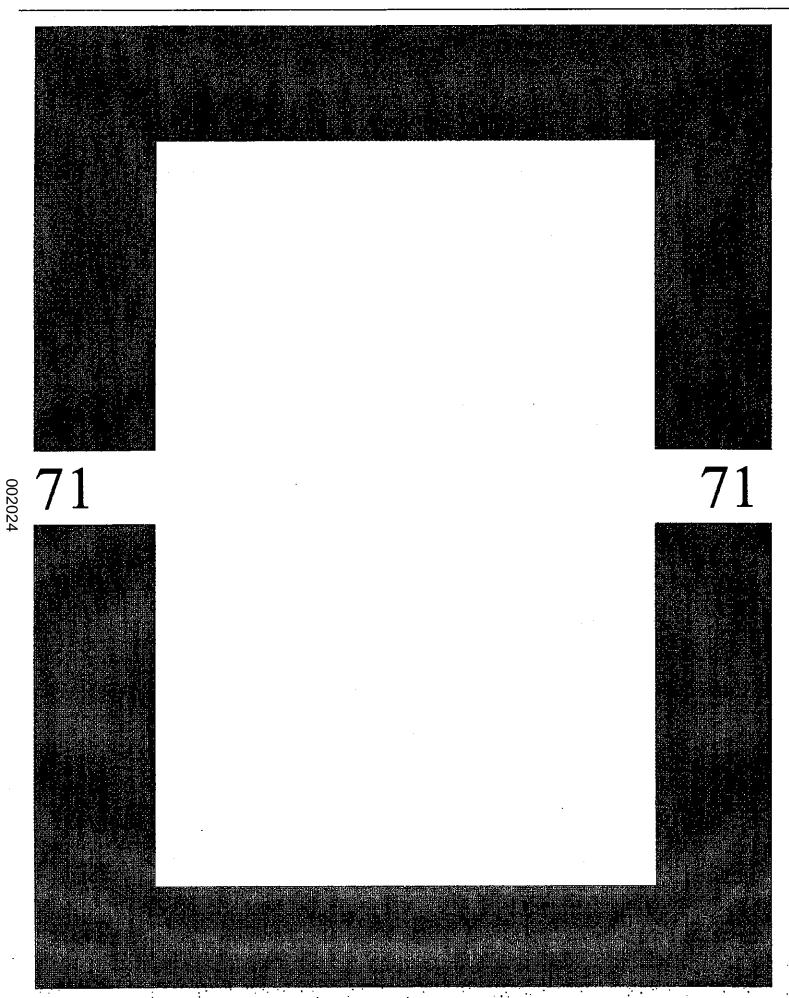
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1	an unreasonable request. If Dr. McNulty is available to move
2	his calendar, we will burden we will shoulder the prejudice
3	of that new information about the spinal cord stimulator in
4	his direct exam through the weekend and we'll take him
5	whenever he's next available because it sounds like Dr. Fish
6	is available for the very beginning of the day tomorrow.
7	THE COURT: We don't have the very beginning of the day
8	tomorrow.
9	MR. ROGERS: Well, I mean at noon. The beginning of our
10	day.
11	MR. EGLET: We're not going to finish him in that short a
12	period of time. I can guarantee you that. Not this witness.
13	THE COURT: Well, you know, I've made my ruling and I'm
14	not inclined to address any other issues other than
15	scheduling. It's late in the day.
16	THE WITNESS: What time does it start on Monday? Is it
17	1:00?
18	THE COURT: Monday starts at 1:00.
19	MR. EGLET: 1:00.
20	MR. MICHALEK: Your Honor, it's not an issue. It's just
21	a question of the transcript. You know, we've been getting
22	the transcripts every day and I notice that the bench
23	conferences aren't in there, you know, it just says bench
24	conference not being transcribed. Is there
25	THE COIDS: I have no idea. Everythingly regarded so I

1 don't know. 2 MR. MICHALEK: Is there a way that we can just ask that 3 for in the future transcripts, the bench conferences appear in 4 the transcript? 5 Ms. Boyd. THE COURT: I don't know how it works. 6 COURT REPORTER: I mean I explained to them that we can't 7 guarantee the quality but let me know. 8 THE COURT: I guess you have to specifically request 9 that. 10 MR. MICHALEK: I guess I'm making a specific request then 11 that --12 THE COURT: Yeah, but I don't think it comes through me. 13 I don't have anything to do with it. 14 COURT REPORTER: The quality can't be guaranteed 15 because --16 MR. MICHALEK: I'm just asking them then whatever you've 17 got, that it be added to the transcript. 18 THE COURT: Yeah, sure, that's not a problem. 19 MR. MICHALEK: All right. 20 THE COURT: See you tomorrow. 21 [Proceedings Concluded at 5:08 p.m.] 22 23 24 25

