1	injury at C-3/4 or C-4/5 cause occipital headaches.
2	Have?
3	Your answer is:
4	"No. Because the occipital nerve comes of the
5	C-2/3 or the third occipital nerve. And so that's
6	above the level of where the C-3 -4 and C-4 -5 nerve
7	comes out. [Audio skips].
8	"Okay. Would C-3 -4 and -4 -5, the injuries
9	that are alleged in this case cause the headache
10	pattern that you see drawn on this pain diagram?"
11	Your answer is:
12	"No. It would be more C-2-3 above that level."
13	Do you remember that testimony?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Right?
16	A Yes.
17	Q Are you aware that your colleague and codefend [sic]
18	expert in this case, Dr. Wang has testified that occipital
19	pain is often caused by radiation from a pain generating site
20	in the cervical spine at some of the same levels that
21	Mr. Simao's treating physicians diagnosed injuries in. Are
22	you aware of that?
23	A No.
24	Q Okay, You were an expert for the defense in a case

named Shultz versus Young. Correct?

25

1	A Yes.
2	Q We referred to those depositions a couple of times
3	here today. Correct?
4	A Yes.
5	Q My firm represented the plaintiff Marjory Shultz in
6	that case. Correct?
7	A I think so. I don't recall exactly.
8	Q Well, one of the injuries that Ms. Shultz 'doctors
9	diagnosed her with and performed surgery on was an injury to
10	the C-4 -5 and C-5 discs. Correct?
11	A I don't recall.
12	Q Well, let me see if I can refresh your memory.
13	MR. EGLET: May I approach, Your Honor?
14	THE COURT: Yes.
15	BY MR. EGLET:
16	Q I'm showing you your reports from that case and
17	here's your initial report. See where I've highlighted there
18	on your report the levels of the cervical spine that we're
19	discussing. Do you see that, Doctor?
20	A Yes.
21	Q So in fact her doctors had diagnosed her with disc
22	disruption injuries at the C-4 -5 and the C-5 -6 levels.
23	Correct?
24	A Correct.
25	O And you were hired by the defense as an aynort in

1	that case. Correct?
2	A Correct.
3	Q And your deposition was taken in that case.
4	Correct?
5	A Yes.
6	Q Your deposition was taken by one of my young
7	partners, Brad Meyers [phonetic]. You remember Brad, right?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Okay. Now Volume II you have that in front of
10	you of your deposition was taken nine months ago on June
11	22nd, 2010. Correct?
1.2	A Correct.
13	Q Let's see what your testimony under oath at that
14	time regarding the relationship between occipital pain and
15	neck pain injury was, shall we?
16	A Sure.
17	Q Turn to Volume II, page 54 of the Shultz deposition
18	starting on line 19.
1.9	MR. EGLET: And could you bring up slide 80 please,
20	Brendan.
21	BY MR. EGLET:
22	Q You let me know when you're at that line.
23	A Oh, it's up here right.
24	Q It's there too, yeah. All right, so you testified
25	in Shultz deposition under oath the following:

1	"Q You state in your report she complained of
2	neck pain in July of 2004, 2005 well, 2004,
3	2005 April of 2005, but it's not true. It
4	doesn't say neck pain anywhere, true?"
5	Your answer was:
6	"The region again is what I was focused on
7	because the head is attached to the upper part of
8	the neck so when she complains of occipital
9	neuralgia, she's complaining of pain in the upper
10	part of her neck."
11	That was your testimony, correct?
12	A Yes.
13	Q And in this case the injuries were to C-4/5 and C-
14	5/6. Correct, Doctor?
15	A I don't remember where they were.
16	Q Well, I just showed you your IME report, didn't I?
17	And didn't that indicate that that was the level of injuries
18	to the discs from her doctors? Those are the levels you were
19	looking at. Correct?
20	A Correct.
21	MR. EGLET: Next slide please, Brendan.
22	BY MR. EGLET:
23	Q You were asked in this deposition:
24	"Okay. But occipital neuralgia is a headache
25	that emanates from the neck, right?

1	"A Right it's the neck.
2	"Q But she doesn't complain of neck pain.
3	She complains of headaches? And the doctor writes
4	occipital, right?
5	"A Occipital, right.
6	Q The word neck pain doesn't appear on these
7	documents, do you agree with that?"
8	And your answer is:
9	"Well, let me tell you first of all, this is an
10	internal medicine doctor, he's not a specialized
11	headache specialist; he's not a spine specialist.
12	"Q Of course."
13	And you go on and say:
14	"So he may be explaining something different
15	than what a specialist might explain so based on my
16	experience, based on what I'm telling you, based on
17	my experience with patients who have the similar
18	symptoms, the neck component or the region of the
19	upper part of the neck is part of where these
20	headaches and tension is coming from."
21	MR. EGLET: Next slide, Brendan.
22	BY MR. EGLET:
23	"Q Would you agree that it's not documented
24	specifically that she has neck pain before the
25	accident. Okay. You agree with that?

	01
1	"A No.
2	"Q Okay. It's documented occipital
3	neuralgia, right?
4	"A Yes.
5	™Q Can you show me a record where it says
6	neck pain?
7	"A Well, again, it's about the region.
8	That was your testimony in that case. Correct,
9	Doctor?
10	A Correct.
11	Q So in that case, where the plaintiff in the accident
12	has a C-5/6 or C-4/5, C-5/6 disc injury according to her
13	treating doctors and no history of specific neck pain before
14	the motor vehicle accident but complaints of occipital pain
15	you testified that the occipital pain before the accident was
16	related to her neck. Didn't you?
17	A Yes.
18	MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: This may be a good opportunity for a short
20	break.
21	[Court Admonishes Jury]
22	[Recess]
23	THE MARSHAL: Please be seated. Please remain seated.
24	THE COURT: Okay. We're back in session. Will counsel
25	stipulate to the presence of the jury?

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1	MR. ROGERS: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.
2	MR. WALL: Yes, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Mr. Eglet, I wasn't sure if you were finished
4	in your examination.
5	MR. EGLET: I'm sorry. Yes. Your Honor, I was. I pass
6	the witness.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Rogers?
8	MR. ROGERS: Thank you.
9	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
10	BY MR. ROGERS:
11	Q Okay. Dr. Fish, I don't want to over-legalize
12	medicine after you've gone through everything that you have
13	with Plaintiff's counsel, the question remains, is there
14	evidence of a traumatic injury that were fused in the
15	Plaintiff's neck?
16	A No.
17	Q You were pointed to testimony that you'd given in
18	unrelated cases. And there were suggestions of inconsistency.
19	Let's focus on one of those. I believe it was Gilbert
20	[phonetic]. Are there material differences between the
21	parties in Gilbert and the parties in this case, such that
22	your testimony in Gilbert is not consistent with this one?
23	A I'm not sure what you mean by parties. You mean
24	Q Well, in that case, you were asked to offer
25	testimony about injuries being claimed by the Plaintiff. I

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1	believe that was the case, which you worked with Plaintiff's
2	counsel on.
3	A Correct.
4	Q But were there differences in that case? I'd say
5	the Plaintiff in that case and the Plaintiff in this one, such
6	that any differences of opinion that you might have had aren't
7	material.
8	A I don't remember much about the case completely, but
9	I do remember that her airbags deployed.
10	MR. EGLET: Objection, Your Honor. May we approach?
11	THE COURT: Yes.
12	[Bench Conference Not Transcribed, Indiscernible]
13	BY MR. ROGERS:
14	Q All right. Now, Dr. Fish, getting back to the
15	comparison between this case and the Gilbert case, and taking
16	into consideration only the injuries that were being claimed
17	by the Plaintiff's cases and taking nothing else into account,
18	are there differences in so far as the gate theory applies?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Okay. And do those differences, then pardon me -
21	- change your opinion in this case? You were cross-examined
22	on your opinions in Gilbert and in this case. Has your
23	opinion about the gate theory changed?
24	A No.
25	Q If you would, just briefly tell the jury again what

1	the gate theory is.
2	MR. EGLET: Asked and answered, Your Honor.
3	MR. ROGERS: This is it wasn't addressed today and I
4	don't
5	MR. EGLET: Objection. It was asked and answered last
6	Thursday, Your Honor. I move the same testimony.
7	THE COURT: It was, I think the jury's
8	MR. EGLET: He spent 10 minutes explaining it,
9	THE COURT: been listening pretty closely. Sustained.
10	BY MR. ROGERS:
11	Q Now, next, as to Schultz [phonetic], I think the
12	questions there related namely to the masking phenomenon. Am
13	I correct?
14	A I don't I don't know. I don't remember the
15	masking.
16	Q Okay. And it and it then again, it might have
17	been discography because that was another issue that was
18	touched upon in the cross-examination. But let's turn to that
19	question. Here, the Plaintiff is asked whether discography is
20	100 percent reliable. And your answer is
21	A It's not 100 percent reliable.
22	Q And as I understand it, discography is somewhat
23	controversial.
24	MR. EGLET: Objection, leading.
25	THE COURT: Sustained.

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          MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, I thought that's what the
2
     question --
3
                      I think you can probably rephrase it.
          THE COURT:
     BY MR. ROGERS:
4
5
               Okay. Is there controversy in the medical field
          Q
6
     regarding discography?
7
          A
               Yes.
8
               Okay. Now, let's separate the spine -- lumbar, and
9
     low back and cervical, meaning the neck. Is there controversy
10
     in the medical field about lumbar discography?
11
          Α
               Yes.
               And is there more or less controversy about
12
13
     discography in the cervical spine of the neck?
14
          Α
               More.
15
               Okay. And does that have something to do with
16
     unreliability of the test?
17
          MR. EGLET: Objection, leading.
18
          THE COURT: Overruled.
19
          MR. ROGERS: Go ahead?
20
          THE COURT: Yes.
21
          MR. ROGERS: Thank you.
22
          THE WITNESS: Say it -- say it again.
23
     BY MR. ROGERS:
24
               You -- does the heightened controversy in the
25
     medical field regarding cervical discography have something to
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1	do with the test's reliability?
2	A Yes.
3	Q Okay. Is cervical discography more or less reliable
4	than lumbar discography?
5	MR. EGLET: Objection, asked and answered. He just asked
6	and answered that question.
7	THE COURT: I don't recall that. Overruled.
8	THE WITNESS: Less reliable.
9	BY MR. ROGERS:
10	Q Okay. You were asked if you do cervical discography
11	at UCLA. You testified that you do.
12	A Yes.
13	Q Have you noticed a change over the years in the
14	incidence of its use in other words, how often it's
15	ordered?
16	A Yes.
17	Q What's the change?
18	A It's ordered less.
19	Q Okay. Is it ordered less because of this
20	reliability question?
21	A That may be part of it. Yes.
22	Q Now, in this case, the jury is going to be charged
23	with making decisions about whether this accident caused an
24	injury. Ultimately, we understand that your opinion is that
25	no injury was caused by the accident, C3-4, C4-5.

But something was brought out in the direct exam -or pardon me, the cross-exam. That is that the Plaintiff
doesn't have any documented records of neck pain for this
accident. Now, knowing that, Doctor, how is it that you can
reach an opinion to a medical probability that this accident
didn't cause the pain that he complained of following this
accident?

A Well, it's based on multiple factors. It's based on the actual -- looking at the images of the MRI. It's looking at the discogram and the results of the discogram. It's looking at the pattern of pain. It's looking at the notes that were taken of the events that happened and it's knowing about the accident itself.

MR. EGLET: Objection, move to strike.

THE COURT: The jury will disregard the witness's last phrase.

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, may we approach?

18 THE COURT: Yes.

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. EGLET: [Indiscernible] motion on the record, outside

21 the presence?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: [Indiscernible] motion now.

23 That's it.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. ROGERS: Shall we finish him, and then give the

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1	motion?
2	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Not at the rate he's going.
3	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Not at the rate he's going.
4	MR. ROGERS: [Indiscernible] that's just about it.
5	THE COURT: What's left?
6	MR. ROGERS: That's just about it is what I mean, Your
7	Honor.
8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, what does that mean? One
9	question? [Indiscernible].
10	MR. ROGERS: Well, I guess if he can't finish this
11	answer, then I can look at my notes briefly [indiscernible].
12	THE COURT: Why don't you take a moment to do that.
13	MR. ROGERS: Thank you.
14	{Bench Conference Ends]
15	MR. ROGERS: Okay, Doctor. That's all I have. Thank
16	you.
17	THE WITNESS: Okay.
18	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, there's
19	something we need to discuss outside your presence as a matter
20	of law, so I'm going to ask that you take about a 10-minute
21	break. And I need to give you your obligation not to discuss
22	this case, form, or express any opinion or do any research.
23	[Jury Out]
24	THE COURT: Outside the jury's presence, Mr. Wall
2 5	MR. WALL: I think the doctor can be excused. The we

don't	have	any	more	recross,	Your	Honor.
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2 THE COURT: Very well.

MR. ROGERS: You're done.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

MR. WALL: Judge, we have requested the sidebar outside --

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. WALL: -- of the presence of the jury and I want to make a record on a request that we have, that we have talked about at the bench today, prior to that last question and answer from Dr. Fish and that we talked about on Friday. And that's this issue of minor impact. You know the history. There was -- an original motion in limine specifically sought to preclude the Defendant from raising a minor impact defense.

The whole defense -- we said in the motion the Defense must be precluded from commenting upon the dynamics of the motor vehicle crash and from arguing, suggesting or insinuating at trial that the crash was a minor-impact or low-impact collision and not significant to cause -- enough to cause Mr. Simao's injuries. It was based on the clear law, saying that this biomechanical opinion has to be made by a qualified expert and Defense had none.

So you can't argue or have your witnesses try to establish that the motor vehicle accident was somehow too minor to cause the injuries he suffered.

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We also asked in the motion to limit the testimony of Dr. Fish regarding any minor-impact or biomechanical opinion and to preclude admission of the vehicle photos or damage estimates, all for the exact same reason, because the only reason they'd be relevant is to set up a minor-impact argument, that this vehicle accident was too minor to cause Mr. Simao's injuries without any expert testimony, without any testimony whatsoever, that would actually justify that conclusion. The Court granted the motion.

The order said, specifically, it is hereby ordered that Plaintiff's request to preclude Defendant from raising a minor- or low-impact defense is granted. The order also said neither Dr. Fish nor any other Defense expert shall opine regarding biomechanics or the nature of the impact of the subject crash at trial. It also said it's further ordered that Plaintiff's request to exclude the property damage photos and repair invoices is granted.

I would submit to the Court it doesn't get a whole lot clearer than that. At the 2.67 conference on March 10th of this year, it was clear that this was an issue for the Defense. Mr. Rogers appeared to be under the impression that the order from the Court was only that the Defendant can't argue a minor impact couldn't cause injury, but not that the evidence of this accident being minor was excluded.

I don't know how you glean that from the papers, and

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the order and the hearing, but that was his understanding before trial. So we had the discussion on the record, outside the presence, on March 18th, 2011. Mr. Rogers was here.

Mr. Poulsenberg [phonetic] was here.

Again, the Court made it clear that any evidence of a minor impact defense, to set up any argument that this motor vehicle accident was too minor to cause the injury is precluded. They asked, well, can we say minor impact in opening and you said no. They said, can we say tap in opening, and you said no.

And at that point, we also argue that the motion itself and the order were very clear about what the Court precluded. Then began the systematic violations of the Court's order and I'm only talking about minor impact, not any other violations of any other court orders. In the opening, on page 63 of the transcript, Mr. Rogers minimized the potential impact of the motor vehicle accident, sought to introduce evidence from the Defendant's deposition regarding the nature of the motor vehicle accident on page 64, said he will get to describe the motor -- Ms. Rich [phonetic] will be -- will get to describe the motor vehicle accident and we're very much looking forward to our opportunity to do that on page 65.

During the cross-examination of Dr. Rosler, this question -- did you know anything about what happened to Jenny

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Rish and her passengers in the accident? That was March 22nd, page 84 of the transcript. The only possible purpose of that is to raise some argument that, since she wasn't hurt, the impact must not have been severe enough to cause an injury to my client. We objected. It was sustained.

The examination of Dr. Fish last Thursday -- during the voir dire portion when we asked him whether he understood the orders in this case, he was apparently unaware of all of them, specifically the issue of minor impact. During the cross-examination of Dr. McNulty, a question whether he knows whether or not Ms. Rish was injured in the motor vehicle accident -- that's the transcript of March 25th on page four.

THE COURT: Who did he pose that question to, Mr. Wall?

MR. WALL: Dr. McNulty. Again, the only purpose is to raise some minor impact defense. The objection, which was immediate, was sustained. During the cross-examination of Dr. Grover, same day, last Friday, the question whether he knows whether or not the Defendant, Jenny Rish, was injured in the accident -- again, I think it's on page 140, but I'm not sure. Again, the only purpose is to raise a minor-impact defense.

There's no other potential relevance about whether the Defendant, or anyone in her car, was injured in the accident. The objection was sustained. There was a discussion on the record before we left yesterday regarding -- or before we left on Friday, regarding this issue again. I

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made a record that I thought that, at some point, progressive sanctions would be necessary.

And if it -- if it occurred again, the same violation of the same court order, that we would seek a progressive sanction. Dr. Fish, in his cross-examination, tried to distinguish the <u>Gilbert</u> case by saying, well, yes, in that very significant motor vehicle accident, and distinguished it from this one.

Just a moment ago, his opinion as to why there is no causation -- or he has an opinion that there's no causation of Mr. Simao's injuries from this accident, among the things he listed were the MRIs -- that's fine -- the pattern of pain -- that's fine -- the events that occurred -- I don't know what that means.

And then he said, and then knowing about the accident itself, which again, raises the issue that the Defense and Dr. Fish continue to try to maintain, without any expert testimony, that this was a minor impact, not sufficient enough to cause Mr. Simao's injuries. So we're asking for that progressive sanction now. Frankly, in reviewing the case law, I think that it would not be inappropriate for us, at this point, to strike the answer.

But what we're going to ask for, instead, is an intermediate sanction of a special jury instruction in the way of an adverse inference, or a rebuttable or irrebuttable

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presumption instruction. And the standard that the Nevada Supreme Court has looked at from Bass Davis [phonetic], in reviewing a court's adverse inference instruction or presumption instruction, is as follows.

If the Trial Court, in rendering its discretionary ruling on whether to give an adverse inference instruction, has examined the relevant facts, applied a proper standard of law and utilizing a demonstratively rational process, reached a conclusion that a reasonable judge could reach, then affirmance is appropriate.

And the standard for what action to take comes from the Young case, Young v. Ribeiro [phonetic], the 1990 case where the Supreme Court upheld the ultimate sanction of dismissing a complaint for repeated violations. In that case, it was discovery violations, but the standard from Young applies also in lesser sanctions.

And there's -- factors for the Court to consider before either taking an action as extreme as striking the answer or some lesser sanction such as a burden or a presumption instruction are the following. One of the factors is the degree of willfulness of the violation of the Court's order. There have been so many warnings in this case and a complete failure to not only instruct Dr. Fish, but to abide by the Court's order in the questions asked of the treating physicians.

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This is a clear continuing violation, based on the questions that were asked of not only Dr. Fish, but Dr. Rosler, Dr. McNulty and Dr. Grover. And for those three, it was the exact same question that was objected to each time. Another factor is the extent to which the non-offending party would be prejudiced by a lesser sanction. At this point, the bell has been rung so many times that just directing the jury to disregard it at this point is insufficient.

Would a lesser sanction of an irrebuttable presumption be appropriate? That is what we are suggesting to the Court in lieu of striking the answer. Another factor is the severity of the sanction, relative to the severity of the abuse. If we're talking about striking the answer, it would need to be a very significant discovery abuse.

But it's also relevant here because the next factor is the feasibility or fairness of an alternative, less severe sanction than actually striking the answer. The sanction should fit the violation, based on the case law that's come down -- Foster [phonetic], the Goodyear case. The whole issue here is, they're trying to say this is a minor impact when there's no evidence to support that it was too minor to cause my client's injuries, no evidence, no expert evidence, no evidence whatsoever.

So the sanction of an irrebuttable presumption, an instruction to the jury that there is an irrebuttable

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presumption that the motor vehicle accident was sufficient to cause the type of injury claimed to have been suffered by the Plaintiff fits the violation. It would allow the jury to irrebuttably presume the very fact that they have no admissible evidence to contest.

One of the other factors under <u>Young</u> is a policy favoring adjudication of the merits. And I -- and I absolutely recognize this. So we're not asking, at this point, to strike the answer. But again, they have zero admissible evidence. They have zero evidence whatsoever to support this theory of minor impact.

So the Court wouldn't be taking away their ability to do anything that they would otherwise be able to do, because they have no evidence to foster this minor-impact defense. Another factor is whether the sanctions unfairly penalize a party for the misconduct of his attorney. I would focus on the word unfairly. Here, again, they're not being precluded from doing anything that they would ordinarily have the ability to do because they don't have any evidence that ties minor impact to the injuries.

So it's not unfairly penalizing them at all. All it's doing is telling the jury that this argument that they persist in trying to make, forgetting the fact that they have no evidence of it, but that the Court has clearly and repeatedly precluded them from doing, is to tell the jury that

there is an irrebuttable presumption that the nature of this particular motor vehicle accident would be sufficient to cause the injuries suffered by Mr. Simao.