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. ANTOINETTE M. FRANKS, Transcriber MERIBETH ASHLEY, Transcriber DIANNA ALDOM, Transcriber 

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Electronically Filed 03/24/2011 07:31:00 AM

**PMEM** ] ROBERT T. EGLET, ESQ. CLERK OF THE COURT Nevada Bar No. 3402 2 DAVID T. WALL, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 2805 ROBERT M. ADAMS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6551 **MAINOR EGLET** 5 400 South Fourth Street, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Ph: (702) 450-5400 Fx: (702) 450-5451 radams@mainorlawyers.com MATTHEW E. AARON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 4900 10 AARON & PATERNOSTER, LTD. 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Ste.650 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 12 Ph.: (702) 384-4111 MAINOR EGLET 13 Fx.: (702) 384-8222 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 14 DISTRICT COURT 15 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 16 17 CASE NO.: A539455 WILLIAM JAY SIMAO, individually and CHERYL ANN SIMAO, individually, and as DEPT. NO.: X 18 husband and wife, 19 Plaintiffs. 20 PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED PRE-21 TRIAL MEMORANDUM 22 JENNY RISH 23 Defendant. 24 25 COME NOW Plaintiffs, WILLIAM SIMAO and CHERYL SIMAO by and through their 26 attorneys, ROBERT T. EGLET, ESQ., DAVID T. WALL, ESQ. and ROBERT A. ADAMS of the 27 law firm of MAINOR EGLET, and respectfully submit the following Amended Pre-Trial

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Memorandum. Plaintiffs' are amending their Pre-Trial Memorandum at this time, in an effort to notify Counsel and the Court that Plaintiffs are de-designating Kathleen Hartman, R.N., as witness from the trial of this matter.

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### STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

On or about April 15, 2005, Plaintiff, WILLIAM SIMAO, was driving his vehicle on southbound Interstate 15 in the #1 travel lane near the Cheyenne interchange in Las Vegas, Nevada. William had slowed his vehicle to a complete stop for congested traffic when Defendant, JENNY RISH, failed to decrease her speed and collided with the rear end of William's vehicle. As a result of the crash, William suffered severe and debilitating injuries.

II.

### LIST OF CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

- 1. For general and special damages in an excess of \$10,000.00;
- 2. For special damages for medical care and treatment and costs incidental thereto;
- 3. For property damage and costs incidental thereto;
- 4. For loss of consortium;
- 5. For any and all pre-and post-judgment interest allowed under the law;
- 6. For reasonable attorney's fees plus costs of suit, and
- 7. For such other and further relief as the court may deem just and proper.

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# LIST OF AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES LISTED IN INITIAL ANSWER OF

## **DEFENDANT**

## The following affirmative defenses have been plead by Defendant Jenny Rish:

- 1. The defendant alleges that Plaintiffs' Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
- 2. That Plaintiffs' damages, if any, were caused by the acts or omissions of a third party over whom this Defendant had no control.
- 3. That Plaintiffs' damages, if any, were caused by the acts or omissions of a third party over whom this Defendant had no control.
  - 4. That Plaintiff has failed to mitigate his damages.
- 5. Pursuant to NRCP 11, as amended, all possible affirmative defenses may not have been alleged herein insofar as sufficient facts were not available after reasonable inquiry upon the filling o the defendant's answer, and therefore, the defendant reserves the right to amend its answer to allege additional affirmative defenses if subsequent investigation so warrants.

IV.

## STATEMENT OF ADMITTED OR UNDISPUTED FACTS

None.

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### LIST OF CLAIMS OR DEFENSES TO BE ABANDONED

None.