They still have the right to argue whether it did in this case. They still have the right to argue whatever they want about the treatment being reasonable and necessary, which is the focus of their case. But it just prevents them from continuing to violate a court order by raising a minor-impact defense when they have no evidence to support it. That would be our request at this point, but if it continues, we're not stating for the record that we wouldn't argue to strike the answer at some future time.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Thank you, Your Honor. The Defense would request the opportunity to brief this. It appears that Plaintiff came prepared for this argument in a fashion that the Defense is not prepared off the cuff. It seems that this is, at a minimum, an excessive remedy for something that Your Honor observed. You know that Defense -- neither Jenny Rish nor counsel -- attempted in any fashion to elicit testimony about the accident. I think everybody here knows this. And there truly was no game being played at all.

I did everything I could to steer him right to the medicine. And that was -- well, you saw the consequence. I do believe that this is a harsh remedy and I'd ask, at a

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minimum, for the opportunity to be able to brief it because

Jenny Rish will be charged with quite a sanction for something

that I don't think she -- and I know that I had anything to do

with.

THE COURT: Let me ask you something, Mr. Rogers, and that is this. I mean, you've been here the whole time. You know perfectly well what this witness testified to.

MR. ROGERS: Yes.

THE COURT: You were here when he was admonished. What do you think is an appropriate sanction, given his willful violation of the Court's orders?

MR. ROGERS: Well, that's a question I'd truly appreciate the opportunity of being able to brief. I didn't know that this would be coming today. I didn't know that the Defense would be facing a motion such as this today. And I'm, frankly, not clear on all the available sanctions. I simply suggest that an irrebuttable presumption on something as vague as cause of the Plaintiff's alleged injury, which covers a wide array of conditions -- he isn't simply claiming what injury; he's claiming several -- that it seems that there's a remedy that better fits Dr. Fish's testimony than that.

And I've made assurances to you and to Plaintiff's counsel that I am meeting with the witnesses that we're calling and advising them of the Court's orders. The problem is that the medicine in this case is something that really

should be brought to the jury's attention.

And striking witnesses seems too much, particularly when, for example, Dr. Fish's testimony stands on its own without any comment about the accident because he was talking about the diagnostics, and the clinical presentation and things that are strictly limited to the medicine. And I think you saw that it was -- a thing that he seemed to be able to separate was the accident and the medicine. I can meet with Dr. Wong [phonetic], who is testifying tomorrow, and tell him, do not make this mistake. Keep the accident separate.

The Court has ordered that the accident is out, that any evidence of this accident, you're not to comment on it.

And if there's a further violation even after that, we can revisit it. I don't anticipate there will be. But I know you're not looking forward. You're looking back right now at Dr. Fish. And on that question, all I can say is, I would like the opportunity to brief it before the Court makes a decision on -- a ruling on the motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: A couple things, Judge -- first of all, to say that they didn't have some inkling that this would occur -- that's why I made the record I did Friday afternoon.

Secondly, with great respect to Mr. Rogers, to say that neither he nor his client elicit any of this is absolutely incorrect.

He's the one who asked Dr. McNulty, are you aware of whether or not the Defendant was injured in this accident?

Objection, sustained, discussion at the bench about why it isn't coming in, because it's minor impact and there's an order in place. Asked the same question. Actually, Dr.

Rosler was first -- same thing. Asked the same questions of Dr. McNulty, I would say, within five minutes of the beginning of cross-examination, the exact same question, objection, discussion at the bench, minor impact, sustained.

Hours later, same day, the same question asked of Dr. Grover on cross, exactly the same issue. Did he elicit it from Dr. Fish today? I can't say it's the same as what he did last week. But to say that at no time did he elicit any response for the violations that I've talked about is incorrect.

Finally, an irrebuttable presumption -- that means the jury can presume that this accident could be or is sufficient enough to cause the type of injury that my client suffered. It's not a rebuttable presumption because there is no evidence to be able to rebut it. It just means that they can't continue to raise this issue of minor impact, that the accident was too minor to cause his injuries because they're not allowed to.

There's no evidence to support it. There's no law that supports it. There's no expert that supports it. So in

-- if it was a rebuttable presumption, if you said, you know what, ladies and gentlemen, there's a rebuttable presumption that the accident was significant to cause the type of injuries that Mr. Simao suffered, that opens the door to them to be able to try to rebut it by having their client say well, you know, it was just a tap, or to have Dr. Fish say, well, it seems like it was just a tap, according to Ms. Rish.

So that's why it's an irrebuttable presumption.

They can't rebut it. That's what your motion -- that's what your order was, that they can't rebut it. They can't even raise it. Now that they've thrown it out there, and they've thrown it out there recently with Dr. Fish, which is why it needs to be addressed right now with the jury, is the jury needs to be instructed that there is an irrebuttable presumption that the accident in question was sufficient to cause the type of injury that Mr. Simao complains of.

Did it cause that injury? That's still an open question, so causation is -- we're not getting an instruction on causation, just to eliminate this minor-impact defense.

THE COURT: Something --

MR. ROGERS: If I may.

THE COURT: -- further, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: If I may, right. I limited my comments to Dr. Fish's testimony. The testimony or questioning of the other witnesses really was borne of something that I'm afraid

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the Court is unpersuaded by, and that is that the Defense has stated from the outset that we're not sure where we stop.

We know that we can't say minor impact and we know we can't say tap, but what we can say is something that I know that this has been not well received by the Court. But that's the truth. We haven't ever commented on anything relating to the severity of the impact, and that's why Dr. Grover's testimony seems such a moment to the Defense because he, in our view, characterized the impact in a fashion that it seemed the Court wouldn't allow.

But whether we can say, for example, as we did in opening statement, that the accident occurred in stop-and-go-traffic, we just don't know where we're allowed to go and where we're not allowed to go. There was no intention at any point to violate the Court's order. It was simply trying to figure out where it ends.

And that's what the point of the opening was. And as to the questions asked of Drs. McNulty, and Grover and Rosler, one of the questions, actually, that we intended to ask, but the objection was brought, was whether the doctor was aware that the Plaintiff drove from the scene. I was never aware that, that might be a problem, that, that might offend or violate the Court's order.

I was going to ask that -- the doctor next, did you know that Jenny Rish drove from the scene? Those were the

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words that I was going to speak, but as soon as I said Jenny Rish, the objection came. Not knowing that -- whether Jenny Rish drove from the scene might violate this order, the problem is this. There's an order on a motion, striking the Defense that a minor impact can't cause injury.

Now, that much, I do understand. I get that that's the Court's order. But can we describe the facts of the accident? And I -- and if we can, I don't know where to stop. I don't know whether I can say Jenny Rish drove from the scene, as we've said. I don't know whether I can say or have Jenny Rish testify that this is what happened, that this is how I arrived at the scene and this is what I was doing five minutes before. I just don't know what I can and can't do.

There is no intent here to violate the order. It truly is a problem of not knowing. So if we have a clear order saying, listen, you can't say this and you can't say that, I won't. I won't ask another witness, were you aware that Jenny Rish wasn't injured, were you aware that she drove from the scene. I just don't know what it is of those questions that I'm not permitted to ask a witness.

And I don't say this to frustrate you. I can tell that you seem unpersuaded by it, and for that, I'm sorry. But the truth is, I am not clear.

THE COURT: Well, you know, these -- I'm sorry. Were you finished --

MR. ROGERS: I am.

THE COURT: -- Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: I am.

THE COURT: These pre-trial motions in limine were extensively briefed and argued. And I don't have the particular motion in limine in front of me, the one that precluded Defense from arguing that this was a minor impact, and also that, furthermore, that this minor impact couldn't possibly have caused the injuries to Plaintiff, that Plaintiff sustained.

But the point of the matter was that Defense had no witness who could testify that this was a minor impact and no witness who could testify that this was a minor impact that could not have caused the injuries to Plaintiff, that Plaintiff sustained. Defense simply didn't have any witnesses to so testify. That's why the motion in limine was granted.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. No --

THE COURT: You know, I think --

MR. ROGERS: -- expert witness, I think it was, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right. No expert witness, which is --

MR. ROGERS: Right.

THE COURT: -- what would be required to, you know, come to those conclusions. That's exactly what would be required. So you know, you're right. You know, I'm not persuaded by

1	that argument. We've heard it before and it's not persuasive.
2	I think the motion should be granted.
3	Trying to think of a sanction that's suitable I
4	don't know what other sanction the Court could impose.
5	Plaintiff is not asking that the answer be stricken.
6	Plaintiff's not even asking that the entire testimony of Dr.
7	Fish be stricken. Plaintiff's asking for an irrebuttable
8	presumption. And I think, reviewing the factors laid out in
9	the Bass Dayis case, that, that's an appropriate sanction, so
10	the motion is granted.
11	MR. ROGERS: And again, Your Honor, may I may I brief
12	that, but before a final decision
13	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, we
14	MR. ROGERS: is reached
15	MR. EGLET: This bell has got to be unrung right now with
16	this jury and we cannot wait. If he wants to file a brief
17	after that fact but the Court's ruled.
18	THE COURT: I've made I've made my ruling.
19	MR. EGLET: We can draft this, based on Mr. Wall's
20	research. And I think he basically said it out loud a minute
21	ago, that the and we can draft this instruction for the
22	Court to give as soon as the jury comes back.
23	THE COURT: Well, then, I wish you would because I wasn't

It's late in the afternoon. Let's take a five-minute break.

able to draft it in my own mind at this particular moment.

1	MR. WALL: Thank you, Your Honor.
2	MR. EGLET: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	[Recess]
4	[Outside the Presence of the Jury]
5	THE COURT: Okay. Outside the jury's presence.
6	Mr. Wall.
7	MR. WALL: Judge, I crafted an instruction that reads as
8	follows.
9	"The Defendant has, on numerous occasions,
10	attempted to introduce evidence that the accident of
11	April 15, 2005, was somehow too minor to cause the
12	injuries complained of. This type of evidence has
13	previously been precluded by this court. In view of
14	that, this court instructs the members of the jury
15	that there is an irrebuttable presumption that the
16	motor vehicle accident of April 15, 2005 was
17	sufficient to cause the type of injuries sustained
18	by the Plaintiff. Whether it proximately caused
19	those injuries remains a question for the jury to
20	determine."
21	And if you need it to see what's stricken
22	THE COURT: Mr. Rogers.
23	MR. ROGERS: I have proposed revisions. First, that the
24	prefatory paragraph, everything up to this Court instructs the
25	members of the jury, not be provided in this instruction.

THE COURT: So the instruction would read how?

MR. ROGERS: It begins this court instructs the members of the jury that this is an irrebuttable presumption that the motor vehicle accident of April 15, 2005 was sufficient to potentially cause the type of injuries sustained by the Plaintiff. Whether it proximately caused those injuries remains a question for the jury to determine.

THE COURT: So is that language you read just now the same language as Mr. Wall's, only without the preceding statements?

MR. ROGERS: Yes, except for one word, and that is sufficient to cause is the way the Plaintiff wrote it. The way the defense suggested it is sufficient to potentially cause.

MR. WALL: My position is that that last sentence that says whether it actually caused or proximately caused the injuries is the question for the jury, which is the -- a question for the jury to determine, which takes away the idea that the Court is telling them that this crash caused these injuries.

As for the initial part, I think the jury needs to know why, in light of the fact that this has been raised on a number of occasions, why the Court is giving them this instruction at this point in time. And that's why I prefaced it with the language that I did.

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1	Do you want to see it?
2	THE COURT: Please.
3	MR. WALL: May I approach, Your Honor?
4	THE COURT: Yes. If I can read your writing.
5	MR. ROGERS: When you're done with that, Your Honor, I
6	have a couple of points I'd like to add.
7	THE COURT: Sure. Okay. Mr. Rogers.
8	MR. ROGERS: Thank you. The suggestion from the defense
9	that the instruction begin with this court and go forward from
10	there
11	THE COURT: No, it proposes the Defendant has
12	MR. ROGERS: I'm sorry?
13	MR. WALL: It's
14	MR. ROGERS: Oh, no. Remember, I said the defense
15	objects to that prefatory paragraph
16	THE COURT: Right.
17	MR. ROGERS: And has requested that the instruction read
18	from the words this court.
19	THE COURT: Uh-huh, okay.
20	MR. ROGERS: And however, what the defense is suggesting
21	that that instruction be supplied to the jury along with all
22	the other instructions. The sanction that the Court is
23	entering is substantial. And reading it now with that
24	prefatory paragraph to the jury is far more substantial and
25	prejudicial to the defense than the simple instruction would

be along with -- provided along with all the other instructions to be given to the jury.

And I guess an admonition charging the defense right now as it reads would truly be devastating to Jenny Rish's case. It might very well end the case for her, and I think that would be excessive.

THE COURT: Mr. Wall.

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MR. WALL: I think Mr. Rogers is partly correct. that when we give the instructions to the jury at the close of the case, that it should only -- it shouldn't have that prefatory language and it should probably begin from this court or even right in that area. We're talking about nearly, maybe more than, a half a dozen violations of this particular order alone. The last thing they heard was a rush to the bench after Dr. Fish testified that one of the reasons there's no causation is knowing about the accident itself. He's told them that the knows about the accident, and the accident itself is insufficient to cause the injuries that Mr. Simao complains of. And because that has been clearly precluded by the Court, I got to tell you, Mr. Eglet and I begged him at the bench not to ask the question, because we knew that Dr. Fish would go beyond where he was supposed to go. this was, I guess, recross. So it came out again on recross.

But for the repeated violations, I think the first part of that instruction -- they need to know why they're

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getting this instruction at this point in time, especially with the last thing they heard.

THE COURT: Well, did you have something further, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yeah. It's just the fact that these instructions, when they're read to the jury, come along with a form instruction that tells them that they're to consider all of those instructions and the laws equally and not to prioritize one over the other.

Here, reading this instruction out of order and at this point in time, would be -- as I said earlier, would simply devastate the defense.

MR. EGLET: This is -- well, the defense has duck this hole. Whether it devastates them or not, I don't know. I think that's an over-exaggeration of the situation -- of this instruction. But these instructions are curative -- this is a curative instruction, Your Honor. Curative instructions are given during the trial when the curative instruction needs to be given. That's why it has to be given now. It has to be given to this jury before we just, you know, go on to the end of the trial and all this is forgotten about and this is drilled into their head, all these, you know, violations. It's got to be done now. It has to be done now, so that it actually cures the problem and they understand, and they now look at this case, from this point forward with that

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understanding.	It is	imperative	that	this	instruction	be
given now, Your	Honor.					

THE COURT: Well, I think the instruction does have to be given now. It is a curative instruction. And I'm only inclined to make a minor change to it, frankly, Mr. Wall. The language that you've got here reads "The Defendant has, on numerous occasions, attempted to introduce evidence that the accident of April 15, 2005 was, somehow, too minor to cause the injuries complained of." I'm inclined to remove the somehow. I think it's sort of argument. But the rest of the instruction, I'm inclined to leave it intact.

I agree with counsel that when the jury gets all of the rest of the instructions, this instruction needs to be pared down just to the cite to the irrebuttable presumption language. So it will have to be refined.

MR. WALL: That's fine, Judge. What's the last sentence that's written there?

THE COURT: Whether it proximately caused those injuries remains a question for the jury to determine.

MR. WALL: Probably after that should say under further instruction from the Court.

THE COURT: Do you agree, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: No. I mean that's confusing.

MR. WALL: All right. We'll take it out.

[Counsel Confer]

1	THE COURT: Anything else or can we bring our panel in?
2	MR. EGLET: Bring them in.
3	MR. ROGERS: No.
4	THE COURT: What have we got after this?
5	MR. EGLET: We've got Dr. Arita waiting in the hall.
6	We're ready to put him on right Your Honor, as soon as you
7	read the instruction.
8	MR. WALL: We won't
9	MR. EGLET: In fact, we can have him on the stand.
10	MR. WALL: We won't finish him.
11	MR. EGLET: We won't finish him today. We're going to
12	have to bring him back on Wednesday. They have Dr. Wong
13	tomorrow. So we're going to bring him back on Wednesday and
14	finish him.
15	THE COURT: Will we finish Wong tomorrow?
16	MR. EGLET: Yeah, we'll finish Wong tomorrow. Well, I
17	mean unless look, I haven't met Dr. Wong, but I can't
18	imagine my review of his depositions is he's not like Dr.
19	Fish. Let me just put it that way.
20	THE COURT: We're not going to try to do more than Dr.
21	Wong though, are we?
22	MR. EGLET: No, just Dr. Wong.
23	THE COURT: Okay. All right, Let me see if I can find
24	where my bailiff went.
25	[Pause]

[Jury In]

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Please be seated, ladies and gentlemen. THE COURT:

Counsel stipulate to the presence of the jury?

MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. WALL: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, first of all, I want to apologize on behalf of the Court and counsel for the delay. There were some things we had to discuss outside your presence.

Furthermore, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the Defendant has, on numerous occasions, attempted to introduce evidence that the accident of April 15, 2005 was too minor to cause the injuries complained of. This type of evidence has previously been precluded by this court.

In view of that, this court instructs the members of the jury that there is an irrebuttable presumption that the motor vehicle accident of April 15, 2005 was sufficient to cause the type of injuries sustained by the Plaintiff. Whether it proximately caused those injuries remains a question for the jury to determine.

THE COURT: Okay. Who's the next witness, Mr. Wall?

MR. WALL: Your Honor, it's Dr. Arita.

THE COURT: Very well.

We'll ask you to stand. Raise your right hand to be sworn by Madame Clerk. Over here, doctor.

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1	DR. ADAM ARITA, PLAINTIFFS' WITNESS, SWORN
2	THE CLERK: Please be seated. State and spell your name
3	for the record.
4	THE WITNESS: Adam Arita, A-r-i-t-a.
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. WALL:
7	Q It's Dr. Arita, is that correct?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Doctor, would you please tell the jury the type of
10	specialty of medicine that you practice?
11	A I'm an anesthesiologist, and I also have
12	subspecialty training in pain management.
13	Q Describe for us your educational background.
14	A I completed medical training at University of
15	Southern California, which is known as the Tech School of
16	Medicine, and then followed that with my anesthesiology
17	residency at Los Angeles County USC Medical Center. And then
18	I also went and did a pain fellowship, which was an additional
19	year at University of Massachusetts, in Worcester,
20	Massachusetts.
21	Q Are you board certified?
22	A Yes, in both
23	Q In both areas?
24	A anesthesiology and pain management.
25	Q All right. What does it mean to be board certified?

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A It means you've completed the instruction, as in residency and fellowship training, and you've also taken an examination and passed that to achieve that certification.

- Q And you said you're board certified in both anesthesia and pain management?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q What's the difference?
- A Anesthesiology is a four-year residency program.

 And when you complete that residency, you do have some experience in pain management but you don't have the same degree of specialty as far as the number of patients you see, the number of procedures you do in that specific field. So most people that practice pain management these days have done an additional year of training beyond the residency training, and then take the examination to satisfy the requirements.
- Q Do you belong to any professional memberships or organizations?
- A Yes. I belong to the American Society of Anesthesiologists and the Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists.
 - Q You have hospital privileges in town then?
 - A Yes, at all the hospitals in Las Vegas.
- MR. WALL: Your Honor, I offer Dr. Arita at this point.

 I qualify him as an expert in the area of anesthesiology and pain management.

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1	THE COURT: Any objection?
2	MR. ROGERS: No, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: So ordered.
4	BY MR. WALL:
5	Q Doctor, could you characterize for us your current
6	practice?
7	A I primarily practice anesthesia as in being in the
8	operating room and putting patients asleep for surgery. I
9	specialize in cardiac anesthesia and neuroanesthesia.
10	Q So for heart type surgeries and neurosurgery?
11	A Right, which would be either brain or spine.
12	Q All right. Have you had an opportunity in the past
13	to practice anesthesiology as a pain management specialist
14	here in Las Vegas?
15	A Yes, I have. I did full-time pain management for
16	Southwest Medical Associates.
17	Q And during what period of time was that?
18	A That was from 2006 to 2007, from the months I
19	believe of July through August.
20	Q When you were with Southwest Medical Associates as a
21	pain management specialist, what type of clinical problems did
22	you ordinarily evaluate and treat on a regular basis?

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back or neck, as well as abdominal and other musculoskeletal

type of problems from rheumatitis [sic] -- or I'm sorry --

Lots of spine pathologies, as in pain from the low

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7	arthritis and other kinds of medicatological disorders.
2	Q Now while you were at Southwest Medical, did you
3	have an opportunity to provide care and treatment to my
4	client, Mr. Simao?
5	A Yes, I did.
6	Q And how did he come under your care?
7	A I first met the patient when we were at a surgery
8	center to perform a specific procedure, known as a selective
9	nerve root block.
10	Q Did Southwest Medical Associates, at that time, have
11	a specific pain management center?
12	A Yes, they did.
13	Q And is that where you worked at that time?
14	A Yes.
15	Q All right. When you first met him, do you remember
16	when that was?
17	A Yes, it's October 3rd, 2006.
18	Q And that was your first encounter with Mr. Simao, is
19	that right?
20	A That's correct.
21	Q What were the circumstances surrounding his first
22	encounter with you on October 3rd, 2006?
23	A He had a neck and arm pain problem on the left side,
24	which we elected to perform a left selective nerve root block

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of the Cervical 4 nerve.

5	Q Before October 3rd, 2006, did you have the
6	opportunity to perform a physical examination on him?
7	A No, I didn't.
8	Q Before you initial encounter with Mr. Simao on that
9	date, did you have the opportunity to formulate a differential
10	diagnosis for the symptoms being evaluated and treated on that
11	date at Southwest Medical?
12	A No, I didn't.
13	Q I'm sorry?
14	A I did not.
1 5	Q What's a differential diagnosis by the way?
16	A It's when you list a few of the potential different
17	reasons why a person has that said problem that you're seeing
18	them for. It could be an explanation on why the pain in the
19	neck and arm exists.

you had the opportunity to interview or obtain a medical

Now before that date, before October 3rd, 2006, had

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Yes.

repeat cervical injection?

No, it was not.

history for Mr. Simao?

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No, I hadn't.

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2006, was it based on your recommendation that he undergo a

You're trying to rule certain things out medically?

So when you initially met him on October 3rd,

Q Can you explain for the members of the jury how it
is that he came to see you on October 3rd, 2006 for an
invasive cervical spine injection without you having had the
opportunity to interview him, obtain a medical history from
him, examine him, or formulate your own clinical impressions
of him, or make any formal recommendations for what his pain
management treatment should be?

A It was practice at Southwest Medical Associates to have midlevel providers, such as physician assistants or nurse practitioners, evaluate some of the patients in the clinic first, and then for them to formulate a specific plan with the supervision of one of the physicians in the clinic to have procedures or medications. So in this particular instance, Doug Young was the physician assistant who specifically referred this patient for this procedure on the day that I saw this patient on October 3rd, 2006.

Q So what is a physician's assistant?

A He is a medical provider that has completed about two years of education and is able to assist physicians, as in prescribe certain medication within a certain scope of practice and to evaluate patients for certain types of procedures, as these types of procedures are.

Q So nurses, physician's assistants, are those the kind of providers that you described as midlevel providers?

A Yes.

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*	Do they have sort of a sponsor, a physician sponsor?
5	A Yes.
6	Q And even though they have this sponsor and under
7	are under constant supervision by a physician as you've
8	described, were patients at Southwest Medical always seen and
9	evaluated by that physician sponsor or a supervising physician
L O	every time they went to Southwest Medical?
1	A No, not unless there was a question or a concern
l.2	about that patient specifically that required the physician to
L3	see or intervene in that patient's care.
L 4	Q All right. So what did you do for Mr. Simao on
.5	October 3rd, 2006 other than the injection?
.6	A I basically confirmed that he had the specific
.7	procedure scheduled and made sure he had no further questions
.8	about the procedure before I did it.
.9	Q And was that by having access to his prior medical
20	records?

Are they supposed to act independently in their

evaluation and treatment of patients at Southwest Medical?

No, they are supervised by physicians.

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Yes.

All right.

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I believe it was three hours after the accident on

did Mr. Simao initially present for evaluation at Southwest

Medical after his motor vehicle accident in April of 2005?

In terms of those prior records, when

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1	April 15th, 2005.
2	Q Okay. To your right there is a screen that has a
3	medical record that is page 1 of Exhibit 18. Does that
4	correlate with the time and date that he first appeared at
5	Southwest Medical after the accident?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And what was his chief complaint to the urgent care
8	clinic at Southwest Medical on that date?
9	A Neck, back, and shoulder pain.
LO	Q And what history was obtained from him at that time?
ι1	A That he had been involved in a motor vehicle
12	accident, and that he was the driver of a large van that was
13	rear ended at an unknown speed, nearly stopped on the freeway.
14	And he had a flexion extension movement of his head, which
1.5	caused him to strike the back of his head on a cage inside of
16	the work van.
17	Q What's a flexion or hyper flexion and extension
18	
19	A It may be more easily understood as a whiplash
20	injury.
21	Q And he presented with complaints at that time
22	regarding his what parts of his body?
23	A The back of his head, neck, shoulder, and left
24	elbow.
25	O If heged on that record if someone had told the

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jury 1	that	he	dic	ln't	suff	er	any	nec	k pa	ain	af	ter	this	accident
would	that	: be	a	cori	rect	sta	teme	ent	base	ed	on	the	recor	ds?

- A No, it would not.
- Q And what significant findings were documented on Mr. Simao's physical examination on that date?
- A He had scalp tenderness to palpation in the midline of his occipital area. He had no palpable deformity. He had midline cervical spine tenderness at about C6, and no trapezius pain noted. And he had a full range of motion of his neck.
- Q Okay. That screen that's to your right, have you used that before? You can actually, with your finger or with the -- I guess with your finger, you can actually write on it --
 - A Okay.
- Q -- and erase it if you need to. Where is the mid occipital area? Can you demonstrate for us?
 - A Would you like me to demonstrate on that model?
- Q Absolutely.
- MR. WALL: Can -- may he step down here?
- 21 THE COURT: Yes.
 - MR. WALL: All right.
 - THE WITNESS: This is a model of the spine. And basically, just so we have orientation, this is the top, the head, and this is the bottom, the lower back. And there are

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1	basically seven cervical vertebrae here. There's 12 thoracic		
2	vertebrae, and then there's five lumbar. So that's how it's		
3	divided up.		
4	At the top here, this is just a portion of the back		
5	of the head, which would be considered the occiput. So that's		
6	the occipital area of the head.		
7	BY MR. WALL:		
8	Q Immediately above the cervical spine?		
9	A That's correct.		
10	Q Thank you. You may have a seat. So based on the		
11	records, were x-rays obtained on the first date, April 15th,		
12	2005?		
13	A Yes. X-rays of the cervical spine, the left elbow,		
14	and the left forearm were noted having no fractures, just		
15	displacement.		
16	Q All right. So they x-rayed his neck, his left elbow		
17	and forearm, and found no fractures, is that right?		
18	A Correct, yes.		
19	Q And that was a normal I guess what you'd call a		
20	plain film x-ray?		
21	A Yes.		
22	Q Would plain film x-rays rule out any soft tissue		
23	injuries to those parts of the body?		
24	A No, it would not.		
25	Q Why not?		

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1	A Because this is for the bones that have
2	calcification. So that's what appears on the plain x-rays,
3	whereas soft tissue injuries would not appear on this type of
4	imaging study.
5	Q Now you told us a little bit about the results of
6	those x-rays. Do you see page 3 of Exhibit 18 to your right?
7	A Yes.
8	Q And what does it say was the result of those x-rays?
9	A No evidence of cervical spine fracture.
10	Q So, essentially, they ruled out a fracture, a broken
11	bone, at that point, is that right?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Now does a normal plain film cervical spine x-ray
14	performed within hours of a patient involved in a motor
15	vehicle accident, and presenting with neck pain, does that
16	rule out an injury to the cervical spine?
17	A No, it does not.
18	Q Why not?
19	A Because you will not see these kinds of injuries, as
20	in a torn ligament or a herniated disc, on a plain x-ray.
21	Q So what was the clinical assessment of Mr. Simao's
22	injuries after his evaluation at the urgent care on the date
23	of the accident, April 15th, 2005?
24	A They believed he had a left elbow sprain and a
25	contusion of his scalp.

1	MR. WALL: Page 2, please.
2	BY MR. WALL:
3	Q A contusion of his scalp?
4	A Yes. It's a bruise, basically.
5	Q A bruise on the
6	A The back of the head in the scalp.
7	Q If someone had told this jury that Mr. Simao didn't
8	have any abrasions or contusions as a result of this accident,
9	based on that record, would that statement be incorrect?
10	A It'd be incorrect.
11	Q What's meant by a sprain or a strain?
12	A A sprain or a strain is basically when you have a
13	soft tissue injury that results in like muscle tearing,
14	ligaments tearing but generally is not thought to be something
15	that won't heal. That's what we consider a sprain or a
16	strain. So a bruise would be considered something along those
17	lines.
18	Q Now does an initial diagnosis of cervical sprain or
19	strain rule out the possibility of a more significant disc or
20	facet injury to the cervical spine?
21	A No, it doesn't.
22	Q Why not?
23	A Because you would not be able to see that either on
24	these plain y-rays during the injury or you would not be able

to recognize that just based on somebody's symptoms of having

	pain in that specified area. You can't say for absolute
١	certainty that it doesn't exist.
	Q Let me ask you this. In your experience, are
	traumatically injured patients ultimately that that are
	ultimately diagnosed with some sort of cervical disc injury
l	almost always originally diagnosed in the emergency room as
	having some sort of cervical sprain or strain?
l	A Yes, it's very common to have that diagnosis.
١	Q All right. So on the day of the accident, April
	15th, 2005, what was recommended as treatment for the injuries
١	that Mr. Simao sustained in that
	A They recommended that ibuprofen and something called
	cyclobenzaprin be prescribed, and that the patient would come
l	back if there were any other problems, basically.
l	Q All right. Did they place him it says the
	patient was placed in a left upper extremity sling. So that's
	his left arm was placed in a sling?
ļ	A Yes.
İ	Q Ibuprofen, what's ibuprofen?
	A It's a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug. And
	basically, that helps decrease the mediators of inflammation.
l	So it would be something like an aspirin. So it helps kind of
	treat the symptoms of having a bruise.
l	Q And what's Flexural?

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It's a muscle relaxant. And it's basically thought

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1	to work similar to like a cyclic antidepressant, and it
2	relaxes muscles. That's basically how they think it works.
3	Q Now does the record from April 15th, 2005 indicate
4	whether Mr. Simao was seen by a physician during that visit?
5	A No, the patient was seen by a medical assistant and
6	a physician assistant.
7	Q I asked you about a nurse and physician's assistant.
8	What's a medical assistant?
9	A It's a person that helps bring in a patient to the
10	waiting room, usually take their vital signs, and maybe take
11	the chief reason why they came to that particular setting.
12	MR. WALL: Page 8, please.
13	BY MR. WALL:
14	Q Do you know when Mr. Simao was next evaluated at
15	Southwest Medical?
16	A It looks like May 4th, 2005.
17	Q And what was his chief complaint at that time?
18	A Check up on headaches, motor vehicle accident on
19	April 2005.
20	Q All right. What additional history was obtained
21	from Mr. Simao during that visit?
22	A He was seen as a follow-up from his accident, and
23	that he was rear-ended, and that he had a head bang against
24	the wall of a cargo van while he's driving. And he was
25	evaluated by that first visit with a cervical spine x-ray,

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1	which was negative, and that he was complaining of occipital
2	head pain that felt like it was inside of his head and he the
з	pressure like sensation. And he also mentioned that he had a
4	history of migraine headaches.
5	Q Does the record suggest whether or not Mr. Simao
6	indicated that the migraine pain that he had before the
7	accident was the same as the pain he was having on May 4th,
8	2005?
9	A It had the impression that this was different than
LO	his original migraine headache, that he was having this deep
11	pressure pain that was at the back of his head, not
12	necessarily the same kind of pulsing pain that he might have
13	from a migraine.
14	Q All right, thank you.
15	MR. WALL: Page 9, please Brennan.
16	BY MR. WALL:
17	Q What positive findings were documented on Mr.
18	Simao's examination on that date, May 4, 2005?
19	A He had positive tenderness to sensation over the
20	occipital scalp area, and that
21	Q The go ahead. I'm sorry.
22	A that there were palpable masses and no defects
23	over the scalp or skull.
24	Q The occipital area is the same place. We're talking

back -- about the same place where the contusion was?

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1	A	Yes
2	0	And

Q And these portions of the cervical spine that are ultimately involved in this case are in close proximity to the occipital bone in the skull?

- A Yes.
- Q What is referred pain?

A That's when you have pain that is felt in a different part of the body that your problem may be located at. For example, if you had a herniated disc, you may have some pain in your neck where that disc is herniated, but it may be causing pressure on a nerve. And that pressure on the nerve is felt like in the arm or the hand, somewhere distant from the site of where the actual injury is. So referred pain, referring to another part of the body as opposed to the part that the pain is actually located in.

Q So can an injury to the cervical spine, as you've described, whether it be a simple sprain or strain, or a more significant disc or facet injury, present clinically as referred pain to the occipital or suboccipital area?

A It can. So a pain can start from the back of the neck and it can go up towards the head or the occiput.

Q And how does that happen?

A By this mechanism of what we term referred pain. So pain may actually originate in a different part than you actually feel the pain located at.

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1	Q All right. What was the clinical assessment of Mr.	
2	Simao on May 4th, 2005?	
3	A That he was involved in a motor vehicle accident	
4	with a potential closed head trauma.	
5	Q All right. Now what does that signal to a physician	
6	when they see post motor vehicle accident, potential closed	
7	head trauma?	
8	A That can indicate that there is concern enough that	
9	there may be a bleed or some kind of blood clot formed inside	
LO	of the head, which can be life threatening.	
11	Q Now when you talked a minute ago about a	
12	differential diagnosis, trying to rule certain things out, do	
13	you try to rule out the most serious life threatening ones	
14	first?	
15	A Yes.	
16	Q Okay. And is a closed head trauma a potentially	
L 7	life threatening complication?	
18	A Yes.	
19	Q So would it have been prudent at that point for the	
20	providers at Southwest Medical to get right on that issue and	
21	try to rule out any intracranial bleed or any type of closed	
22	head trauma?	
23	A Yes.	
24	Q Okay. What are the consequences of intracranial	
25	bleeds or closed head trauma, especially if it's not addressed	

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1	at this point?
2	A Well, a person can suffer death, or they could have
3	a serious nerve problem after having such a thing unrecognized
4	and untreated.
5	Q Can the same whiplash or hyper-flexion and extension
6	mechanism of injury that you talked about before also cause
7	well, can it cause head trauma?
8	A Well, what we're talking about is two separate
9	things. A flexion extension type of injury can result in the
10	cervical problems that we've talked a little bit about. But
11	the problem with the bleed in the brain is a separate type of
12	problem that wouldn't necessarily result directly from the
13	flexion extension but could happen with an actual blow to the
14	head like he had with the cage
15	Q Right. So it's not
16	A contacting his skull.
17	Q It's not the actual bending of the neck. That might
18	cause a cervical injury.
19	A Correct.
20	Q But bending of the neck and a whiplash and banging
21	it against something would could potentially cause that
22	trauma, is that right?
23	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, this raises the same objections
24	we already addressed with Dr. Grover.
25	THE COURT: Would counsel approach, please?

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4	here making it seem and characterizing it as a serious
5	condition, and banging and whipping, and doing things that the
6	Court is not permitting the defense to address.
7	MR. WALL: Our defense is that there is a treatment on
8	the head, trauma, during May of 2005. And the reason I
9	addressed the head trauma is because he banged his head and
10	had a contusion on the back of his scalp. I addressed that
11	first [indiscernible] CT scan of his brain, an MRI of his
12	brain. That's why we're addressing why the doctors
1.3	[indiscernible] addressed that first in May of 2005.
14	MR. ROGERS: The why isn't the concern. It's the how.
15	It's the words that they're using to characterize this event
16	now that are opening the door to cross-examination about it.
17	MR. WALL: But I'm about to elicit from him
18	[indiscernible] all those tests came back [indiscernible].
19	THE COURT: All right. I'm going to overrule the
20	objection as posed, but I think it would have been sustained

MR. ROGERS: The Court has already ruled on whether

comments about the accident can be made, and counsel is up

[Bench Conference Begins]

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had it been leading, objection leading. Proceed on that

MR. WALL: All right, thank you.

[Bench Conference Ends]

2	Q So based on the possibility that they have some
3	closed injury, what diagnostic test was ordered the further
4	evaluate that potential closed head trauma?
5	A A CT of the head.
6	Q And what's a CT?
7	A It's a computerized tomography which is something
8	that can reproduce, by imaging of the brain, what is inside.
9	So if there was a bleed, it would show up differently on that
10	particular study than if it were normal brain.
11	Q Now on May 4th, 2005, who at Southwest Medical
12	actually saw Mr. Simao?
13	A It was a physician assistant, Brett Hill [phonetic].
14	Q And is there any documentation suggesting that he
15	was seen by a physician, a doctor on May 4th, 2005?
16	A No.
17	Q What were the results of that CT scan done May 4th

It was normal scan without -- yeah.

Which suggests --

Without a bleed.

Which suggests what?

BY MR. WALL:

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or May 5th, 2005?

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existed.

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That there wasn't a bleed. There wasn't a

hemorrhage or some kind of life threatening type problem that

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1	Q Well, other than ruling out some intracranial source
2	of his symptoms, did the negative CT scan of his brain
3	clinically help in identifying the source of his occipital
4	pain?
5	A No.
6	Q All right. When would he when was he seen next
7	at Southwest Medical?
8	A It was May 12th, 2005.
9	Q All right. And that was at an urgent care, right?
10	A Yes.
11	Q What were his documented symptoms at that time?
12	A Headache, numbness of the upper lip, and nose, and
13	involved in a motor vehicle accident on April 15, 2005.
14	Q On that date, did he still describe the pressure
15	sensation in his occipital head?
16	A Yes, he did.
17	Q And that was after being involved in the motor
18	vehicle accident?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Based on your review of the records up to this
21	point, May 12th, 2005, would it be your opinion that his
22	documented symptoms were present on an ongoing basis since the
23	time of the accident?
24	A Yes.
25	Q And the portion of his under the subjective

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1	description, what did the patient describe specifically?
2	A Pressure scalp radiating to side at times.
3	Q And what does that suggest to you? How do you
4	interpret that documented symptom?
5	A It could mean that there were referred type pains
6	from the back of his head to the side of his head or neck.
7	Q So I guess we're talking about the occipital area to
8	the side?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And how would you interpret the documented physical
11	examination done that date, May 12th, 2005?
12	A It could be either something originating at the back
1.3	of the neck, as in a cervical problem, or it could mean that
14	the headache was going forward from the back of the head into
1.5	the side of his neck.
16	Q Now the actual examination that was done on that
17	date, what type of examination was it?
18	A It was a focused examination as in it wasn't a
19	complete physical.
20	Q What's the difference?
21	A When you have a focused physical examination, you
22	just look for the very specific things that might rule in or
23	rule out a problem, or for the specific purpose of that visit.
24	So you may not do a head to toe physical examination, as in
25	doing a rectal exam or do a full neurological exam, but you

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chest,	the	neu	ral	exam,	and	the	HENT	exam,	but	they	didn't	do
like a	a rect	tal,	for	exam	ple.							

- Q Well, does the record suggest that there was a physical examination of his neck or spine at that time, May 12th, 2005?
- A They documented that the neck was supple with a full range of motion and was non-tender, but there was nothing detailed about the specifics of the cervical nerves.
- Q Now is there also a description of a tension type headache --
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 | Q -- in the assessment?
- 14 A Yes.
- Q At that point, they had a negative CT scan of the brain, is that right?
- 17 A Yes.
- Q Can a tension type occipital headache be caused by an injury to the cervical spine?
- 20 A It can be.
 - Q And would you explain to us how that could be?
- A It could be, as we discussed earlier, about a referred type of pain problem.
- Q All right. So what further diagnostic evaluation
 was ordered from Mr. Simao's persistent and ongoing symptoms

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1	since the motor vehicle accident on that date, May 12th, 2005?
2	A They ordered what's called an MRI.
3	Q All right. Of what?
4	A The brain.
5	Q And what is an MRI of the brain?
6	A Stands for magnetic resonance image.
7	Q And what are they looking for?
8	A They're looking for intracranial lesions, as in a
9	tumor, a brain tumor. Or it can be blood also. But usually,
10	we've already looked at that particular problem as a
11	potential, but it might show something more subtle, a smaller
12	bleed, one that you wouldn't see on the CT scan.
13	Q As of this date, what medications did Mr. Simao
14	remain on for his ongoing symptoms?
15	A He was on Fiorinal, which is Butalbital, and he was
16	on amitriptyline and ibuprofen and the Flexural.
17	Q Okay. Ibuprofen is the anti-inflammatory?
18	A Correct.
19	Q And Flexural is still the muscle relaxant type
20	medicine?
21	A That's correct.
22	Q Is there any documentation that on this date, May
23	12th, 2005, Mr. Simao was evaluated by a physician?
24	A No, he was seen by a physician assistant.
25	Q And what was the reason that he would be referred?

diagnosis?
A Yes.
Q Why would that be a focus at that point, if someone
saw his medical file, that there might be concern about?
A Well, a brain tumor, if it's recognized earlier, can
be much more treatable than when it's grown past a certain
stage that can't be treated any long. So I mean if that were
an intracranial lesion, you'd want to find it as soon as you
possibly could. And if it was a bleed, another reason to find
it early would be, obviously, if there were ongoing bleed or
the or that blood clot were growing, it could cause more
damage.

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damage.

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talking about.

Yes.

caused by trauma from an accident?

been potentially caused by the accident.

Q So at Southwest Medical, they're at least justified

Well, it depends on what kind of lesion we're

it wouldn't be caused by an accident. But if it were

Could an intracranial lesion, if present, have been

If it's a solid lesion, as a brain tumor, no,

bleeding, as in a clot of some type, then yes, it could have

Is it just the possible -- something inside his brain, that

And again, is this one of those things, an

intracranial lesion, that would be part of a differential

that's why he'd be referred for an MRI of his brain?