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VI. 1 AMENDMENTS TO THE PLEADINGS 2 3 None. 4 VII. 5 ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED AT TRIAL 6 1. Whether Defendant was negligent; 7 8 2. Whether Defendant was negligent per se for violating Nevada Law: 9 3. Whether Defendant's conduct was the proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries; and 10 4. The amount of Plaintiffs' damages. 11 VIII. 12 13 LIST OF PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBITS 14 Plaintiffs' Exhibits which Plaintiffs expects to offer at trial: 15 1. Medical Summary; 16 2. Medical records from Southwest Medical Associates; 17 3. Medical records from Steinberg Diagnostics; 18 4. Medical records from Desert Valley Therapy; 19 20 5. Medical records from Apria Healthcare; 21 6. Medical records from Nevada Orthopedic and Spine Center; 22 7. Medical records from Medical District Surgery Center; 23 8. Medical records from University Medical Center; 24 25 9. Medical records from Nevada Spine Clinic; 26 10. Medical records from Newport MRI;

1	11.	Medical records from Center for Spine & Special Surgery;
2	12.	Medical records from Nevada Anesthesia Consultants;
3	. 13.	Medical records from Las Vegas Radiology;
4	14.	Medical records from PBS Anesthesia;
5	15.	Medical records from Ear Nose and Throat Consultants;
6 7	16.	Medical billing from Southwest Medical Associates;
8	17.	Medical billing from Steinberg Diagnostics;
9	18.	Medical billing from Desert Valley Therapy;
10	19.	Medical billing from Apria Healthcare;
11	20.	Medical billing from Nevada Orthopedic and Spine Center
12 13	21.	Medical billing from Medical District Surgery Center;
14	22.	Medical billing from University Medical Center:
15	23.	Medical billing from Nevada Spine Clinic,
16	24.	Medical billing from Newport MRI;
17 18	25.	Medical billing from Center for Spine & Special Surgery;
19	26.	Medical billing from Nevada Anesthesia Consultants;
20	27.	Medical billing from Las Vegas Radiology;
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22	28.	Medical billing from PBS Anesthesia;
23	29.	Medical billing from Ear Nose and Throat Consultants;
24	30.	Pharmacy records of CVS;
25	31.	Life Expectancy Table;
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# 32. Films as follows:

Provider	Service Date	Tuna of Film
Fiovidei	Service Date	Type of Film
Southwest Medical Associates	4/15/05	X-Rays of the Cervical Spine
		X-Rays of the Left
Southwest Medical Associates	4/15/05	Elbow and Left
Southwest Medical Associates	5/11/05	Forearm  CT scans of the Brain
Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging	3/11/03	CT Scaris of the Brain
Center Center	5/23/05	MRI scans of the Brain
Southwest Medical Associates	10/18/05	X-Rays of the Left
20dd, West Mischell / 1000 clates	10/10/03	Shoulder
Southwest Medical Associates	10/18/05	X-Rays of the Cervical
Signal The Control of	•	Spine
Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging	3/22/06	MRI scans of the
Center	<del>-</del>	Cervical Spine
Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging	9/24/07	MRI scans of the
Center Southwest Medical Associates	10/5/07	Cervical Spine
Southwest Medical Associates	10/5/07	X-Rays of the Chest
Southwest Medical Associates	4/15/08	CT scans of the Mandible
		MRI scans of the
Nevada Spine Clinic	4/30/08	1
		Cervical Spine  X-Rays of the Cervical
Nevada Spine Clinic	6/17/08	Spine Spine
Nevada Spine Clinic	8/8/08	CT Cervical Spine
Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging	11/6/09	MR1 scans of the
Center	11/6/08	Cervical Spine
		X-Rays of C3-C4 and
University Medical Center	2/13/09	C4-C5 Bilateral
Chiversity Medical Center	2/13/09	Transforaminal
		Epidural Injection
Southwest Medical Associates	3/19/09	X-Rays of the Chest
University Medical Center	3/25/09	X-Rays of the Cervical
Southwest Medical Associates	4/12/00	Spine CT
Southwest Medical Associates	4/13/09	CT scans of the Brain
Desert Orthopedic Center	4/14/09	X-Rays of the Cervical Spine
Desert Orthopedic Center	5/26/00	X-Rays of the Cervical
Descrit Offitopedic Center	5/26/09	Spine
Desert Orthopedic Center	7/14/09	X-Rays of the Cervical
L		Spine

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Plaintiff's Exhibits which may be offered at the time of trial, if the need			
34. Medical Records and Billing of	f Hans Jorg Ros	sler, M.D.	
33. Medical Records and Billing of	f Las Vegas Sur	gery Center; and	
Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging Center	2/3/11	MRI scans of the Cervical Spine	
Desert Orthopedic Center	3/23/10	X-Rays of the Cervica Spine	
Southwest Medical Associates	1/11/10	X-rays of the Cervical Spine	
Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging Center	8/11/09	MRI scans of the Cervical Spine	
Steinberg Diagnostic Medical Imaging Center	8/11/09	CT scans of the Cervical Spine	

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  - 35. Tables of Stan Smith, Ph.D.;
  - Curriculum Vitae of Stan Smith, Ph.D.; 36.
  - 37. Curriculum Vitae of David Fish, M.D.:
  - 38. Curriculum Vitae of Gary Skoog, Ph.D.;
  - 39. Curriculum Vitae of Jeffrey Wang, M.D.;
  - Curriculum Vitae of Mark Winkler, M.D.; 40.
  - Defendant Jenny Rish's Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of 41. Interrogatories dated October 17, 2008;
  - Defendant Jenny Rish's Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests 42. for Admissions dated October 17, 2008;
  - Defendant Jenny Rish's Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests 43. for Production of Documents dated October 17, 2008;
  - 44. Defendant Jenny Rish's Supplemental Responses to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Production of Documents dated December 23, 2008; and

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IX.

## PLAINTIFF'S DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBITS

1. Plaintiffs may offer, at trial, certain Exhibits for demonstrative purposes including, but not limited to, the following:

Plaintiffs may offer, at trial, certain Exhibits for demonstrative purposes including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1. Actual cervical plates, screws surgical tools, and surgical equipment that is recommended to be used in Plaintiff's medical treatment:
- 2. Demonstrative and actual photographs and videos of surgical procedures and other diagnostic tests Plaintiff may undergo:
- 3. Actual diagnostic studies and computer digitized diagnostic studies;
- 4, Samples of tools that were used and will be used in surgical procedures:
- 5. Diagrams, drawings, pictures, photos, film, video, DVD and CD ROM of various parts of the human body, diagnostic tests and surgical procedures;
- 6. Computer simulation, finite element analysis, and similar forms of computer visualization;
- 7. Power point images/drawings/diagrams/animations/story boards. of the incident, the parties involved, the location of the incident and what occurred in the incident.
- 8. Pictures of Plaintiff prior and subsequent to the subject incident:
- 9. Surgical Timeline;
- 10. Medical treatment timeline;
- 11. Future Medical Timeline;
- 12. Samples of the needles and surgical tools used in Plaintiff's various diagnostic and therapeutic pain management procedures.

-8-

1			13.	Charts depicting Plaintiff's future medical costs;
2			14.	Charts depicting Plaintiff's loss of household services;
3			16.	Photographs of Plaintiff's Witnesses;
4			17.	Charts depicting Plaintiff's Life Expectancy;
5			18.	Story boards and computer digitized power point images;
6			10.	Biory boards and companie alguized power point mages,
7			19.	Blow-ups/transparencies/digitized images of medical records, medical bills, photographs and other exhibits;
8 9			20.	Diagrams/story boards/computer re-enactment of accident;
10			21.	Diagrams of various parts of the human body related to Plaintiff's injuries;
11			22.	Photographs of various parts of the human body related to Plaintiff's
12			24.	injuries; and
13			23.	Models of the human body related to Plaintiff's injuries.
14			. 25.	
15				х.
16				LIST OF WITNESSES
17		i.	Plain	tiffs expect to present the following witnesses at trial pursuant to
18			NRC	P 16.1 (a)(3)(A):
19				
20		1.		am Jay Simao Iainor Eglet, LLP
21			400 S	South Fourth St., Suite 600
22				/egas, NV 89101 150-5400
23	   	2.	Cham	yl Ann Simao
24		۷.	c/o N	lainor Eglet, LLP
25				South Fourth St., Suite 600 Vegas, NV 89101
26	 			450-5400
27	i			
20	111			
28	li .			<b>.</b> 9 -