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26th?

2	differential diagnosis?
3	A Yes.
4	Q All right. The next presentation by Mr. Simao to
5	Southwest Medical was on May 26th, 2005, is that right?
6	A Yes.
7	Q And were the results of that MRI on his brain
8	discussed with him at that time?
9	A Yes.
10	Q And who did he meet with on that date? Does the
11	record
12	A It was Brett Hill, the physician assistant.
13	Q And what were the results of that MRI of his brain?
14	A It was normal.
15	Q All right. On this date, other than documenting
16	that he had a history of migraine headaches, experienced a
17	change in the intensity and character of those headaches after
18	the accident, did Mr. Hill document any pertinent history with
19	respect to Mr. Simao's symptoms on that date?
20	A Well, it did state that he had a headache intensity
21	that had changed, and that it was more frequent than it was
22	before the accident.

in trying to rule that out after the accident as part of their

examination or any lab work by Mr. Simao on that date, May

Does the record suggest that Mr. Hill performed any

1	A It looks like they primarily discussed the results.
2	And other than the documented vital signs that were taken,
3	nothing further examination wise was performed on that visit.
4	Q So as of this date, May 26th, 2005, they had done x -
5	rays of the neck and the head, is that right?
6	A Yes.
7	Q CT scan of the head?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And MRI of the brain?
10	A Yes.
11	Q And all of those had essentially come back what?
12	A Normal.
13	Q All right.
14	A Negative.
15	Q And so, what did Mr. Hill recommend to Mr. Simao on
16	May 26th, 2005?
17	A He will continue the medications, as needed, for his
18	migraine headaches. He will schedule a routine follow up in
19	the next six months. And that no further lab work was
20	required.
21	Q Now our Motrin is the same thing as ibuprofen,
22	right?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Are Motrin and Flexural normally used to treat
25	migraine headaches?

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Q Are they more commonly used to treat something else?

A Yes.

No:

Q What?

A Sprains, strains, tension type headaches.

Q All right. And again, on May 26th, 2005, is there any evidence to suggest that Mr. Simao saw a physician at Southwest Medical on that date?

A No.

Q All right. After your review of Mr. Simao's initial post motor vehicle accident and evaluation at Southwest Medical, do you agree with the assessment of his midlevel medical providers that he sustained an injury to his neck as a result of the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle accident?

A Yes.

Q And would you characterize for us the documentation Mr. Simao's symptomatic presentation to those midlevel medical providers during that period of May of 2005?

A Well, I think they did the appropriate thing by ruling out the most urgent thing that we could worry about at that point, which he has some kind of a bleed in his head that could be life threatening. So that was appropriately done. But they left all the potential other reasons for why he might have had neck pain unworked up or wasn't further evaluated at that point.

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pain duri	ng that period?		
A	Yes.		

Did he appear to consistently complain of occipital

- Q And those things that they tried to rule out, are any of those inconsistent with him having neck pain in May of 2005?
 - A No.

- Q All right. Why is that? Can you explain that for us?
- A Well, they felt that a lot of these things were temporary, that, you know, a strain or sprain, and therefore, it should get better in six months. That's what they were thinking at that time. So they told him, basically, you know, we'll see you back in six months after everything, hopefully, will be healed.
- Now the different pain generators in the cervical spine, can -- how do they -- how can they present? What kinds of different things would they present and maybe were presented to the midlevel providers during this period, in May of 2005?
- A Well, there could have been facet or disc injury at the time, but it wouldn't necessarily be something obvious to somebody that wasn't a doctor. Some of these things they did as midlevel providers were to rule out the most important thing, like these life threatening things. But going the next

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comfortable	in	doing	at	that	part	icular	tir	ne.		

- Well, in ruling out some of those more serious head Q things that they tried to rule out with the CT scan and the MRI, after his initial presentation to Southwest Medical with neck pain and being diagnosed with a neck sprain or strain after his April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle accidents -accident, do the medical records for May of 2005 indicate or document whether his midlevel medical providers asked him whether he had neck pain or if his neck pain had resolved following the accident?
 - Α No, they didn't.
- Q Is it possible you, in reviewing these records, or any other physician, to tell by the -- as of May of 2005, at Southwest Medical, whether or not Mr. Hill or any other midlevel medical provider obtained any history with respect to his neck symptoms during this time period?
 - Α No.

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- Is it a patient's responsibility to convey all of his problems and symptoms to his medical providers without being asked or prompted?
 - Α No.
 - Q Why not?
- Α Because patients don't all have medical training to know what specific things they should be worried about.

things that may be prompted by a physician or somebody that's
experienced in these kinds of problems would rule out or ask
specific questions to determine whether those were problems or
not. And that's not something a patient would necessarily
know how to do.

- Q What is the patient's responsibility?
- A To just show up for a visit and try to present the information that they have available to them the best they can.
- Q Was it the responsibility of Mr. Simao's medical providers to ask and document follow up questions with regard to his initial presentation with neck pain and neck strain?
- A Well, I believe that they didn't go any further with that, but that didn't mean it didn't exist. And so, it's -- it would be a responsibility if it were documented in the beginning that he did have this problem and it needed to be addressed and it didn't get followed up. But I don't see that they really fully recognized it as a problem other than it being resulting from the injury, from the accident.
- Q Let me ask it this way. In May of 2005, based on the Southwest Medical records, did his midlevel providers ever document that his neck pain had resolved?
 - A No.
- Q Did they ever document even an absence of neck pain during this period?

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1	A No.
2	Q Is that something that you would have done as a
3	medical doctor?
4	A Yes, because I have this special training, but not
5	necessarily these midlevel providers.
6	Q All right. Let me ask you this. Is it possible for
7	pain at one site to mask or trivialize pain in another site in
8	the body?
9	A Yes. I believe you're referring to the gate control
10	theory.
11	Q We've heard a little bit about the gate theory of
12	pain. What is it?
13	A It's basically that when you have a certain pain
14	problem, and that is the most intense pain, it will cover up
15	areas that may be less painful. So there is a gate that
16	controls which way the pain can go. One will be let in. The
17	other one won't be. So if there's another pain problem that's
18	less severe at a certain time, it wouldn't necessarily be
19	recognized, because that gate would be closed to that area.
20	Q Would the gate theory of pain be one explanation for
21	Mr. Simao not complaining of neck pain during the evaluation
22	of his head injuries in May of 2005?
23	A It's possible, because his head pain could have been
24	much more severe than the neck pain.
25	Q All right. So as of May 26th, 2005, they told him

That's what you follow up, as needed, in the next six months. told us is in the record?

Α Yes.

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- Was it reasonable for Mr. Simao to take the advice of his midlevel medical providers on that date and continue to try to treat his symptoms, as needed, at home, with Motrin and Flexural, and return, as needed, in six months?
 - Α Yes.
- Do you expect patients to take and follow the advice of their medical providers?
 - Yes, I do. Α
- Was it reasonable for Mr. Simao to take that advice even if he remained symptomatic during that period of up to six months?
 - Α Yes.
- 16 0 Why?
 - Α Because he may have felt that it would have gotten better, and that he had waited to the point where he was told that was the normal expectation, to wait six months. And then when that time was getting close, then he would be saying yes, it's either getting better or no, it's not.
 - When was he next seen at Southwest Medical?
 - Looks like April 6th, 2005 -- or I'm sorry --Α October 6th, 2005.
 - And what was he seen for at that time? Q

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1	A He was as a follow up. And let me review this
2	real quick. He
3	Q Look to your right.
4	A It's a follow up for his neck and shoulder pain and
5	headaches.
6	Q And what history was obtained from him at that time?
7	A He states that the pain was getting worse in the
8	last few months, and they were more frequent. And he was also
9	having nausea and vomiting with the headaches. And it says it
10	started with a tightness in his left shoulder and radiated up
11	into his neck. And then he developed a full migraine headache
12	after that.
13	Q It started in his left shoulder and radiated up into
14	his neck?
15	A Yes.
16	Q If someone had told this jury that on October 6th,
17	2005, if he didn't have neck pain, he didn't complain of neck
18	pain, based on your review of the record, is that correct or
19	not?
20	A That's not correct.
21	MR. WALL: Judge, I know it's near 5:00. Whenever you
22	THE COURT: Really a good time to break for the evening.
23	It's my understanding that this witness can't return tomorrow,
24	because of scheduling issues?
25	MR. WALL: That's correct, Judge.

1	THE COURT: So we'll have to make arrangements to have
2	ask him to come back at a later point in time. Just so the
3	jury is not confused tomorrow when we hear from another
4	witness, we haven't finished with this witness yet.
5	So I remind you of your ongoing obligation.
6	Actually, could I ask counsel to approach for a
7	moment, please?
8	MR. WALL: Sure.
9	MR. WALL: Can the doctor step down now?
10	THE COURT: Yeah. With that understanding, doctor, if
11	you'd be so kind to return on another day. You'll be advised
12	by counsel.
13	THE WITNESS: Okay.
14	THE COURT: Thank you.
15	[Bench Conference Begins]
16	THE COURT: I wanted to talk to you about this issue
17	before I excuse the [indiscernible].
18	MR. EGLET: Yeah. There was a noise going on when you
19	were reading the instruction.
20	THE COURT: There was?
21	MR. EGLET: Yeah, there was some paper being shuffled and
22	stuff. And so, I couldn't hear part of it either. So I think
23	you probably need to read the instruction again. That's what
24	they're talking about.
25	MR. ROGERS: I would object to that.

	THE	COURT	You	ı've	got a	ιjur	y wh	o's	sayi	ing t	hey o	lidn	't
hear.	. We	e told	this	jury	they	're	enti	tled	to	hear	all	the	
evide	ence.	They	're e	entit	led t	o ev	eryt	hing	in	this	case	∍.	This
juro	c is	entit	Led to	hear	r tha	ıt.	So I						

MR. ROGERS: We do not [indiscernible].

MR. EGLET: Yeah, [indiscernible] instruction.

MR. ROGERS: I object to it again.

[Bench Conference Ends]

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, there was a question submitted by one of you which reads:

I'm sorry, Judge Walsh. I didn't hear everything that you said to the jury after we came back from the discussion of law. Thank you.

I'm going to ask that this be marked as Court's Exhibit next in order.

It's my understanding there may have been some noise. So I'll try to speak a little louder. What I read to you was as follows.^^

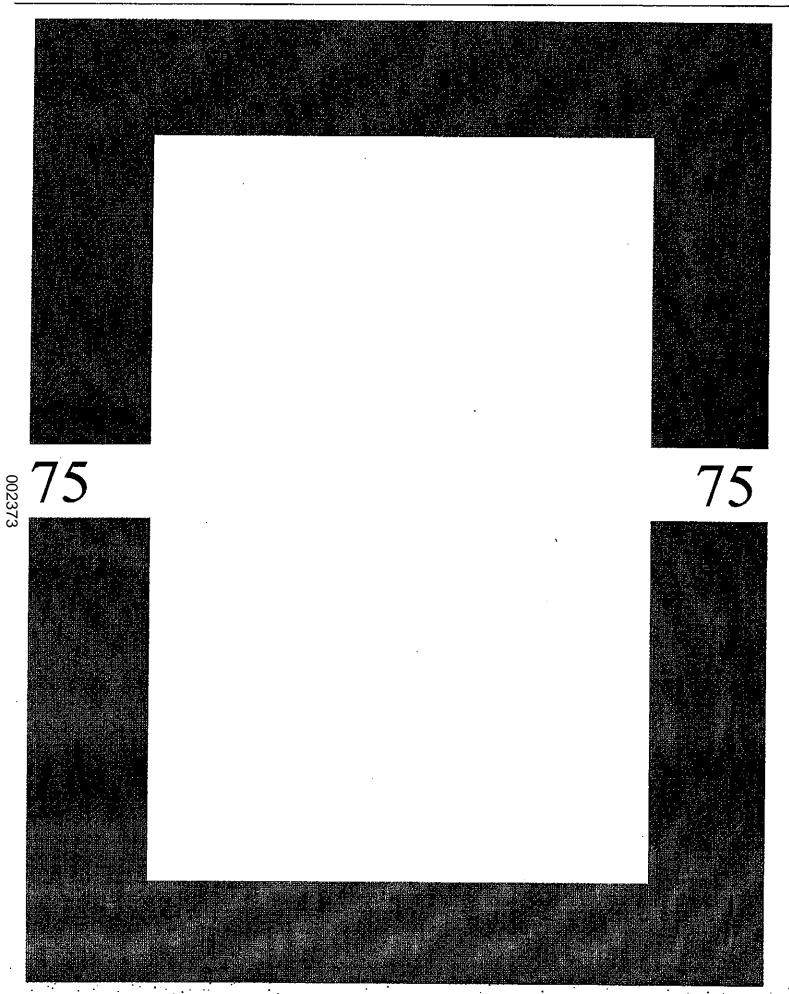
"The Defendant has, on numerous occasions, attempted to introduce evidence that the accident of April 15, 2005, was too minor to cause the injuries complained of. This type of evidence has previously been precluded by this court. In view of that, this court instructs the members of the jury that there is an irrebuttable presumption that the motor

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1	vehicle accident of April 15, 2005 was sufficient to
2	cause the type of injuries sustained by the
3	Plaintiff. Whether it proximately caused those
4	injuries remains a question for the jury to
5	determine."
6	[Court Admonishes Jury]
7	THE COURT: You may be excused for the evening. Please
8	return tomorrow promptly at 1:00. Thank you.
9	[Proceedings Concluded at 4:53 p.m.]
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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. Deanna aldom DIANNA ALDOM, Transcriber ALEXANDRA MACDONALD, Transcriber ERICA L. VAN OSTRAND, Transcriber ANTOINETTE M. FRANKS, Transcriber

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1 TRAN Electronically Filed 04/04/2011 09:00:40 AM 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA **CLERK OF THE COURT** 5 CHERYL A. SIMAO and WILLIAM J. SIMAO, б Plaintiffs, CASE NO. A-539455 7 DEPT. X \mathbf{v} . 8 JAMES RISH, LINDA RISH 9 and JENNY RISH, 10 Defendants. 11 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JESSIE WALSH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 13 TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 2011 14 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT TRIAL TO THE JURY 15 DAY 7 - 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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7	None	
8	<u>Defendants' Witness(es):</u>	I
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10	Jeffrey Wong, M.D	33
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ı	TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 2011 AT 12:51 P.M.
2	(Outside the Presence of the Jury)
3	THE MARSHAL: [Audio begins] the Honorable Jessie
4	Walsh presiding.
5	THE COURT: Afternoon.
6	MR. WALL: Afternoon.
7	THE COURT: Okay. Something outside the presence of the
8	jury.
9	MR. ROGERS: Only this, there's no argument on it at
10	least nothing I'm prepared for. This is a courtesy copy of a
11	trial brief that the Defense is filing entitled trial brief
12	regarding exclusion of future surgery for failure to disclose
13	computation of future damages under N.R.C.P. 16(1)(a)(1)(c).
14	THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else?
15	MR. ADAMS: We have one issue outside the presence, but I
16	can't find Mr. Eglet, Your Honor. Perhaps we can do it during
17	the break after the direct and we begin our cross.
18	THE COURT: Sure. Why not. Is our witness here?
19	MR. ROGERS: Yes.
20	MR. ADAMS: You know what, we're going to need Eglet.
21	I'm going to find him, Your Honor.
22	(Counsel and Marshal confer)
23	MR. EGLET: Sorry, Your Honor. I was in the bathroom

THE COURT: Quite all right. I can see how a person

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5 would get carried away. 2 MR. WALL: Was that on the record? THE COURT: I hope not. I guess there's something 3 4 outside the presence of the jury, Mr. Eglet? 5 MR. EGLET: Actually, Your Honor, we don't need -- we 6 need the witness here for the second part, but not for the 7 first part. I have a motion to make outside the presence of 8 the witness, please. THE COURT: Would you be so kind then, sir, to wait in 9 10 the hallway? 11 THE WITNESS: Sure. MR. EGLET: This will only take a second and then you can 12 bring him back in, Your Honor. I'm sorry. Where's Mr. 13 14 Rogers? 15 MR. ROGERS: I'm here. 16 MR. EGLET: Oh, you squatted down, I couldn't see you. 17 Your Honor -- what exhibit number is it, Robert? 18 MR. ADAMS: Fifty-nine. At this time, we would ask that the Court 19 20 take judicial notice of Plaintiff's Exhibit 59, which is the life expectancy table. As the Court knows, this is a 21 federally published document regarding life expectancy of 22 23 people in the United States. It includes people who are

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completely healthy to people who are going to die tomorrow of

cancer, a broad spectrum, so it's an average for the entire

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1	population taking all manner of people into consideration.
2	And it is a record that is appropriate for the Court to take
3	judicial note of. I know this Court has taken judicial notice
4	of it many times, in fact I don't think I know of a District
5	Court down here who hasn't take judicial notice of this
6	document and I'd ask we'd ask the Court to take judicial
7	notice of it and it be admitted as an exhibit.
8	MR. ADAMS: Fifty-nine.
9	MR. EGLET: Fifty-nine?
10	MR. ADAMS: Yeah and it was provided to them.
1 1	MR. EGLET: And it's been provided to them.
12	MR. ROGERS: Yeah, if you could pull it up. I'd like to
13	see
14	MR. EGLET: It was provided in Dr. Smith's report as
15	well.
16	THE COURT: I thought this was the subject of a motion in
17	limine. Do you remember, Mr. Wall?
18	MR. WALL: Actually, it wasn't. I'm not sure why it
19	wasn't. It may have been part of an original stipulation,
20	then we did the motion, then we had to redo the stipulation.
21	MR. EGLET: Normally we would you know, if there
22	wasn't a stipulation, you know, a lot of times we wouldn't
23	have to bother with the judicial notice because we would be
24	putting all of our case on first, but it's my intention to use

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this document in my cross-examination of Doctor -- is it Wang

1	or Wong?
2	MR. ROGERS: Wong.
3	MR. EGLET: Wong Dr. Wong, and so I'm going to need it
4	today.
5	MR. WALL: It was also discussed at the 267 conference on
6	March 10th and I think Mr. Rogers indicated that that day
7	that later that day he would take a look. He didn't think he
8	had a problem with it. I don't want to put words in your
9	mouth, but
10	THE COURT: I thought there was at some point there
11	was a stipulated
12	MR. WALL: Yeah, I don't think this was in it.
13	THE COURT: motions in limine?
14	MR. WALL: I don't think this was in it.
15	MR. ROGERS: No. What we'd like to do, Your Honor, is
16	the document itself states that it's unpublished data and I'd
17	like to compare it to the published data that the Court
18	generally does take judicial notice of. It may be the same, I
19	just don't know right now.
20	THE COURT: What do you mean, Mr. Rogers?
21	MR. ROGERS: That I've actually just had it pulled up
22	do you have this on your monitor up there?
23	THE COURT: Yes.
24	MR. ROGERS: And the highlighted portion states
25	THE COURT: Yes.

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THE COURT:

this time, Your Honor.

MR. EGLET:

1	MR. ROGERS: the source is the US National Center for
2	Health Statistics unpublished data.
3	MR. EGLET: Yeah, that's the data it's based on, not the
4	document. The document is published. The data it's based on
5	is not published.
6	MR. ADAMS: Because it comes from Medicare and Medicaid.
7	MR. EGLET: It comes from Medicare, Medicaid and all
8	kinds of other government sources.
9	MR. ROGERS: I simply want to ensure that it's the same
.0	as the document that the Court generally does take judicial
L1	notice of and then we would
.2	MR. EGLET: Well, I need the document today, so I'm
13	moving right now for the Court to take judicial notice of it.
4	THE COURT: I think the US National Center for Health
.5	Statistics is probably a reliable source. The motion is
.6	granted.
L7	MR. ROGERS: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I didn't hear that?
8	THE COURT: I said I think the US National Center for
19	Health Statistics is a reliable source and the Court is
0 20	inclined to grant the motion.
21	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
22	MR. EGLET: And

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Pretty typically used frankly.

We would move for admission of Exhibit 59 at

1	THE COURT: Any objection to 59 being admitted?
2	MR. ROGERS: Only the objections already stated.
3	THE COURT: Noted for the record. The item will be
4	admitted.
5	[Plaintiff's Exhibit 59 Received]
6	MR. ROGERS: All right.
7	MR. EGLET: Now we can bring Dr. Wong in Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: You know, there's still the issue the
9	Clerk keeps reminding me every day that you guys still haven't
10	moved admission of these exhibits in front of the jury's
11	presence.
12	MR. EGLET: Well, it doesn't have to be in front of the
13	jury, does it, to
14	THE COURT: Well, how else do they know? And any way, we
15	haven't done it on the record, even if it hasn't been in their
16	presence.
17	MR. EGLET: Do you want us to do it in front of the jury
18	or do you want us to do it
19	THE COURT: The Clerk wants it in front of the jury.
20	MR. EGLET: Okay. We can do that before the examination
21	starts then if that's what the Court wants.
22	MR. ROGERS: Which documents are we talking about?
23	MR. EGLET: Exhibits.
24	THE COURT: Exhibits.

The ones we've stipulated into evidence.