1	3.	Jenny Rish c/o Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell
2		300 S. Fourth St., Suite 710
3		Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 702- 383-3400
4	4.	Jorg Rosler, M.D.
5		Nevada Spine Clinic 7140 Smoke Ranch Rd., Suite 150
6		Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
7		702-320-8111
8	5.	Jaswinder Grover, M.D. Nevada Spine Clinic
9		7140 Smoke Ranch Rd., Suite 150
10		Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 702-320-8111
11	6.	Patrick McNulty, M.D.
12		NV Orthopedic & Spine Center
13		2650 N. Tenaya Way, Suite 301 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
14	7.	Daniel D. Lee, M.D.
15		NV Orthopedic & Spine Center
16		2650 N. Tenaya Way. Suite 301 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
17		702-878-0393
18	8.	Stan Smith
19		SMITH ECONOMICS GROUP, LTD. 1165 N. Clark Street, Suite 600
20		Chicago, Illinois 60610 (312) 943-1551
21		(312) 943-1331
22	ii.	Plaintiffs' witnesses who have been subpoenaed for trial:
23		·
24		<ol> <li>Adam Arita, M.D.</li> <li>Southwest Medical Associates</li> </ol>
25	<b>:</b>	2450 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
26		702-877-8660
27		
28		10

1 2		<ol> <li>Jenny Rish</li> <li>c/o Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho &amp; Mitchell</li> <li>300 S. Fourth St., Suite 710</li> <li>Las Vegas, Nevada 89101</li> </ol>
3		702- 383-3400
4	iii.	Plaintiffs' witnesses of whom Plaintiffs may call if the need arises:
5	1.	James Rish
6		c/o Cardone Dispute Resolutions 8689 W. Sahara Ave. Suite 130
7		Las Vegas, Nevada 89117
8		702-870-5366
9	2.	Linda Rish
10		c/o Cardone Dispute Resolutions 8689 W. Sahara Ave, Suite 130
11		Las Vegas, Nevada 89117
12		702-870-5366
13	3.	James Rish, III
14		3029 Constitution Way Hill AFB, Utah 84056
15		801-774-9066
16	4.	Christopher Rish
17		3029 Constitution Way Hill AFB, Utah 84056
18		801-774-9066
19	5.	Kaylee Rish
20		3029 Constitution Way Hill AFB, Utah 84056
21		801-774-9066
22	6.	Nathaniel Rish
23	•	3029 Constitution Way
24		Hill AFB, Utah 84056 801-774-9066
25	7.	Investigator Shawn Haggstrom, #582
26		Nevada Highway Patrol 4615 W. Sunset Road
27		Las Vegas, Nevada 89119
20		·