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MR. EGLET:

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1	THE COURT: Looks like 1 through 58 stipulated to by the
2	parties and 64 admitted into evidence today I thought that
3	was 59?
4	MR. EGLET: Fifty-nine.
5	MR. ADAMS: We had 64 and 65 already admitted as well.
6	MR. ROGERS: With the proviso that the Defense has
7	disputed causation reasonableness and necessity, other than
8	that the documents are stipulated to.
9	MR. ADAMS: What do you mean by reasonableness? You mean
10	necessary and related to the accident, right?
11	MR. ROGERS: True.
12	MR. ADAMS: Not the reasonableness of the value of the
13	bills?
14	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
15	MR. ADAMS: You stipulated to that, right?
16	MR. ROGERS: Okay. Okay.
17	MR. ADAMS: So I guess we'll do it in front of the jury.
18	THE COURT: That's a good idea, Mr. Adams.
19	[Counsel Confer]
20	MR. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor, did you want me to begin?
21	THE COURT: Oh.
22	MR. EGLET: I had asked to
23	THE COURT: You're examining him
24	MR. EGLET: Yeah, I wanted to basically so we didn't
25	hopefully didn't have the same problems that we did with

even though we did this with Dr. Fish as well, I wanted to go through the -- what --

THE COURT: Please go ahead. I didn't know whether the Bailiff had gone to bring the jury panel in or not?

THE MARSHAL: No, I didn't.

THE COURT: So please proceed.

Your Honor, I would request permission to go through like we did with Dr. Fish, the Court's rulings on the motion in limines to make sure that this witness fully understands what he can and cannot say in front of this jury.

THE COURT: Sure.

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Your Honor, if it would speed things up, we MR. ROGERS: -- Dr. Wong has already covered the transcript of that exchange between Plaintiff's counsel and Dr. Fish. We can go through it again if you'd like, but he's acquainted with it.

I appreciate Mr. Rogers' representation. MR. EGLET: also made the same representations that he had spoken to Dr. Fish about what he could and couldn't say in front of this jury and that didn't seem to talk -- stop Dr. Fish from violating court order after court order. I want to make sure on the record with this particular witness, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This is an entirely different witness, but I think you're entitled to question him.

MR. EGLET: Thank you.

DOCTOR JEFFREY WONG, DEFENDANT'S WITNESS

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1 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. EGLET: Doctor -- is it Dr. Wong as opposed to Dr. Wang? 3 4 want to make sure I pronounce your name right, sir? 5 It's pronounced Wong. Good afternoon, Dr. Wong. I'm Robert Eglet. 6 7 don't think we've met before, have we? 8 I don't believe so. 9 Q You understand that there were a number of pretrial 10 rulings by the Judge in this case as to what could be and 11 could not be mentioned to the -- to or in front of the jury in 12 this case? 13 Α Yes. 14 I want to go through each of these with you Q Okay. 15 and make sure you understand and that you are not to mention, 16 infer, insinuate, rely on or speak about in any way any of 17 these items, okay? do you understand that? 18 Α Yes. 19 0 The first one is that -- the fact that Mr. Simao 20 pulled a muscle in his low back 23 to 24 years ago while 21 moving a keg of beer in California -- at California Beverage 22 Company. Do you understand that you can't speak about that, 23 talk about it, refer to it? Do you understand that? 24 Α Yes. 25

The second thing is a motor vehicle accident

Q

Okay.

that Mr. Simao was involved in 25 years ago, wherein he was
pulling a boat with his pickup truck and another vehicle hit
the boat and knocked it off the trailer. Do you understand
you can't refer to that accident, you can't insinuate he was
injured in any way in that accident, do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. You cannot refer to any prior or subsequent injuries and accidents, including but not limited to a motor vehicle -- motorcycle accident that Mr. Simao had in 2003 and a motor vehicle accident he had in 2008. Do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. You cannot refer to those accidents or state, imply, infer or suggest that he was injured at those times. Do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. You cannot refer to any unrelated medical conditions with the exception of a mouth tumor. Now these unrelated medical conditions include, but are not limited to, high blood pressure, allergies, colds, flu and high cholesterol. Do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. You cannot suggest or infer or insinuate that Mr. Simao in any way misused prescription medications. Do you understand that?

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ma:	linge	rer, i	ls	or i	s man	ifesting	g any	seco	ndary	gain	motive	28
in	this	case.	Do	you 1	under	stand t	nat?					

A Yes.

Yes.

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- Q Anything to do with secondary gain you cannot mention or state that, do you understand that?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. You cannot suggest that this case is attorney driven or is a medical buildup case. Do you understand what that means?
 - A I'm not sure what medical buildup means.
- Q Well, medical buildup -- in other words, suggest that any of the medical providers or the attorneys had Mr. Simao engage in various medical treatment in order to buildup the case. Do you understand that?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. You cannot mention any collateral sources, any health insurance, auto insurance or the fact Medicare, Medicaid or the fact that any of his treating physicians may or may not be treating him on a lien. Do you understand that?
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. You cannot mention the sub rosa video or anything that occurred in the sub rosa video or talk about

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1	anything you viewed in the sub rosa video, the video of
2	Mr. Simao. Do you understand that?
3	A Yes.
4	Q You cannot rely on that video in any way for any of
5	your opinions in this case. Do you understand that?
6	A Yes.
7	Q You cannot talk about, suggest, insinuate or rely
8	upon any of the photographs of the vehicles involved in the
9	April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle accident. Do you understand
10	that?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Okay. You cannot talk about or state anything or
13	rely upon the accident report that the highway patrol officer
14	filled out on the day of the accident or any opinions of the
1 5	highway patrol officer in the accident report. Do you
16	understand that?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Okay. You cannot rely on or talk about or suggest
19	or state anything about any property damage estimates of
20	either of the vehicles involved in the accident at issue. Do
21	you understand that?
22	A Yes.
23	Q You cannot discuss, mention, insinuate, suggest,
24	infer or in any way talk about the nature of the impact of
25	this subject collision. Do you understand that?

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1	A Yes.
2	Q Okay. You could say you understand it was a rear-
3	end collision, but you cannot talk about or infer that it was
4	minor or a tap or a low speed or insignificant or anything
5	like that. Do you understand that?
6	A Yes.
7	Q Okay. You cannot talk or mention anything about any
8	alleged federal investigation regarding any doctors or lawyers
9	here in Las Vegas. Do you understand that?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Okay. You cannot say or suggest or insinuate or
12	infer that you are an independent medical examiner. Do you
13	understand that?
14	A I'm sorry, I don't quite understand that.
15	Q You cannot state, infer, suggest that you are an
16	independent medical examiner. You are a Defense medical
17	examiner. Do you understand that?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Okay. You cannot and this is a problem that came
20	up with Dr. Fish, you cannot suggest, insinuate, or state that
21	or talk about any ruling made by the Court regarding the
22	these motions. In other words, for example, if you're asked a
23	question you can't state well, I can't answer that question
24	based on the Court's rulings or I can't answer that question

based on what you told me before I testified today or I can't

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. 1	answer that question based on parties' stipulations. You
2	can't suggest in any way that what the Court's rulings were
3	or were not in this case. You just have to answer the
4	questions without doing that. Do you understand that?
5	A I understand the statement you just made. If my
6	answer I guess if you ask me a question and it's fairly
7	specific and it the answer would be one of those, do I just
8	say I don't think I can answer that?
9	Q I can promise you that I won't answer ask any of
10	those questions, okay, that will require you to ask answer
11	with any in any of these ways. Do you understand that?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Okay. I can't speak for Mr. Rogers, but I don't
14	believe he will either. And if you think you need to you
15	cannot violate a court order, so if you need to if you feel
16	like you can't answer the question without violating one of
17	these court orders, I'm not sure what the Court wants you to
18	do?
19	THE COURT: I guess he could ask if he could take a brief
20	break and speak to counsel.
21	MR. EGLET: Okay.
22	THE COURT: It might be the best way to handle it.
23	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, do I address that to you or to
24	you?

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- Q To the Court.
- A Thank you.

BY MR. EGLET:

- Q You are also precluded from offering any opinions regarding biomechanics or the nature of the impact of this April 15th, 2005 collision. Do you understand that?
 - A Yes.
- Q You can't talk about what kind of forces were imparted or body or anything like that. Do you understand that?
- A Yes.
 - Q Do you understand what leading questions are?
- A I believe it's when you ask a question when you sort of expect the answer?
 - Q Well, it -- where you suggest the answer, quite frankly. Leading questions require a yes or no response. Do you understand that?
 - A Okay.
 - Q When you're asked a leading question, you have to give a yes or no response. You don't get to explain. Counsel can redirect you and have -- and ask you open-ended questions after you're cross-examined. If on cross-examination you're asked leading questions that are yes or no responses. Do you understand that?
 - A Okay.

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3	Q Okay.
4	THE COURT: Perhaps you could give an example of a
5	leading question?
6	MR. EGLET: Sure.
7	BY MR. EGLET:
8	Q All right. This would be an example of a leading
9	question, Doctor. Isn't it true that Dr. McNulty recommended
10	Mr. Simao for a C-3/4, C-4/5 fusion, correct?
11	A The answer would be yes or no.
12	Q Yes, no or correct, right? Okay. Understand?
13	A Yes, I believe so.
14	Q Okay.
15	MR. ROGERS: A couple of things, yes. First, the Defense
16	request now the list of witnesses who will be testifying
17	tomorrow. And second, there was the question that was brought
18	up in the motion in which the Court ordered the exclusion of
1 9	the Senate investigation. The Defense requested that if any

Are you going to abide by that?

I will do everything possible to abide by that.

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Yeah, I do have an objection to that.

questions will be asked of Dr. Wong regarding the stipulation

and decision that was entered into in the state of California,

that those questions and foundation be laid outside the

presence. Defense would again request that now.

THE COURT: Any objection to that?

MR. EGLET:

There's no ruling excluding that information.

THE COURT: I can't recall precisely because it's been so many weeks since we heard these motions in limine argued. I know that that specific item was brought up in the Plaintiff's opposition, so --

MR. EGLET: That wasn't part of the motion, though.

THE COURT: It was not really the subject of the motion.

The subject of the motion was the Senate investigation --

MR. EGLET: Correct.

THE COURT: -- which the Court granted the request to preclude it. It was dismissed anyway, I think, wasn't it?

MR. WALL: It was never dismissed. It just never went anywhere.

MR. EGLET: The Senate investigation part, the Court kept out. The California incident that we showed our offer of proof to in the supplemental opposition to their motion -- we did supplemental oppositions and reply, is that what it was called? Supplemental reply after Dr. Wong was deposed. And in the supplemental opposition we laid out our -- essentially our offer of proof and all of the foundation for the good faith basis to ask questions regarding the California proceedings as a specific instance of conduct under 48-085, I think -- or 50-085.

MR. ROGERS: The Defendant -- oh, I'm sorry.

MR. EGLET: But that's my understanding.

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MR. ROGERS: The Defendant's response to that position was, however, that the language contained within the stipulation decision establishes that there was no bias and that was the point that the Plaintiff wanted to introduce the evidence for, is that it established a conflict of interest or a -- or dishonest conduct.

We said look, they need to lay foundation if they're going to enter into this line of questioning, so that the Court can determine whether this investigation and this stipulation reflects at all on the matters that the Plaintiff proposes it does. And that's why we requested that the foundational matters be handled outside the presence. It's a -- it's just too prejudicial to bring it up when it might be nothing at all.

MR. EGLET: Well, it isn't just nothing at all and we can lay the foundation. We've got the documents to lay the foundation with this witness. And so I don't -- there's no reason to do this outside the presence. This wasn't part of his motion -- it was never part of his motion. If he wanted a motion on this, he should have brought a motion on this. He knows that this came up in opposition -- in our supplemental opposition to the motion on the Senate investigation.

Counsel should have brought a motion on this; there was no motion brought. We're not required to give away our cross-examination before we cross-examine him in front of the

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jury, which is what he's asking us to do.

THE COURT: Well. I understand that.

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THE COURT: Well, I understand that, but the trouble that I'm having is I'm trying to recall and recollect exactly what Mr. Rogers asked for and exactly what the opposition stated, Mr. Wall, and then I'm trying to recall -- specifically what the Court ordered.

MR. ROGERS: I can give you a recap of it. The motion was a motion to exclude a Senate investigation -- a US Senate investigation. And the opposition to that motion attached something that was unrelated to the US Senate investigation and it was a State of California investigation. And the Court agreed to dismiss the -- any evidence of the Senate investigation, which was dropped or abandoned.

There's been no order relating to the State of California investigation and that was what we discussed with you at the hearing and I said listen, if they intend to bring this in, they need to lay the foundation before they spring it on Dr. Wong in front of the jury, because it may not at all stand for the propositions that they claim it does, because of the language within the stipulation, which says there's no evidence of any bias in Dr. Wong's research as a result of this disclosure. And that's the whole point, is that we go ahead and address that now, and if the Court finds that it is relevant to what they claim it's relevant too, then they can bring it up.

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MR. EGLET: The stipulation order does not say what counsel is representing to this Court it says, okay? The stipulation order entered into by -- this is a stipulation decision and order from the Fair Political Practices

Commission for the State of California and it provides that it is stipulated and agreed -- and Dr. Wong agreed to this.

First of all, he was charged with three counts of violating the fair -- violating the -- if I can just find this -- it's

California Code of Regulations and it's the Fair Political

Practices Act, I believe, but anyway he stipulated and agreed that he violated the Political Reform Act. He stipulated and agreed that he violated the Political -- are you looking for something, Counsel?

MR. ROGERS: Are you concerned?

MR. EGLET: Yeah, I am concerned that you're looking at our desk. Do you need something?

MR. ROGERS: Talk to the Judge.

MR. EGLET: He stipulated and agreed that he violated the Political Reform Act by failing to disclose certain economic interests in Form 700U, filed in conjunction with the research projects at the University of California Los Angeles in violation of Government Code Section 87300, three counts. He agreed -- essentially pled to all three counts and then the counts are described in each incident. And he agreed to the issuance of the decision and order from the California Fair

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Political Practices Commission and agreed to pay fine as a result of this.

And so what happened -- what they found -- what the counts were is that he signed under perjury -- under penalty of perjury these 700U forms and he -- they were false. He did not fill them out correctly, he filled them out falsely, and he signed them under penalty of perjury. And that's what the three counts were based on and that's what he pled to essentially and agreed to in this decision.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you a couple of questions because I recall this issue -- I recall reading the briefs and I recall listening carefully to the arguments and I wasn't at all clear at the time, and I'm still not clear now, whether these are two entirely separate issues or whether they're sort of interconnected.

MR. ROGERS: They are two different --

MR. WALL: Well, here's how it came about. They filed a motion to keep out Senate investigation. The United States Senate, there's a letter from a senator from Iowa, Senator Grassley saying I have these concerns about people taking money from medical device companies and --

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, if we're going to have this discussion, I really don't want it in front of the witness, quite frankly, because we're just telegraphing to him exactly what's going to happen and that's not fair to us. I'd ask he

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be dismissed from the stand.

THE COURT: Would you wait in the hallway, please?

THE WITNESS: Whatever you'd like.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. WALL: And then we continued the briefing for his deposition. After his deposition, we each filed a -- I filed a supplemental opposition to the motion regarding the Senate investigation; Mr. Rogers filed a supplemental reply. In that supplement opposition I laid out look, there's this Senate investigation and it investigates ties between researchers at public universities taking money from medical device companies and not reporting it and then doing research for those companies under the imprimatur -- the label of the university.

The supplemental reply said look -- and we attached, by the way, in the supplemental opposition all the documents that support this administrative prosecution that Mr. Eglet just referred to. So all of the documents, the offer of proof is there. So it can't be an issue of whether we have a good faith belief that this occurred because it's all public record from the State of California and we attached that, gave it to them, gave it to you.

Their response was no, no, no, this is completely separate. There was a Senate investigation, nothing happened as a result of the Senate investigation and then there was this California issue. And when we came before the Court I

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actually said, you know, that's -- it's good to know and there was some argument between the parallels -- about the parallels between a Senate investigation that didn't go anywhere and the federal investigation here that's always brought up, that -- for all of the treatment providers in this case went nowhere and has no relevance to them.

And on that basis, the Court kept out evidence of the Senate investigation because it didn't go anywhere. Was the Senate investigation and the articles in newspapers, in the Wall Street Journal, in California papers part of the impetus of what started the California one? To tell you the truth, I don't know, but it doesn't matter because we're not bringing in that initial Senate investigation, what the Senate did.

What the State of California did, in their administrative proceeding, taking Dr. Wong to task, entering into a stipulation with him, that he violated three separate counts where he failed to report that he had a financial interest in these companies that came to him and said do some research for us and he has to report that to the University. I have a conflict because I own 18,000 shares of stock, or whatever it is, and he failed to do that.

And so for those three counts that were outlined, he stipulated that those were true, good faith basis to bring it up, he stipulated that it was a violation of the Political

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Reform Act in California, good faith basis to bring it up as a specific instance of conduct, and he agreed to a fine in the amount of -- I believe it was \$10,500. We brought all that to the Court. We argued all of that. I laid all of that out in the brief, I laid it out in argument and the Court said look, the Senate investigation is out, and that's all the motion asked for and that's my ruling. I don't have a transcript of that particular hearing to know whether, but I believe Mr. Rogers when he says that he requested some ability to do something outside the presence with Dr. Wong, but our offer of proof is there and it wasn't part of the Court's order to the best of my memory and that's where it all is.

So in terms of your question, are they separate? They're the same subject matter, but they are probably two separate things. One may be -- have been a precursor to the other, but it doesn't matter. We're not going to say the words Senate investigation, we're not going to bring up Senator Grassley, we're not going to bring up his letter, which also implicated probably a dozen other physicians by name. What we are going to go into is what this witness agreed to in his stipulation with the California administrative authorities.

THE COURT: And your position is that it goes to credibility?

MR. WALL: Absolutely goes to credibility because on

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three separate occasions he admits that he signed a form and did not disclose that he had a financial interest in the companies that came to him asking him to do research and the stipulation itself lays out the procedure that he's supposed to follow. There's a conflict of interest committee at UCLA and he is to present this to them and say yes, I -- they paid me 100 grand or I own an interest in their company because they gave it to me to pay me for some past research, so I have a -- I have an incentive in doing research for them to make it come out good because I own a piece of that company -- a major piece of that company that they gave me, essentially that's the financial interest. That's the evidence of bias.

THE COURT: And the money went directly to Dr. Wong and not to the department, correct?

MR. WALL: Yes -- you mean the money for that particular research project?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WALL: It probably -- I don't know if it went 100 percent to him.

MR. EGLET: The stocks and the money went to him.

MR. WALL: What he had before, when he had a financial interest, that went to him. That went to him absolutely.

THE COURT: And he failed to report it to the department?

MR. WALL: And he agreed that he failed to report it.

MR. EGLET: He signed the document under penalty of

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perjury and the document was false -- documents, three times.
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THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yeah, Your Honor's questions are getting to the heart of the matter and it is clear that Plaintiff's counsel doesn't understand what happened at all. That's why they attached a State of California investigation report to their opposition to a motion to exclude a US Senate investigation. And they don't know what they're saying right now, they don't have those answers, that's why we get Dr. Wong on the stand to explain answers to question like you presented, where did this money go to, was there a finding of misconduct, of misrepresenting, of bias or of --

MR. EGLET: The stipulation says all of that.

MR. ROGERS: -- conflict of interest. Well, the decision that we gave the Court in the briefing states that there's no evidence of any bias.

THE COURT: And I don't know how anybody can conclude that.

MR. ROGERS: It has to do with research. The question is, is there a conflict of interest that affected your neutrality on the research. That's what the investigation was -- what the decision it appears to be, but without Dr. Wong we're all guessing. We're sort of dancing around this point. What the decision --

THE COURT: I don't see how we're guessing if there's a

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stipulation that he specifically entered into and he paid a specific fine, I don't see that that calls for speculation.

MR. ROGERS: Well, the speculation is whether it goes to what the Plaintiff claims it goes to. If, for example, there's an administrative omission and there's a penalty for this omission, well it's one thing to pay that, it's a different thing to say that you did something that affected the neutrality of your research or that reflects on your honesty. And what they're offering this evidence for is prior bad acts. I don't know that it goes to that proposition.

MR. EGLET: He's mixing apples and oranges here, because what he's talking about is there's two different dishonesty -- there's two different issues of dishonesty here. The dishonesty in three separate instances is he filled out this form that he's required to fill out when he's getting a grant -- grant money from one of these medical device companies to do research on, okay?

The form is, he has to fill out and he has to state whether he has a financial interest in these companies. He has to sign -- complete and sign that form under penalty of perjury. And in each of these instances he had a financial interest in those companies. He had been provided money beforehand from them or he had actually owned and had been provided stocks and stock options by these companies -- they had given them to him.

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And on the form he indicated he did not have a financial interest. And so that was the three counts. Those were the counts that he was charged with, those are what he pled to in the agreement, that's what he was found essentially guilty of, this administrative -- administratively. Now what Counsel is talking about is well, UCLA did an independent -- after the fact, they did an independent -- they had an independent committee determine whether -- whether him receiving this money from these device companies -- whether that impacted his research. In other words, the research he actually did, was that tainted or false, did he do something, was something quite not right, did it look where he got paid by them and his research findings were false.

Those are two different issues and that's what he's talking about. It still -- it doesn't mitigate in any way the fact that three times, under penalty of perjury, he lied on these forms.

THE COURT: Perhaps not, but there's no reason why he can't go into it on re-examination of the witness. I think it's all fair game, frankly. I think it goes directly to the credibility and I think Mr. Rogers is entitled to explore what UCLA found and the fact that they didn't issue sanctions against his witness.

Anything else we need to address?

MR. ROGERS: Simply who the witnesses are tomorrow?

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THE COURT:
                      Oh.
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                      Arita and Smith.
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          MR. EGLET:
          MR. ROGERS: All right. Let's call Dr. Wong.
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                      As far as we know in that order, yeah.
          MR. EGLET:
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          MR. ROGERS:
                       Ready.
6
          THE COURT:
                      We're ready.
7
          [Pause]
8
          [Within the Presence of the Jury]
9
          THE COURT: Please be seated, ladies and gentlemen.
10
               Will counsel stipulate to the presence of the jury?
11
          MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor.
12
          MR. WALL:
                     Yes, Your Honor.
13
          THE COURT:
                     Very well. We have a new witness.
14
     please stand, raise his right hand, and be sworn by Madame
15
     Clerk?
16
             DR. JEFFREY C. WANG, DEFENDANT'S WITNESS, SWORN
17
          THE CLERK:
                     Thank you. Please be seated. State and
18
     spell your name for the record.
19
          THE WITNESS: My name is -- first name is Jeffrey,
20
     J-e-f-f-r-e-y. Middle name is Chun, C-h-u-n. Last name is
21
     Wang.
            It's spelled W-a-n-g.
22
          THE COURT: Whenever you're ready, Mr. Rogers.
23
          MR. ROGERS:
                       Thank you, Your Honor.
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Well, I was born in Mitchell, South Dakota, but I 6 moved -- my family moved to West Virginia, a town called 7 Fairmont, when I was about three or four. And I grew up there 8 until I left for college. 9 And where did you go to college? 10 Q I went to Stanford University. 11 Α What did you study there? 12 Q Biological sciences. 13 Α Okay. And after completing your degree there, where 14 15 did you go next? I went to medical school at the University of 16 Α 17 Pittsburgh School of Medicine. All right. And did you graduate there with honors? 18

DIRECT EXAMINATION .

jury a little understanding of your background. Where were

Okay, Dr. Wang. Let's start off with giving the

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BY MR. WALL:

you born and raised?

Yes.

Yes.

What is that?

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award there.

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Okay. Just cross-checking your CV as we go.

It's an award given to I guess the top medical grads

understand you won a Hewlett Packard top medical graduate

1	in my class.
2	Q Okay. What did you do after completing medical
3	school?
4	A I performed a orthopedic surgery residency at the
5	University of California, Los Angeles.
6	Q And after you completed your residency, where did
7	you go?
8	A I did a spine and spinal cord fellowship and at
9	Case Western Reserve University. It's located in Cleveland,
10	Ohio.
11	Q Why Case Western?
12	A Well, at the time, the fellowship director was a man
13	called Henry Bowman, who was probably the most famous spine
14	surgeon. He, unfortunately, passed away last year. But it
15	was considered the top fellowship in the country.
16	Q All right. And after you finished your fellowship,
17	what did you do?
18	A Then I went back to UCLA, the University of
19	California, Los Angeles, for a job.
20	Q And you went into academics?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. Now I understand that, at UCLA, you're a
23	practitioner as well as an academic. But why go into
24	academics?
25	A Well, the traditional route is either academics

Ì	versus private practice. I've always enjoyed academics,
	because I enjoy teaching. I enjoy doing research. It's very
1	difficult to do research if you're in private practice. And
	that attracted me a great deal. And it had a lot of things
	that I think you're kind of missing when you go into private
1	practice.
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- Q Okay. And you've been at UCLA ever since you completed your fellowship?
 - A That's correct.

- Q And I see that you're no longer a -- an assistant professor. You're a full professor now. What's the difference?
- A Well, that's the academic rank. When you're hired, you typically come on as an assistant professor. You have eight years to get tenure. At that point -- at which point, you become an associate professor. And then you have eight years to make the rank of full professor.
 - Q Okay. Then you've moved up those two ranks then?
- A That's correct.
 - Q How long did it take you to get those two promotions?
 - A I believe I became an associate professor five or six years after I started. And then I became a full professor probably four or five years after that.
 - Q How long ago was that?

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Α	I	believe	it	was	2008.
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- Q All right. And you teach in what departments there?
- A Well, I have an appointment in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery. I also have an appointment in the Department of Neurosurgery.
 - Q All right. And are you the only one in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery who is also a full professor in the Department of Neurosurgery?
 - A Yes.

- Q I see you also work with the Department of Biomedical Engineering. What is that?
- A Biomedical Engineering is kind of a new department at UCLA. It kind of combines the mechanics of engineering with the biology of medicine. They're trying to encourage sort of new developments within the engineering aspects of medical treatments. So we have a relatively new department. I work with that department in the sense that I mentor graduate students or master students. I have some undergraduates who are seeking their degree in that area that work in our laboratory.
- Q And are you also involved in the development and research, I should say, production of hardware, things like that that go in the spine?
- A Yes. I've designed several spinal implants that are used in surgery today.

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1	Q And I see. Doctor, that you're the division chief
2	currently of the spine service at UCLA?
3	A That's correct.
4	Q Do you hold any other titles there?
5	A Well, I'm the acting chairman for our department
6	when our chairman is out of town or when he's unavailable.
7	Q Okay. Now in addition to your teaching duties and
8	the spine work that you do at the UCLA Hospital, do you also
9	work in any trauma centers?
10	A Well, UCLA is a trauma center. We have the new
11	well, it opened in 2009. We have the Westwood Hospital. It's
12	called the Ronald Reagan Hospital. It's a level one trauma
13	center, meaning it takes all the major traumas.
14	We also cover UCLA Santa Monica Orthopedic Hospital,
15	which is about five or six miles away from that Westwood
16	campus. And that's a level three trauma center. We also
17	cover the spine trauma at the Veterans Administration Hospital
18	in West Los Angeles, which is in Westwood. It's very close to
19	the Westwood campus. And we also cover trauma at the
20	orthopedic hospital. It has a downtown facility. And we
21	our department just took over the Olive View County Hospital.
22	Q Okay. And do you treat people who have sustained
23	traumatic spine injuries in those trauma centers?
24	A I do.
25	O Okay I discussed some of your qualifications with

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the jury in opening statement, and I want to go through some
of the honors that you received. I understand that just last
year you were awarded the American Academy of Orthopedic
Surgery Achievement Award.

- A That's correct.
- Q Do you sit on any boards?
- A I'm on the board of directors for the North American Spine Society. It's commonly called NASS.
- Q Right. Several of the doctors who have come through have talked about NASS. And what -- do you sit on any particular boards?
- A Well, I'm on the board of directors for NASS. I'm my specific title is I'm the chairman of the Continuing
 Medical Kit Education Committee. I'm also on the board of
 directors for the Cervical Spine Research Society.
 - Q Okay. Do you have any other boards that you sit on?
- A Well, I just finished a three-year term on the AO Spine International Board. My specific title was I was the chairman of the education -- Global Education Committee.
- Q And what areas do you cover? You said it was international. It's --
- A Well, the AO Spine is a non-for-profit foundation.

 It's based in Switzerland. It essentially has about \$40 million a year that it has to spend on education throughout the world. In my role, for the past three years, I've been in

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So we've had to develop programs for charge of education. spine surgery education throughout the world. There's four There's North America, Latin American, Asia Pacific, Europe, and the Middle East. So I quess there's five regions But we developed educational content. core curriculum. We've put on international courses throughout the world. And that was essentially my ro had to oversee all of that.

I see as well that you've got roughly 200 Q Okay. publications and that you're a keynote speaker in all these countries that you've just listed for issues involving spine treatment.

Α That's correct. I've been invited to be the keynote speaker at several national and international meetings.

Q All right. And you're board certified in orthopedic surgery?

Α Yes.

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You passed the boards the first time? Q

Α Yes.

And in addition to teaching medical students there, do you also teach doctors in the community, such as the doctors who've come here and testified, the doctors who've treated the Plaintiff?

Yeah, as part of my educational activity --Α

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

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1	approach?
2	THE COURT: Sure.
3	[Bench Conference Begins]
4	MR. EGLET: The evidence that he's taught any of the
5	doctors that testified for the Plaintiff's treating
6	physicians in this case. And that's what his question
7	implied, that he's taught these doctors. He may have taught
8	another doctor, but he hasn't taught these doctors.
9	THE COURT: Is that what you meant?
10	MR. ROGERS: I said such as these doctors,
11	[indiscernible] doctors, such as
12	THE COURT: You need to clarify.
13	MR. EGLET: He needs to clarify.
14	THE COURT: Sustain the objection for clarification.
15	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
16	[Bench Conference Ends]
17	MR. EGLET: Objection sustained, Your Honor?
18	THE COURT: For purposes of clarification, yes.
19	BY MR. ROGERS:
20	Q Okay. The clarifying is whether you've taught the
21	Plaintiff's treating physicians in this case. Have you met
22	Drs. Grover or McNulty at any of the conventions at which you
23	were speaking?
24	A I chaired a spine course in Park City, Utah the
25	first week of February. After one of my sessions that I

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1	moderated, Dr. Grover actually came up and introduced nimself
2	to me. And that was really the first time that I can recall
3	meeting him.
4	Q Okay. Have you met Dr. McNulty?
5	A I've met him once when he was at UCLA, and I've seen
6	some of his patients. But I don't recall meeting him on more
7	than that one time.
8	Q Okay. Now my earlier question was whether you teach
9	doctors in the community in addition to medical students at
10	UCLA. I guess Park City would be an example of just such a
11	teaching.
12	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, objection. The witness testified
13	he moderated. He didn't teach.
14	THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection. I think the jury
15	is following along pretty closely.
16	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
17	BY MR. ROGERS:
18	Q Well, the answer then is do you teachers in the
19	community spine techniques and treatments?
20	A Absolutely. I've chaired and taught at several

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courses throughout the world, talking about spine techniques,

indications for surgery. I've run for the past five or --

actually, I think it's about seven years -- a cadaver based

course in St. Louis, teaching spinal surgery techniques.

We've done it every year.

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I currently chair the Americ	an Academy in Orthopedic
Surgery cadaver course, which happens	yearly in the fall. And
this year I'm one of the cochairmen.	And there's a variety of
other educational events that I teach	to the community
physicians throughout the world.	

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Q All right. Now in this case, you're serving as a medical expert. Had you served as a medical expert in any situation aside from a medical legal case?

Well, I quess outside of medical legal cases, I've reviewed cases for the Medical Board of California. necessarily involved with a lawsuit. It's typically involved when a patient brings a complaints against the doctor who's licensed in the state of California. If they have a spine case, they will send -- they will give me a call and ask me to Those are not review the case and give my opinions on it. They can be. always associated with lawsuits. I've also reviewed cases for surgeons who have been questioned by the medical board in the state of Texas. And I'm currently reviewing a physician in the state of Washington State, where the hospital is trying to consider removing his privileges and I'm sort of giving some expert testimony on that.

Q All right. And how about in any other areas. We've covered the medical boards in the various states. We'll be getting into this medical legal case. But have you been asked to offer medical expert advice on any other areas?

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A Well, I do a lot of grant reviews. Those are
typically not associated with any medical legal cases. But
I've reviewed grants for the NIH, the National Institute of
Health. I've reviewed grants for Singapore. Singapore has, I
think, a country grant that they give out to certain research
projects, and we have to evaluate the research. We have to

[Feedback]

MR. ROGERS: Give me just a moment. I'm sorry.

MR. EGLET: Do you have your cell phone on. Doctor?

THE WITNESS: I do not.

THE COURT: It's not me, I can assure you.

13 BY MR. ROGERS:

decide --

Q Okay. I'm sorry for the interruption. You were talking about grant research review.

A Yeah. I sit on many grant panels. We review the research, decide which of the questions are most burning, applicable clinical questions that are in spine surgery today, and try to prioritize the grants, as well as try to understand the quality of the research applications.

Q All right. Now in medical expert situations, you've served as an expert in other medical legal cases such as this one.

A Yes.

Q Okay. How many times have you been in trial?

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1	A	Counting this one?
2	Q	Yes.
3	A	Four.
4	Q	All right. How much do you charge per hour for your
5	medical e	xpert work?
6	A	I typically charge about \$1000 a hour.
7	Q	And is that more or less than what you charge for
8	your work	while working for UCLA?
9	A	Well, if I were home doing surgery, I would make
10	more than	that.
11	Q	All right. How much are you charging to be here
12	today?	
13	A	I typically charge \$12,000 for the day.
14	Q	Is that money paid directly to you?
15	Α	No, it's paid to my department.
16	Q	If you're earning more at work at UCLA, why do you
17	get invol	ved in medical expert work?
18	A	Well, I find it interesting. I mean it's part of my
19	inquisiti	ve nature. I run a basic science laboratory. We do
20	a lot of	clinical research as well as basic science. I teach
21	residents	and fellows. I find it fascinating. I feel like
22	it's a le	arning experience. I also want to see what's going
23	on in the	community, because, obviously, I practice at UCLA.
24	So I don'	t often see or interact with the community physicians
25	in my dai	ly workday. And I can sort of see what's going on in

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the community. I think it's particularly pertinent, since I'm
asked to review cases on surgeons from the medical board of
California or even other states. I think it's important for me
to try to be on top of things as much as possible.
Q Okay. And how do you approach a forensic review
like you've done in this case?

A Well, in this case, I basically review all the records that are made available to me. I try to review everything that's sent to me. Anything contained in the medical records, in general. It could be depositions or any types of reports. I try to examine the patient and try to ask them questions on my own to try and get some direct feedback. And I kind of take everything together and formulate my opinions.

Q All right.

MR. ROGERS: Now at this time the defense offers Dr. Wang as an expert in orthopedic and neurosurgery.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. EGLET: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So ordered.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q All right. Doctor, let's start with your medical opinion --

MR. EGLET: I'm sorry. The offer was what areas?

MR. ROGERS: Orthopedic and neurosurgery.

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MR.	EGLET:	May we	approach,	Your	Honor?
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THE COURT: Sure.

[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. EGLET: Dr. Wang is not a neurosurgeon. He's an orthopedic spine surgeon, okay. And he did not do a residency in neurosurgery.

THE COURT: He didn't. He --

MR. EGLET: Yeah. So I would object to the neurosurgery.

An orthopedic spine surgeon, yes, but not neurosurgery.

MR. ROGERS: He talked about he's a professor in both of those departments, a full professor at UCLA.

MR. EGLET: That doesn't mean he's an expert in neurosurgery. He didn't do a neurosurgical residency. He can't --

MR. ROGERS: They're two -- they approach the spine from two different methods. So --

THE COURT: He [indiscernible] about the spine surgeon.

I think you adequately laid foundation with respect to that specialty. But we didn't hear very much --

MR. EGLET: And none of his reports in this case go to neurosurgery anyway. It's all with -- in spine surgery. All his opinions in the reports are orthopedic spine surgery, and it's not neurosurgery. So I don't see --

MR. ROGERS: You know, he's not going to getting into brain surgery in this case if that's the point of concern.

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He's not a neurosurgeon.

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So do you want to restate your motion?
5
          THE COURT:
          MR. ROGERS: We're just requesting for the admission of
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     the expert as an expert in those two areas.
8
                       So do you want to restate or would you rather
          THE COURT:
9
     that I suggest that he can give testimony with respect to the
10
     orthopedic --
11
                               I'll restate it.
          MR. ROGERS: Okay.
12
          THE COURT:
                       -- specialty.
13
          MR. ROGERS:
                        Okay.
14
           [Bench Conference Ends]
15
          MR. ROGERS: All right. We move to admit Dr. Wang as an
     expert in orthopedic surgery, in particular, in orthopedic
16
17
     spine surgery.
          THE COURT:
18
                       Any --
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No objection, Your Honor.

Okay. Doctor, let's start with your opinions in this

So ordered.

It doesn't matter.

Then why'd you move to so qualify him?

MR. ROGERS: Simply because he appeared to qualify by

virtue of his full professorship in both departments at UCLA.

MR. EGLET:

THE COURT:

MR. EGLET:

THE COURT:

BY MR. ROGERS:

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case. And then we'll get into the details of it. First, did

the car accident of April 15, 2005 cause a traumatic disc

injury at C3/4, C4/5, the levels that were fused?

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1	A I do not believe the accident caused a traumatic
2	disc injury.
3	Q Okay. Is there any evidence of a traumatic injury
4	at those two levels that were fused?
5	A I see no evidence based on all the imaging studies
6	that I've reviewed in this case.
7	Q Okay. Did the Plaintiff injure his cervical spine
8	in any way in this accident?
9	A Well, I think he may, at most, have had a cervical
10	strain.
11	Q What do you base that one?
12	A Well, on the day of the accident he was seen by a
13	physician's assistant at, I believe, an urgent care facility.
14	And it's documented that he had complaints of some neck pain
15	at that time.
16	Q Okay. So you relied then on the records supplied by
17	that urgent care center?
18	A That's correct.
19	Q All right. What care in your opinion was reasonable
20	and necessary and related to this accident?
21	A Well, I believe the initial visit on the day of the
22	incident when he was seen at the urgent care facility. And I
23	believe he was seen three or four times up to the end of May
24	of 2005. And I think, at that point, I would probably relate
25	those symptoms to the accident.

just

which are the opinions you've just given to a	
reasonable degree of medical probability?	
A Yes.	
Q All right. In addition to the record that you	
referenced from the date of the incident, where the	
physician's assistant noted an assessment of a cervical	

A Yes.

Q Okay. What did those records show you about the Plaintiff's assessment of cervical sprain?

sprain, you reviewed the remaining three or four records of

the next month-and-a-half at Southwest Medical?

A Well, during those visits I did not see any signs of neck pain or reported neck pain. At the first and second visit following the incident -- I believe the first one was three weeks following the incident. The other one was probably a week or so later. I see that the physician's assistant had done a focused exam on the neck, and they found that the neck was supple with a full range of motion, which would indicate the neck was normal.

Q Okay. Now at that first visit, the Plaintiff also complained of left elbow pain and an x-ray was taken. Was there any evidence of ongoing left elbow problems after the date of the incident?

A I don't recall seeing any problems with the left elbow. I -- after the incident. I do recall that on the day

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of the incident, when the patient was seen in the urgent care
facility, there was a complaint of some left elbow pain. I
believe there was maybe some bruising over the posterior
scalp.
Q Okay, good. That's another and I think the final
assessment there. And that was the bruising there. And the
Plaintiff, of course, complained of headaches. What is your
opinion regarding the accident and those headaches?
A Well, it appeared that the patient had a history of
headaches. It seemed that the patient may have struck his
head during the incident. So and I believe he reported
that he thought the headaches were increased. At least he was
treated or worked up for those headaches on the first couple
visits following the incident.
Q Okay. The headaches then in that period of time
shortly after the accident, at Southwest Medical Associates,
in your opinion, are those related to the accident as well?
A Well, there's a past history of headaches, but, you
know, it's I think it's reasonable for those visits right
after the accident to say that those visits were related as

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far as the need for those visits. I think it's reasonable to

Okay. Now is there any suggestion that the

Plaintiff complained of neck pain after the date of the

incident, for the next roughly five months?

relate that to the accident.

	A	Yeah.	The only	document	ation I	see is	the day	of
the	incide	ent wher	e it's do	cumented	that he	had re	ports of	neck
pain	. The	follow	ing visit	s, I don	't see a	ny repo	rts of n	eck
pain	until	l Octobe	er of 2005	, which	is five	or six	months	
foll	.owing	the inc	ident.					

- Q And during that course, those five or six months, you saw that exams were performed on the neck?
- A Well, there were exams performed I think within three to five weeks following the incident up through, I believe, the end of May of 2005.
- Q Okay. Now, hypothetically, if the Plaintiff claims that he had consistent neck pain following this accident, and that the PA who examined him failed to report it, would that change your opinion regarding the neck condition that might have been caused by this accident, or case or considered that maybe in an x-ray [sic]?
- A I don't think that would change my overall opinions. If they didn't document that the patient reported neck pain, there is documentation that they did a neck exam, which was normal on two of the visits following the accident. But even if they didn't document that the patient was reporting neck pain, I don't really see any visits after the end of May until October of that year.
- Q Okay. Now what if there were no gaps, let's say, hypothetically. The Plaintiff claims that he reported neck

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pain to the physician's assistant, which wasn't written down
in the report. And in addition, there are no gaps in
treatment. Would that potentially change your opinion about
whether something more than a sprain was caused by this
accident?

A I'm sorry. So the question is if the patient had pain consistently from the time of the accident.

Q Yes, and there are no gaps in treatment.

A I think that would change my opinion. That's much more consistent with some type of traumatically induced injury. Typically, you have the symptoms at the onset right around the time of the incident, and there's consistent symptoms from that time.

Q Okay. Now in your experience, do patients who have sustained a traumatic disc injury not treat for three weeks immediately after the accident as the Plaintiff in this case?