1	8.	COR/PMK Nevada Spine Clinic
2		7140 Smoke Ranch Rd., Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 702-320-8111
3		702-320-6111
4	9.	COR/PMK University Medical Center 1800 W. Charleston Blvd.
5		Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 702-383-2000
6	10.	COR/PMK Medical District Surgery Center
7	10.	2020 Goldring Ave.
8		Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 702-477-7000
9	11.	COR/PMK Las Vegas Surgery Center
10	11,	870 S. Rancho Dr.
11		Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 702-870-2090
12	,,,	
13	12.	COR/PMK NV Orthopedic & Spine Center 2650 N. Tenaya Way, Suite 301
14		Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 702-878-0393
15		
16	13.	COR/PMK Steinberg Diagnostics Medical Imaging Centers 4 Sunset Way, Building D
17		Henderson, Nevada 89014 702-732-6000
18	14.	Ross Seibel, M.D.
19		Southwest Medical Associates
20		2450 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
21		702-877-8660
<b>2</b> 2	15.	Adam Arita, M.D.
23		Southwest Medical Associates 2450 W. Charleston Blvd.
24		Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
25		702-877-8660
26		
27		·
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1			
1	24.	COR/PMK Ameri-Clean N More 2300 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 650 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	
2		702-384-411	
3	25.	COR/PMK CVS Pharmacy	
4		One CVS Drive Woonsocket, RI 02895	
5	26	,	
6	26.	COR/PMK Ear Nose & Throat Consultants of Nevada 10001 S. Eastern Ave, Suite 209	
7 8		Henderson, Nevada 89052 702-792-6700	
9	27.	Patrick O' Donnell, M.D.	
10	21.	Ear Nose & Throat Consultants of Nevada	
11		10001 S. Eastern Ave, Suite 209 Henderson, Nevada 89052	
12		702-792-6700	
13	<sup>s</sup> 28.	David M. Ingebretsen	
14		Collision Forensics and Engineering, Inc. 2469 E. Fort Union Blvd., Suite 114	
15		Salt Lake City, Utah 84121 801-733-5458	
16		XI.	
17			
18	PLAINTIFFS WILL PRESENT THE FOLLOWING DEPOSITIONS AT TRIAL PURSUANT TO NRCEP 16.1 (a)(3)(B)		
19	i.	The Plaintiffs will use the deposition of Defendant and Defendant's	
20			
21	representatives as allowed by Nevada law.		
22	1,	Deposition of Jenny Rish.	
23	ii.	The Plaintiffs will present the following deposition testimony if the witness is	
24	unavailable	at the time of trial:	
25	1.	Deposition of Adam Arita, M.D.;	
26			
27	2.	Deposition of Britt Hill, PA-C;	
28		- 14 -	
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11			
1	3.	Deposition of Cheryl Simao;	
2	4.	Deposition of Gary Skoog;	
3	5.	Deposition of Hans Jorg Rosler, M.D.	
4	6.	Deposition of Jaswinder Grover, M.D.;	
5	7.	Deposition(s) of Patrick McNulty, M.D.;	
6	8.	Deposition of Ross Seibel, M.D.;	
7	9.	Deposition of Trooper Shawn Haggstrom;	
9			
10	10.	Deposition of William Simao.;	
11	11.	Deposition of David Fish, M.D.; and	
12	12.	Deposition of Jeffrey Wang, M.D.	
13	iii.	The following deposition testimony will be presented by the Plaintiffs for	
14	impeachment, if the need arises:		
15	1.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D., in <i>Toenyes v Howard</i> A494349;	
16			
17	2.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Varvella v Legsay A485373;	
18	3.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Gilbert v Shainker A507632;	
19	4.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Laguna v Bates A484815;	
20	5.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Wiley v Varela-Breton A527805	
21	6.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Schulz v Young A544760:	
22		•	
23	7.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Rangel v Wachner A528929;	
24	8.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Lemon v Alderson A568433;	
25	9.	Deposition of David, Fish, M.D. in Ly v Alderson A582633;	
26	10.	Deposition of Jeffrey Wang, M.D. in Crotty v Southwest Gas A514313;	
27	11.	Deposition of Jeffrey Wang, M.D. in Varella v Legsay A485373;	
28		- 15 -	

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1 2	12.	Deposition of Jeffrey Wang, M.D. in Smith v Las Vegas Western Cab Co. A485369;	
3	13.	Deposition of Jeffrey Wang, M.D. in Lemon v Kimble A568433;	
4	14.	Deposition of Jeffrey Wang, M.D. in Rangel v Wachner A528929;	
5	15.	Deposition of Jeffrey Wang, M.D. in Ly v Alderson A562633;	
6	16.	Depositions of Jeffrey Wang, M.D. in Laddin v Northview Hospital et al	
7		05VS077733 from 2005 and 2009; and	
8	17.	Deposition of Gary Skoog in Johnson v. Lucky Cab Co., A534111.	
9	:		
0		XII.	
11		TIME REQUIRED FOR TRIAL	
12	The Plaintiffs anticipate that the trial will require 10 to 15 days.		
13		XIII.	
14			
15		ADDITIONAL MATTERS FOR THE COURT	
16	None	at this time.	
17	1	DATED this 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2011.	
18		MAINOR EGIET	

T. EGLET, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 3402 DAVID T. WALL, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 2805 ROBERT M. ADAMS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6551 400 South Fourth Street, Suite 600

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

# MAINOR EGLET

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### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING AND FACSIMILE**

I hereby certify that I am an employee of Mainor Eglet and that I served the foregoing **PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED PRE-TRIAL MEMORANDUM** via facsimile and by placing a copy thereof, first class mail postage prepaid on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2010 to the following:

Stephen H. Rogers, Esq.
ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL
300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Attorneys for Defendant
(702) 384-1460

An employee of Mainor Eglet

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MAINOR EGLET

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ROBERT T. EGLET, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 3402 2

DAVID T. WALL, ESQ.

3 Nevada Bar No. 2805

ROBERT M. ADAMS, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 6551

MAINOR EGLET 5

400 South Fourth Street, Suite 600

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Ph: (702) 450-5400

Fx: (702) 450-5451

radams@mainorlawyers.com

MATTHEW E. AARON, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 4900 10

AARON & PATERNOSTER, LTD.