MR. EGLET: Objection, vague as to the level of the nature of the disc injury, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ask you to clarify, please.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q In your experience, is it typical for a patient who has sustained a traumatic internal disc disruption at C3/4 and C4/5, that such a patient would stop treating the day after the accident for three weeks?

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, may we approach?

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THE COURT: Sure.

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[Bench Conference Begins]

MR. EGLET: This question is still vague and ambiguous because there are all different levels as the testimony -- the evidence has been. There have been -- there are all different levels of internal disc disruption. You have a mild a more mild internal disc disruption or you have more severe internal disc disruption. So there's no clarification here as to what that is with respect to this witness. We went through the same thing with Dr. Fish. He's giving these very broad strokes about, you know, injuries to the spine or disc -- you know, disc injuries. And then I ask him to clarify and he'll ask -- objection, and all he did was add internal disc disruption and specified the specific level. It still doesn't focus what we're talking about, which is this specific patient. So he's asking for a broad stroke with the gambit of patients, whatever they are, that he treats. And we still haven't even laid the foundation for what type of patients he We don't even know if he treats patients who come in with internal disc disruption or if he treats patients just -that just come in with structural injuries in the trauma center to their spine. So there's no foundation. And the question is so vague and broad and ambiguous that it doesn't [indiscernible] concept of this this case.

Also, what he has seen with his other patients I

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don't think is relevant to this particular Plaintiff. It's not relevant what some other case or multiple cases he may have that he's treated of other people is not relevant to this case. What's relevant is this patient. This patient is not a statistic. He's an individual.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers.

MR. ROGERS: Yeah. Actually, we've been referring to expertise on a presentation basis throughout this trial of how does this symptom [indiscernible] present. If this is a traumatic injury, how does it typically present? This isn't any different from the questions that have been asked and answered throughout this trial. Counsel has pointed out [indiscernible] he might be able to cross-examine him on, but the foundation is there, clearly. He's been accepted as an expert [indiscernible]. He's performed surgery on all types of conditions to the spine. And the question is narrowly limited, because it's exactly the condition that Plaintiff claims in this case.

MR. EGLET: The foundation is not the witness' qualifications. The foundation is with respect to the specific type of injuries we have here. There's been no foundation about that. And second of all, it's not relevant as to what other people -- other -- you know, what other patients he's -- he has worked on, because we don't -- we can't [indiscernible]. You're comparing apples to oranges.

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1	We don't know what the extent of that disc disruption. We						
2	don't know if it was a full blown herniation. We don't know						
3	if there was a nerve impingement. We don't know if there was						
4	cord impingement. None of those things happened here. We						
5	didn't have a full blow herniation. We don't have any cord						
6	impingement. We don't have any nerve impingement. That's						
7	been the testimony. This is simply a tear in the disc. So						
8	it's completely different. It's way overbroad and it's not						
9	focused here. It's the same thing that happened with Dr.						
10	Fish.						
11	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection.						
12	[Bench Conference Ends]						
13	BY MR. ROGERS:						
14	Q Doctor, you've reviewed all the records in this						
15	case, and you understand what injury it is that the Plaintiff						
16	claims was caused by this accident, correct?						
17	A I believe so.						
18	Q My question then that I asked just a moment ago was						
19	what is the typical presentation of a patient who						
20	traumatically injures those two levels as the Plaintiff						
21	claims? And does that typical presentation include not						
22	treating for three weeks following the date of the incident?						
23	MR. EGLET: Same objection, Your Honor.						
24	THE COURT: Same ruling. Sustain the objection.						
25	///						

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q In addition to the three week gap in treatment following the date of the incident, you've mentioned that the Plaintiff stop treating for four-and-a-half months after treating for roughly a month to a month-and-a-half. In patients who you've treated for traumatic injury to C3/4 and C4/5, in particular, the kinds of injuries that the Plaintiff is claiming in this case, is it typical for a patient to stop treating?

MR. EGLET: Same objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Same ruling. Sustained.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q Well, let's get to the Plaintiff's injury claim and then we'll come back to these questions. All right. Doctor? In this case, Dr. Fish testified that the structure surrounding the disc are like a coffee table to a house, that it's not likely that you would sustain damage to that coffee table unless there is -- from an outside force unless there's evidence of damage as well to the surrounding structures, walls, windows, roof, things like that. Is that, in your opinion, an apt analogy as it relates to traumatic injury to the spine disc?

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, objection, vague and ambiguous as to what traumatic injury means. The same objection we just argued.

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THE COURT: Counsel approach, please.

[Bench Conference Begins]

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MR. EGLET: Once again, what are we talking about here? Are we talking about a disc like it's been completely blown out? Are we talking about a simple internal disc disruption where you have an annular tear? It's so vague and ambiguous, and that's the problem with Dr. Fish's testimony. That's why the other physicians came in and literally laughed at it when we gave that example, because you talked about -- remember Drs. Grover and Dr. McNulty. There's a spectrum, a scale of injury. So he's painting this with this broad stroke that, well, if there's disc disruption, if there's injury to the disc. Well, yeah, you can have those kind of structures destroyed if it's -- you know, if you completely obliterate everything there, you can wipe out the disc. have a tear, it's a spectrum. And again, so the objection is it's vaque, overbroad, ambiguous, and the same as the other objection.

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, this time [indiscernible] prefaced the question with the fact that the doctor has reviewed all of the medical records and he is limiting his opinion to the injuries that the Plaintiff has claimed as a result --

MR. EGLET: No.

MR. ROGERS: -- of this incident.

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In the Supreme Court of Nevada

Case Nos. 58504, 59208 and 59423

JENNY RISH,

Appellant,

vs.

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

Respondents.

Electronically Filed Aug 14 2012 04:10 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 10 PAGES 2180-2430

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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
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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



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MR. ROGERS: -- exploring.

MR. EGLET: No.

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MR. ROGERS: It's the plate or a cage or a --

MR. EGLET: I'll tell you what he's getting -- what he's opening up here, because now we're going to have to go into the fact that -- if this is allowed, we're going to have to go into the fact is 6'6" tall. Okay. And his head is well above any headrest or cushion in this vehicle. So now we're going to start getting into all this stuff that the Court has excluded. And that's this -- he's doing exactly what I said he was going to try to do. He's trying to get into the mechanism of injury. He's talking about cushions, whether there's a headrest. All of that is excluded, and now we start having to have testimony about how tall is your client, what's the height of the headrest, all of this stuff that's been excluded, because there's no testimony -- there no expertise in this case on whether the force of this accident was not sufficient enough to cause his injuries. And that's the only reason for this line of testimony. That's what he's going to get into. I'm going to ask the Court to instruct Mr. Rogers to stop doing that. He's trying to get around the Court's order.

MR. ROGERS: That's not at all where I'm going. The question isn't about force. The question is how far did it flex.

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MR. EGLET:
                      It doesn't matter.
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          MR. ROGERS: That's all.
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          MR. EGLET:
                      It doesn't matter.
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          THE COURT:
                      But you're adding stuff into this trial that
5
     the jury hasn't heard anything about.
                                             I just --
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          MR. ROGERS: Until Dr. Grover introduced this.
7
          THE COURT: They hadn't heard about it until you
8
     [indiscernible].
9
          MR. EGLET: He didn't introduce it. It's in the medical
10
     records that our client hit his head on a metal cage behind
11
     the seat. It's all over the medical records.
12
          THE COURT:
                      That's what I understood.
13
          MR. EGLET:
                      Every witness has testified about it.
14
          MR. ROGERS: But then Doctor --
15
          THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
16
          MR. ROGERS:
                       Can I explore then the question that he's
17
     introduced about hyper-flexion and extension?
18
          THE COURT:
                      Yeah, I think you can.
19
          MR. ROGERS: In other words --
20
          MR. EGLET:
                      Well, wait a minute. I want an -- wait.
21
     want an offer of proof, because I believe what he's going to
22
     try to do is going into the issue of -- well, because this is
23
     what his question is going to be. Well, if there was a
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cushion back there, that would prevent his head from --

MR. ROGERS: I won't say cushion.

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1	MR.	EGLET:	extending	~- o	r headrest	or whatever
2	the					

MR. ROGERS: I won't say headrest.

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MR. EGLET: -- or anything back there on the seat. See, he's -- I won't say this. I won't say that. Well, is there anything that would prevent that from hyperextending. We're getting into the mechanism of injury, Your Honor.

MR. ROGERS: The question is the space.

MR. EGLET: He's get- -- the space. It's the same thing. There's no expert testimony here that they have to establish that -- it doesn't matter whether there was -- what space was there, because there's no link. There's no expert testimony they had that said well, if there's only three inches, that couldn't cause a hyperextension flexion injury, therefore, he couldn't have had these injuries. They can't link it up.

MR. ROGERS: I didn't catch that.

MR. EGLET: They can't link it up, and that's the point.

THE COURT: Well, he can examine this witness' statement about the hyper-flexion, however the witness --

MR. EGLET: But he can't examine him on how much space was there --

THE COURT: Well, no, he can't.

MR. EGLET: -- whether he could have -- okay.

THE COURT: And --

MR. EGLET: That's --

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sed J.

MR. ROGERS: Where the extension is.

THE COURT: And the other thing is this witness presumably -- actually, apparently hasn't seen this thing. He's only read about it from the reports. So you can't ask him questions that are beyond his knowledge. He wasn't there in the car when this person was --

MR. EGLET: He hasn't inspected this car.

THE COURT: -- hit.

Honor?

MR. EGLET: He doesn't know any of this stuff.

THE COURT: So, you know, let's not have questions posed to him that he can't answer because he's not seen the thing. I don't want him speculating.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. Now the question that becomes, if I am allowed to inquire about his testimony to this jury, that there was a hyperextension, then the only method to do that is to ask him okay, if it's a hyperextension, how far was the extension if --

MR. EGLET: There you go.

THE COURT: You know, it seems like Mr. Eglet may be correct, and you are trying to now get into areas that aren't appropriate for the examination for this witness. So carry on the best you can.

[End Bench Conference]

MR. EGLET: Objection sustained for the record, Your

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1	THE COURT: Yes. Yes, it was.
2	BY MR. ROGERS:
3	Q You know the Plaintiff wasn't transported by
4	ambulance.
5	A Yes, sir.
6	Q You know that Jenny Rish
7	MR. EGLET: Objection, Your Honor.
8	BY MR. ROGERS:
9	Q was lifted from the scene.
10	THE COURT: Sustained.
11	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, move to strike
12	THE COURT: Sustained.
13	MR. EGLET: and ask Mr. Rogers to be admonished for
14 i	violating another court order.
15	THE COURT: The jury will disregard Mr. Rogers' last
16	question regarding Ms. Rish.
17	BY MR. ROGERS:
18	Q Is it fair to say, Doctor, that your causation
19	opinion is not based on any particular facts about the
20	accident itself?
21	A It's based on the facts as far as I know them about
22	the accident.
23	Q As far as you know them is what you've learned from
24	the Plaintiff.
25	A And my review of the records, which is history

	obtained from the Plaintiff also by other practitioners,
	including the Southwest Medical Associates nurse practitioner
l	or physician assistant.

Q Now onto those Southwest Medical records. When I took your deposition back in April of 2009, you had not, at that time, examined any of the records that you've discussed today, correct?

- A That's correct.
- Q When did you review them?
- A Oh, I reviewed them over the course of this last week. I think I started reviewing them last week because I was supposed to testify on Friday of last week. And then I was asked to testify on Monday of this week, then I was asked to be available today. So I started reviewing them, I think, last week sometime.
- Q All right. And they were supplied to you by Plaintiff's counsel?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And you met with Plaintiff's counsel to prepare for this examination today?
 - A I did, yes.
- Q We discussed some of the Plaintiff's characterization of Dr. Fish's testimony. I'm going to ask you some questions that were posed to Dr. McNulty. If Dr. McNulty testified that the likelihood of traumatic cervical

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	disc injury from this car accident is diminished if the
	Plaintiff did complain of neck symptoms for four-and-a-half to
	five following the accident, would you agree or disagree with
	him?
	A I don't disagree.
	Q Okay. Also, with regard to the cervical
	discography, you agree that there are concerns regarding the
	reliability of this study?
l	A Yes.
	Q Dr. McNulty testified that in his hands, he has an
	85 to 90 percent success rate on this two-level cervical
	fusion for this, performed on the Plaintiff. Do you have that
	same success rate?
l	A Yes, I believe that most people who have this
	operation, in my experience and in my hands, and I believe in,
	frankly, most other technically competent hands, have good
	outcomes.
	Q However, if the surgery is performed at levels that

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are not injured, that success rate wouldn't be obtainable.

I think that's a reasonable statement.

records close in time to the date of the incident, you

following the date of the incident, correct?

observed that the Plaintiff did not complain of neck pain

In your recent review of the Southwest Medical

My review revealed that at the date of the incident

the he	ad pai	n, and	should	er bla	ade pa	in. Ar	d I	don't	see	a
histor	y of c	omplai	nts for	many	month	s there	afte	er. 5	That :	is
correc	t.									•
Q) An	d what	was it	then	that	led you	to	tell	this	jury
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he complained of neck pain, some occipital pain, or back of

MR. EGLET: I'm going to object to the characterization of argumentative that the medical records support that.

that you believe that the symptoms persisted when the medical

THE COURT: Ask you to rephrase that. I think that's an ultimate finding for the jury.

BY MR. ROGERS:

records don't support that?

21.

Q You don't see complaints of neck pain in those medical records from the date of the incident up until October 6th, correct?

A Not specifically documented as neck pain. That is correct.

Q And yet, you told the jury that you believe that those symptoms persisted.

A I do.

Q And what would lead you to say that when the records don't support it?

A Yeah, I'd be happy to explain that. I believe that absolutely, because Mr. Simao complained of neck pain immediately after the accident. He followed up periodically

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with the nurse practitioners, but really was told by the nurse practitioner, after initial evaluation of the scans of the head, you can take some muscle relaxants and pain -- but you really don't need to come back and see us for six months.

So they ruled out an acutely unstable problem such as an -- something going on intracranially, such as a head injury. They said you know, you're having pain, but just see us back in six months if you're not getting better, which is not an unreasonable approach in a clinical setting. But he had acute onset of neck pain. He followed up periodically, and I believe the nurse practitioners or physician assistants that saw him documented and his -- that he's having an alteration in the perce- -- in his migraine headaches, increased intensity, different type of intensity of migraine. And I think they concentrated on that. And I believe that's how they documented his condition.

They actually treated for his neck pain, because they continued to prescribe for him ibuprofen and muscle relaxants, which were never prescribed to him before, and those are not medications that are prescribed ordinarily, as far as I know, for migraine headaches. But they are medications that are prescribed for patients that have neck injuries such as Mr. Simao experienced and that which he complained of immediately afterwards. So I believe that he had these ongoing problems. He may very well have complained

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1	about them to the practitioner. But they're not clearly
2	documented in the record to that effect. But it's clear tha
3	he was continuing to be treated for that based on the
4	medications that were prescribed. So it's my belief that he
5	was having two concurrent ongoing problems, but it's not
6	clearly documented like that in the record. And that's not

- Q So this belief is based on a belief that there was an omission in those records?
 - A You could say that.

necessarily uncommon.

- Q And when he was discharged from treatment or -- yes, a month-and-a-half after the accident with no medication, just over-the-counter Tylenol, that wouldn't seem to support this medication for neck sprain and pain that you've described.
- MR. EGLET: Objection, argumentative.
- 16 THE COURT: Sustained. Ask you to rephrase it.
 - MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, there's something I'd like to ask the witness, but I -- can we approach?
 - [Begin Bench Conference]
 - MR. ROGERS: All right. Dr. Grover has now test- --
- MR. EGLET: Sorry, I can't hear you.
 - MR. ROGERS: Dr. Grover has now testified that he has roughly, I don't know, 18- or \$20,000 in charges in this case, and I want to inquire not only of the amount he's charging to be here, but also the amount of those charges.

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1 THE COURT: What charges? 2 MR. EGLET: What charges? 3 MR. ROGERS: For his treatment in the case. 4 MR. EGLET: Well, that's -- the amount of his charges for 5 the treatment, there's no issue on that. If you want to ask 6 him how much he's charging for his testimony or how much he 7 charged me to be with me last night, that's fine. But the 8 charges for his treatment has already been established as 9 customary and reasonable. And they have not presented or 10 identified any witness to dispute that his -- that any of our 11 medical treaters' charges are customary and reasonable. So 12 it's irrelevant. 13 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, you're not challenging that. 14 MR. ROGERS: It's not about the reasonableness. 15 about the extent of his charges in this case. That's it. 16 MR. EGLET: No. 17 THE COURT: It's in --18 MR. EGLET: You -- no. 19 It's in evidence, isn't it? And by the way, 20 I think we have to make a record. We still haven't done that. 21 MR. EGLET: Yeah, but the point is is they --22 MR. ROGERS: Make a record of what? 23 THE COURT: Of those items being admitted --24 MR. EGLET: What's in evidence. 25 THE COURT: -- and it needs to be in front of the jury.

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MR. EGLET: They agreed pretrial that the charges were customary and reasonable. So whatever his charges are -- he -- are not -- I mean they don't have anybody to dispute that they're not customary and reasonable. So the only reason to bring this up is that they're not -- is for him to try to argue they're not customary and reasonable, which they agreed to.

THE COURT: Well, I think -- you know, it sounds to me like some of what you proposed may be appropriate for closing argument depending on what your witnesses say with respect to those medical expenses. But I think you're entitled to examine him regarding time and preparation and expense.

MR. EGLET: Yeah, the -- he can do that --

THE COURT: -- monies being paid in order to give him time.

MR. ROGERS: Okay.

[End Bench Conference]

18 BY MR. ROGERS:

Q These groups that you were earlier asked about the charges on, you own each one of those groups, correct?

A Yes.

Q Newport, Nevada Spine Center.

A Well, they're all part of our comprehensive spine clinic. It's a -- we have a comprehensive center for patients that have spinal disorders. That includes imaging with MRI

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1	scanning and our ability to provide injection site specific
2	injection.
3	Q My question was simply whether you owned them.
4	A Yes.
5	Q Now when you and I last discussed this case, I asked
6	you about the Plaintiff's ability to work, and you said that
7	he could probably work in a clerical position. When did you
8	learn that he worked in the carpet and floor cleaning
9	business?
10	A He documented that I think in his initial
11	evaluation.
12	Q So when you said he could probably work in a
13	clerical position, did you mean that it was your
14	understanding, after meeting with the Plaintiff, that he was
15	unable to perform heavy lifting?
16	A No. No. I don't think that he had a condition that
17	would make it not possible for him to lift heavy things or
18	perform cleaning functions.
19	MR. EGLET: Can we approach, Your Honor?
20	THE COURT: Yes.
21	[Begin Bench Conference]
22	MR. EGLET: See, this is the problem of not using a
23	deposition properly, which is what counsel is doing, is when

you want to try to impeach a witness with a deposition, you

have to provide the witness with the original copy and then

actually read from the deposition.

Now what Mr. Rogers just did is completely lied to this jury and misrepresent what the testimony was in the deposition, because here's the question and the answer.

"Question: Let's start" -- this is Dr. Grover's deposition.

"Let's start with was he able to work when he came to see you in March of 2008.

"It depends on the type of work that he would be doing. I certainly felt that he was able to walk, move around. He was complaining of pain in his neck, left shoulder blade area, and he felt that, at times, it was quite significant and unbearable to him. But he was able to talk, walk, speak, move his arms and legs. He could certainly work in some capacity in all likelihood.

"Question: I don't mean in a generic sense. I mean was this patient a -- unable to do his work?

"I do not know. I don't know what work he was doing. I do not have a reference to that in the chart."

So there was no testimony that he could only do clerical work as counsel has represented.

MR. ROGERS: If you would allow me to go get the transcript.

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THE COURT: Sure.
MR. ROGERS: I don't have it in my notes, but
THE COURT: Sure.
[Pause]
MR. ROGERS: Okay. If he wanted to return to work, I
would not tell him, necessarily, not to, but I would certainly
probably have advised him not to perform strenuous activities
that resulted in prolonged posturing or strain on his neck or
his back. But you know, he could work in some capacity. He
could probably perform a clerical position.
I mean that's I don't use the word clerical.
MR. EGLET: That wasn't
MR. ROGERS: That was his word.
MR. EGLET: That wasn't the question. The question was
he [indiscernible]
MR. ROGERS: Yeah.
MR. EGLET: would he even be able to do any of these
things. The answer was not that. The answer was I would
advise him to get a not that he couldn't do it, but that I
would
THE COURT: Uh-huh.
MR. EGLET: advise him is totally different.
MR. ROGERS: You know what, I don't
THE COURT: Yeah. And It's been so long now I don't know
if the jury even remembers the question. But I think you need

	152
1	to clarify. Why don't I have you up here, because you
2	eventually finish [indiscernible] this witness.
3	MR. EGLET: This is would be a question for McNulty.
4	He didn't do the surgery. They're asking him is there a video
5	of the surgery [indiscernible].
6	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
7	MR. EGLET: That should have been of Dr. McNulty.
В	THE COURT: This came I think it came after McNulty
9	was gone.
10	MR. EGLET: Probably. But he didn't do the surgery, so
11	he wouldn't be able to answer that question.
12	THE COURT: Okay. What about this one?
13	Mr. Rogers.
14	MR, ROGERS: That's fine.
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	MR. EGLET: So what's going to happen now?
17	THE COURT: I think this needs to be clarified. I think
18	you
19	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
20	THE COURT: need to try and clarify.
21	[End Bench Conference]
22	BY MR. ROGERS:
23	Q All right, Doctor, is it fair to say that you didn't
24	have a clear understanding of the Plaintiff's job description
25	when you first met him?