2300 West Sahara Avenue, Stc.650

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

12 Ph.: (702) 384-4111

Fx.: (702) 384-8222

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

husband and wife,

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

17 WILLIAM JAY SIMAO, individually and CHERYL ANN SIMAO, individually, and as 18

DEPT. NO.: X

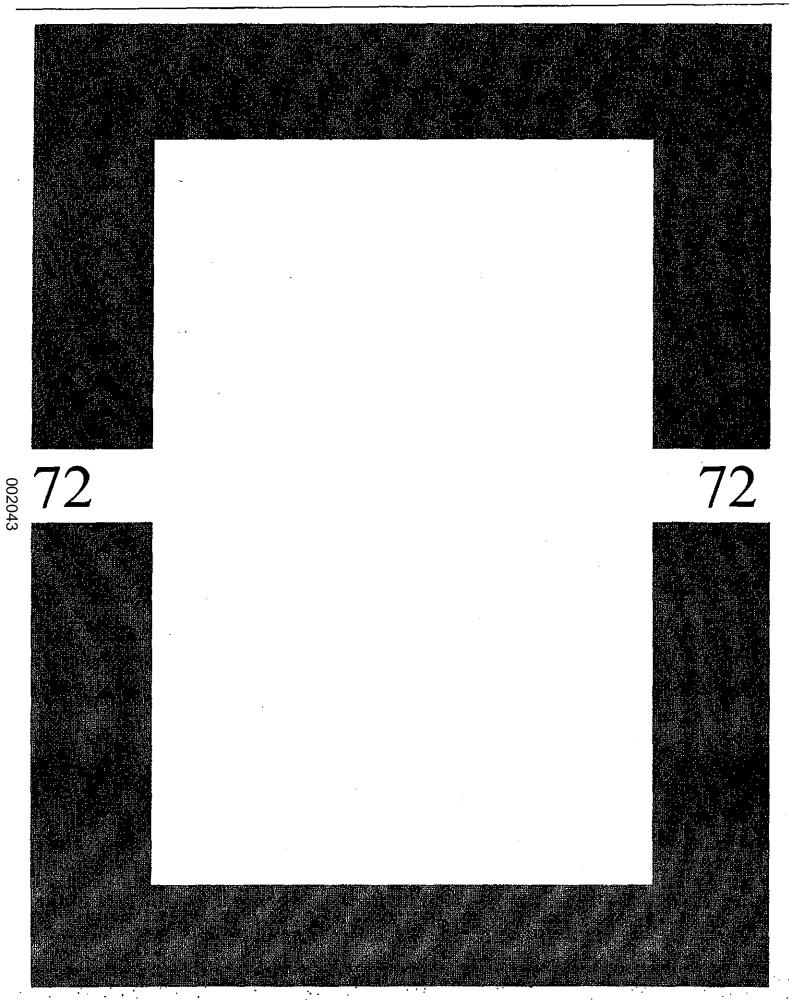
CASE NO.: A539455

Plaintiffs,

PLAINTIFFS' AMENDED PRE-

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# ORIGINAL

1 1 TRAN Electronically Filed 2 04/01/2011 02:37:35 PM 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA CLERK OF THE COURT 5 CHERYL A. SIMAO and WILLIAM J. SIMAO, 6 Plaintiffs, CASE NO. A-539455 7 DEPT. X v. 8 JAMES RISH, LINDA RISH 9 and JENNY RISH, 10 Defendants. 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JESSIE WALSH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 13 FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 2011 14 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT TRIAL TO THE JURY 15 DAY 5 - VOLUME 1 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the Plaintiffs: DAVID T. WALL, ESQ. ROBERT M. ADAMS, ESQ. 18 ROBERT T. EGLET, ESQ. Mainor Eglet 19 20 For the Defendants BRYAN W. LEWIS, ESQ. James and Linda Rish: Lewis and Associates, LLC 21 For the Defendant STEVEN M. ROGERS, ESQ. 22 Jenny Rish: CHARLES A. MICHALEK, ESQ. Hutchison & Steffen, LLC 23 24 RECORDED BY: VICTORIA BOYD, COURT RECORDER 25

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TABLE OF CONTENTS Page March 25, 2011 Trial to the Jury Plaintiffs' Witness(es): Patrick Shawn McNulty, M.D. ..... Jaswinder Grover, M.D. ..... Defendants' Witness(es): None 

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