A Yeah, probably so. I don't think I -- when I first met him, I mean I was evaluating him as a treating physician, taking into account his symptoms and his complaints and his problems, and I evaluated him as a doctor and as a clinician.

- Q When the Plaintiff presented to your office, were you aware that he had undergone injections over the course of roughly 14 to 16 months before seeing him?
 - A Yes, I was.
 - Q All right. Were those injections diagnostic?
- A Well, at the time that I saw him I hadn't seen all the reports of the injections. He had represented to me and to my physician assistant, David Downey, who took the history from him, that he had undergone some injection therapy, and he had been recommended for surgery by Dr. McNulty. So at the time that I saw him, I can't tell you that I knew about all the specifics about the injection treatment that he had undergone.
- Q Well, but you didn't order up those records then to get a better idea of how he responded to those injections?
- A No. I wouldn't have necessarily ordered those up, because he had represented he had undergone some injections. He had told me that he had been recommended for surgery. I looked at the imaging studies that were available to me, and I recommended that he undergo further diagnostic assessment prior to my giving him any treatment recommendations.

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Q	Right	t. And	you o	rdered	l the	selec	tiv	e ner	ve roo	ot
olocks,	but the	e questi	on is	why c	order	them	if	they	might	been
done before?										

A Because I would not necessarily rely upon that information done before, because I'll tell you frankly, I rely significantly upon the technical expertise of people that I trust and know to do what they're doing. Now he may have very well have been treating with some very competent people, but I'm not familiar with their capabilities. And in my practice, in our practice, when we're evaluating somebody who has complicated longstanding pain and he's looking for answers, I would rely upon more specific diagnostic assessment, you know, with people that I know, people that I am familiar with, and with whom -- and the capability of whom I'm comfortable with.

Q Okay. In addition ordering the selective nerve root block, you ordered an EMG, but it was never done.

A That's correct.

Q You also suggested possible facet blocks, and those were never done.

A Yes, that is correct.

Q Now as you looked at those diagnostic studies that the Plaintiff brought with him, the MRI, and the MRI that you got from your company, Newport. You didn't see any findings on there of a condition that can be caused only by trauma such as a car accident, correct?

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Yes.

1	A That's correct.
2	Q In fact, the MRI appeared to show findings that are
3	common for people the Plaintiff's age, aside from that
4	congenital or arthritic problem, what you've been calling the
5.	facet condition.
6	A I think that's correct.
7	Q That facet condition wasn't caused by trauma.
8	A No.
9	Q You didn't see any evidence of nerve compression on
10	those studies.
11	A That's correct, I did not.
12	Q At the second visit, when the Plaintiff returned to
13	you, you again ordered that EMGG, but again, it wasn't done,
14	is that right?
15	A That's correct.
16	Q And with regard to the selective nerve root block
17	that Dr. Rosler performed, I believe his testimony was that
18	there were some questions about whether it was diagnostic.
19	You ordered the discogram to make certain.

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the dye did not make it to the nucleus and, instead, was

I did order the discogram, that's correct.

for false positives on these discograms.

Okay. And as we've discussed, there are potentials

Particularly, if, as Plaintiff counsel pointed out,

injected into the annulus, you would have a false positive.

A Possibly. But I believe the suggestion was that the false positive would have been at C5/6, which is where I believe the allegation was, that it may not have been appropriately injected. And in fact, that was negative. But that's neither here nor there. I share your concern and recognize the possibility of false positives and false negatives in discography, as in many other diagnostic studies that we rely upon to evaluate patients.

Q Do you remember having a discussion with the Plaintiff in which you expressed concern that he might have an inflated expectation of surgery?

A You know, this was several years ago. I can't recall specifically my discussion. You know, when I was asked to get involved with the case, I was asked do you remember Mr. Simao, and initially I said no, I do not. But after reviewing the chart, and especially after seeing Mr. Simao here, I do have a recollection of him and my discussion with him at that time. And I think I probably did have a discussion with him about reasonable expectations of outcome for surgery and my concerns that he may not get as much pain relief as he anticipates and expects and what he would want and we or a treating physician would want for him. I probably did have that discussion with him, as I have with many patients.

Q Now you agree that the conditions with which you've

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1	diagnosed the Plaintiff can be caused without a car accident.
2	A Yes, I do.
3	Q All right. And because this is something that we're
4	discussing with the providers and experts who are being called
5	to the stand, what are your charges for appearing here today?
6	A My charges are I've been are \$5,000 to be
7	available for half of a day, and I believe I've charged \$5,000
8	for me to review all of the medical records and to have been
9	available on the previous Monday and Friday, for which I've
10	been rescheduled today. So I've been paid \$10,000.
11	Q So did you charge something in addition to meet with
12	Plaintiff's counsel last not?
13	A No, I have not.
14	Q Doctor, give me one moment to look through this, and
15	I think I'm done.
16	[Pause]
17	MR. ROGERS: Yes, thank you.
18	THE COURT: Redirect.
19	MR. EGLET: Briefly, Your Honor.
20	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MR. EGLET:
22	Q Doctor, the facet findings on the MRI studies, were
23	they symptomatic before the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle
24	accident? In other words, were his facet joints causing Mr.
25	Simao any pain or problems before the accident?

70.	***	-	4 1	1-12	
A	NO.	- 1	aon ' t	believe	SO.

- Q And can age-related facet issues which are non-symptomatic, can they be caused to become symptomatic as a result of a traumatic event like a car accident?
 - A Yes.

- Q Okay. The EMG studies and the facet blocks which were noted in your records that counsel just brought up, and he pointed out that they were not done, did the fact that the EMG studies and the facet blocks were not completed make any difference in your final diagnosis in this case?
 - A No.
 - Q Why not?

changed my opinion as it relates to my final diagnosis of him, which was based on the selective nerve root blocks and the results of the CT discography. The EMG we sometimes use to try to map out a cervical radiculopathy, identification of nerve root irritation originating either from the cervical spine or some concurrent peripheral nerve root entrapment, pinched nerve somewhere else in the arm in addition to or separate to the neck. It's another diagnostic study that we use. And most of these studies, we at least -- I mean we don't really use in isolation as the diagnostic study upon which we base treatment. We really put all of the studies together and try to get a picture to put the puzzle together

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1	in a complicated case like this. So I suggested that we get
2	some electrodiagnostic studies. And I noted that, and they
3	were not eventually done. Would I like to have them to be
4	done? Well, I had recommended them to be done, so I think I
5	had obviously felt that they might help me. But they didn't -
6	- they wouldn't have changed my ultimate diagnosis of his
7	problem, which was that he had a cervical disc problem at C3/4
8	and C4/5.
9	Q Now, counsel talked to you about the fact that these
10	conditions in Mr. Simao's cervical spine can be caused without
11	a car accident. Do you recall that testimony?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Okay. Now is there any evidence or documentation

that Mr. Simao was having any pain or problems with his

cervical spine and his neck before the April 15, 2005 motor

A No.

vehicle crash?

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Q Okay. And is there any other event that you've seen that would be more causally suggestive of his pain complaints, the disc disruption, other than the April 15th, 2005 motor vehicle wreck?

A No.

Q Thank you.

THE COURT: Any follow up, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: No, thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. There's one question submitted by one

of the jurors, Doctor. I wanted to read it into the record

and give you an opportunity to answer it. It reads is it

4 possible -- no, that's the -- the first evaluation stated

5 Plaintiff said he had lower back pain. What caused that pain?

6 Was there any treatment?

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THE WITNESS: I think he also mentioned some lower back discomfort when he saw me. And you know, he may have had a soft tissue injury to his lower back, and he had some low back complaints, and we made a note of it. But it wasn't enough of a problem for us to do any further investigation of. It was, again, representative probably of a bit of a soft tissue strain that gradually resolved, because it wasn't something that he had recurring complaints of, which -- as opposed to his neck, which continued to be a source of significant pain for him.

THE COURT: Any follow up questions by counsel?

MR. EGLET: No, Your Honor.

MR. ROGERS: No, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Then I'll ask this be marked as Court's Exhibit next in order.

There was another question submitted, but it really relates to the testimony of a witness that's already been excused. So I'll ask that it be marked as Court's Exhibit

25 next in order.

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               With the thanks of the Court, Doctor, you may be
2
     excused.
3
          THE WITNESS:
                        Thank you.
4
          THE COURT: May I see counsel at the bench for a moment?
5
          [End Bench Conference]
6
          THE COURT:
                      I know we discussed this issue. I want to
7
     discuss with you the possibility of -- if we were to be able
8
     to make Tuesday and Thursday available all day, is that
9
     something you would like and what to do?
10
          MR. EGLET: Yes.
11
          MR. ROGERS: Yes.
12
          THE COURT: I need to clear it with them and make sure
13
     that they can all do it.
14
          MR. ROGERS: Yes, [indiscernible.
          THE COURT: Okay. Well, then let's get [indiscernible]
15
16
     before I clear the [indiscernible].
17
          MR. WALL: What about --
          THE COURT: I don't know how it affects your witness, but
18
19
20
          MR. WALL: Is there about --
21
          THE COURT: We would have no -- you would have from 9:00
22
     to noon.
                     Potentially, Friday, if we get there, can they
23
          MR. WALL:
24
     move Jerry's calendar somewhere else?
25
          THE COURT:
                      Say again?
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1	MR. WALL: What about potentially Friday? Can they move
2	Jerry's calendar somewhere else?
3	THE COURT: You guys want to call Jerry and ask, but I'm
4	not I can't get in the middle of that. He's got this
5	courtroom Friday morning.
6	MR. WALL: I okay.
7	THE COURT: If he's amenable to moving it, then we could
8	do that too. All right.
9	MR. WALL: Okay.
10	MR. EGLET: And if you're going to dismiss the jury, can
11	we have [indiscernible]. My understanding is you've
12	instructed counsel that Dr. Fish has got be here Monday at
13	1:00, right?
14	MR. ROGERS: I have a text on my phone. I'll go check
15	it.
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	MR. WALL: But there's one other matter that I'd like to
18	have heard outside the presence.
19	THE COURT: I hope it's not going to be lengthy, because
20	I need to get out of her pretty quickly.
21	MR. WALL: I'd say my portion would be 60 seconds or
22	less.
23	THE COURT: Okay, good. I'll hold you to it.
24	(End Bench Conference)
25	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, there was

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one question that was submitted has more to do with scheduling

2 | issues, and I wanted to address it with all of you. The

question was is it possible to come in early and or stay later

4 to reduce the amount of days we have to be here next week?

5 And the answer to that depends on this -- availability of the

6 rest of you, because I can potentially make Tuesday and

7 | Thursday available to you. It would be an all day, 9:00 to

noon, Tuesday and Thursday in -- 1:00 to 5:00 in the afternoon

9 | if you all are available to be able to do that. Are you? See

some of you shaking your heads no, some yes. Okay. It's not

1 feasible?

MALE JUROR: Not really, no.

THE COURT: Okay. The answer is no then. What about

4 Friday morning? Is Friday morning feasible?

MALE JUROR: I could do Friday?

FEMALE JUROR: For 9 a.m., the whole day?

17 THE COURT: The whole day Friday.

FEMALE JUROR: No. I can't because I'm working in the

19 morning and coming here in the afternoon.

THE COURT: Can't do it. All right. It was worth a try.

21 With the thanks of the Court then, reminding you of your

22 obligation not to talk about this case with anyone, not to

23 | form or express any opinion, not to do any independent

research on any subject connected with this case. Thank you.

25 Have a nice evening. We'll see you Monday at 1:00.

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FEMALE JUROR: At 1:00?

THE COURT: At 1:00, please.

[Jury Out]

[Outside the Presence of the Jury]

THE COURT: Okay. Outside the presence of the jurors.

Mr. Wall.

MR. WALL: Judge, there was just one matter that I wanted on the record. Despite the ruling of the Court, despite the arguments we've had outside the presence on the issue of minor impact, in opening statement and with each and every witness so far, there's been a question which leads to a conclusion or an argument about minor impact, whether the Defendant was injured in -- whether the doctor knows whether the Defendant was injured in the accident, which could only potentially be relevant to some argument that the accident was too minor to have caused injury, because she wasn't injured.

Each time we've objected. Each time the Court has sustained the objection. I would look for, frankly, some guidance from the Court on what we can do from here out, because it -- I can only assume that it will continue to occur. And so, I don't know whether a progressive sanction that we'd ask for, that there would be a warning from the Court about before this should happen again. But those are my concerns, and I don't know what other potential relevance there could be to asking a treating physician whether he's

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aware of whether or not the Defendant was injured in the accident.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers.

MR. ROGERS: Okay. Dr. Grover, as the transcript will show, did say that this accident presented a significant mechanism of injury. In fact, he said that more than once. I know that Plaintiff's counsel said at the bench that that was a generic discussion about hyperextension and flexion. It was not. We can get this transcript and review it when we return. That was the import of the discussion today.

But in a bigger sense, the problem is that these doctors are all coming in and describing an impact of sufficient force that it caused the Plaintiff to strike his head on a metal cage. The defense has heard the order from the Court that we cannot use two terms, minor impact and tap. Beyond that, there really is no limitation that we're aware of except that the doctors can get up and call it severe or substantial. And the defense is, of course, entitled to cross-examine that representation.

Now never once in this trial has anyone violated the Court's order. Minor impact and tap have never once been uttered.

THE COURT: Mr. Wall.

MR. WALL: Well, Judge, that wasn't the order. I mean you told them specifically when Mr. Polsenberg asked you if

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they could use the words minor impact and tap when they asked Based on your order, can I say minor impact? You said Can I say tap? You said no.

As we discussed a week ago -- I'm not sure -- the motion precluded any argument, any testimony suggesting or supporting a minor impact defense, because they had no expert to say that this accident could not or would not have caused the injuries complained of. It was a global prohibition of arguing or trying to elicit evidence to support an argument of a minor impact defense. The order itself says that their request -- our request to preclude Defendant from raising a minor or low impact defense is granted.

So we've gone around about this on a number of occasions. And Dr. Rosler -- all the doctors, all they've done is testify to what's in the medical records describing the accident, so --

THE COURT: Well, you know, I --

MR. WALL: The next -- we're going to ask for something significantly more in terms of a sanction the next time it comes up. And I don't know -- I would prefer and I think the case law suggests that you should have an opportunity to address it outside the presence before there's a more significant progressive sanction. But I think we're in the area, certainly, at this point of a progressive sanction.

THE COURT: I think you're right, and I think that the

defense is on notice. I think the order is very clear. I think it clearly has been violated. I was really surprised to hear a question posed of this witness regarding Ms. Rish when the Court sustained a previous question regarding Ms. Rish of another witness and ruled that that was not relevant. So I was really surprised to hear that very same question posed as to Ms. Rish. Yes, I realize she was in the accident, but she's not the reason why we're here.

MR. ROGERS: Well --

THE COURT: Whether she was injured is not the reason we're here in this trial. So I don't know. It does seem to be at this point to be deliberate, Mr. Rogers. And so, I'm inclined to agree that you're on notice. The Court will consider progressive sanctions. I don't know what they will be. I hope there won't have to be any assessed. But I don't know what else to do to try to get you to comply with the Court's previous orders.

MR. ROGERS: Well, you'll recall, Your Honor, that when Mr. Polsenberg came to discuss this, that he and Plaintiff's counsel and -- were stating listen, we're not clear. The Plaintiff's attorney said well, we are. And the defense said well, we're not. We don't know where we have to go because of this. And --

THE COURT: Then I suggest you reread the order. It's pretty clear. It's in black and white, as you said the other

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day, or Mr. Michalek said the other day. It's in black and white. It's pretty darn clear.

Anything else we need to address?

MR. WALL: I don't believe so, Your Honor, other than the fact that Dr. Fish will be here at 1:00 on Monday.

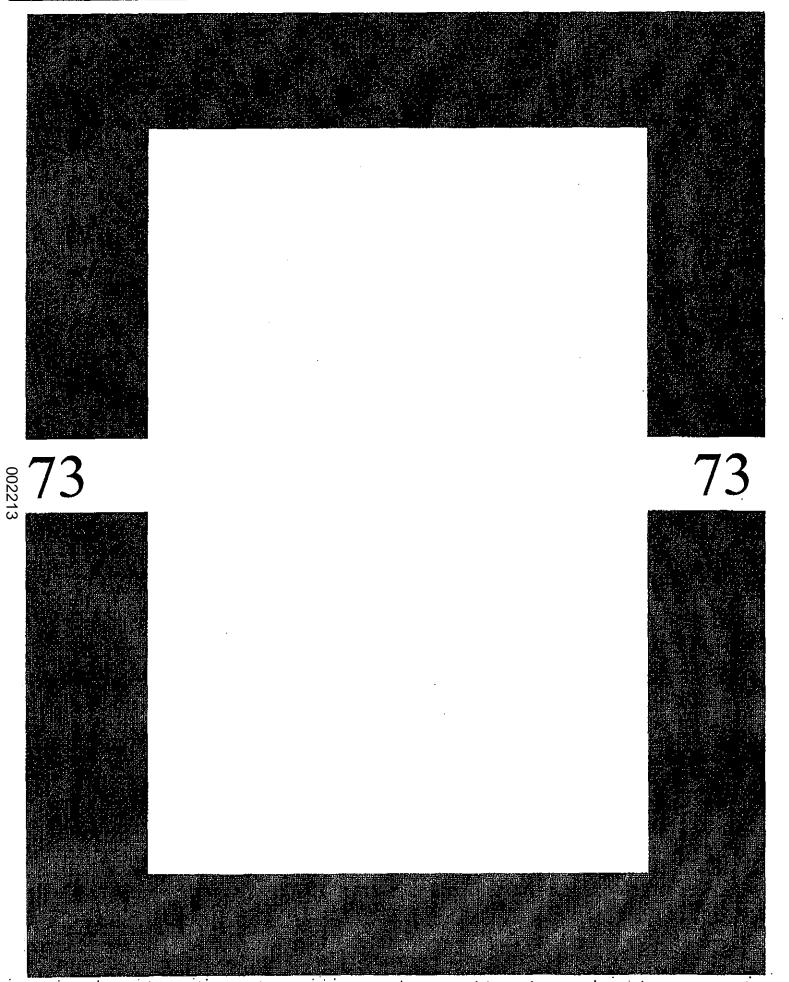
THE COURT: I hope he is. See you then.

MR WALL: Thank you.

[Proceedings Concluded at 4:38 p.m.]

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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. Stephanie McMeel STEPHANIE MCMEEL, Transcriber Kelley Grijalva KELLEY A. GRIJALVA, Transcriber ANTOINETTE M. FRANKS, Transcriber



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CLERK OF THE COURT

NEO ROBERT T. EGLET, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 3402 DAVID T. WALL, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 2805 ROBERT M. ADAMS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6551 **MAINOR EGLET** 400 South Fourth Street, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Ph: (702) 450-5400 Fx: (702) 450-5451

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Ph.: (702) 384-4111 Fx.: (702) 384-8222 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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

CASE NO.: A539455 DEPT. NO.: X

Plaintiffs,

٧. 22

> JENNY RISH; JAMES RISH; LINDA RISH; DOES 1 through V; and ROE CORPORATIONS 1 through V, inclusive,

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Defendants.

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NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Second Omnibus

Motion in Limine was entered in the above-entitled matter on

day of March, 2011.

MAINOR EGLEZ

ROBERT 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, Ste. 600

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

MAINOR EGLET

CERTIFIATE OF MAILING

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the 2011, a copy of the above and foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER was served by enclosing same in an envelope with postage prepaid thereon, address and mailed as follows:

Stephen H. Rogers, Esq. ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorneys for Defendants

EXHIBIT "1"

Plaintiffs' Second Omnibus Motion in Limine, the parties appearing before the Court on March 8, 2011 for hearing, and good cause appearing therefore, the Court rules upon the Plaintiffs' Motion as follows:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiffs' request to exclude Plaintiffs' prior and subsequent unrelated accidents, injuries and medical conditions and prior and subsequent claims or lawsuits is hereby GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Any and all evidence relating to Plaintiffs' lawsuit concerning their home is excluded. However, William's diagnosis of a non-cancerous tumor may be admitted for the limited purpose to show emotional distress.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' request to exclude hypothetical medical conditions is hereby GRANTED as written.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' request to exclude evidence of the absence of medical records for any period of time prior to the accident is hereby GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' request to exclude any reference to an alleged federal grand jury investigation into doctors and lawyers in Las Vegas is hereby GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' request to exclude reference to attorney advertising is hereby GRANTED. However, if during voir dire members of the venire volunteer information on the subject of attorney advertising based upon questions in the Jury

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Questionnaire, the subject of attorney advertising may be inquired into during voir dire.

DATED this 22 day of March, 2011.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE y

Respectfully submitted by:

MAINOR EGLET

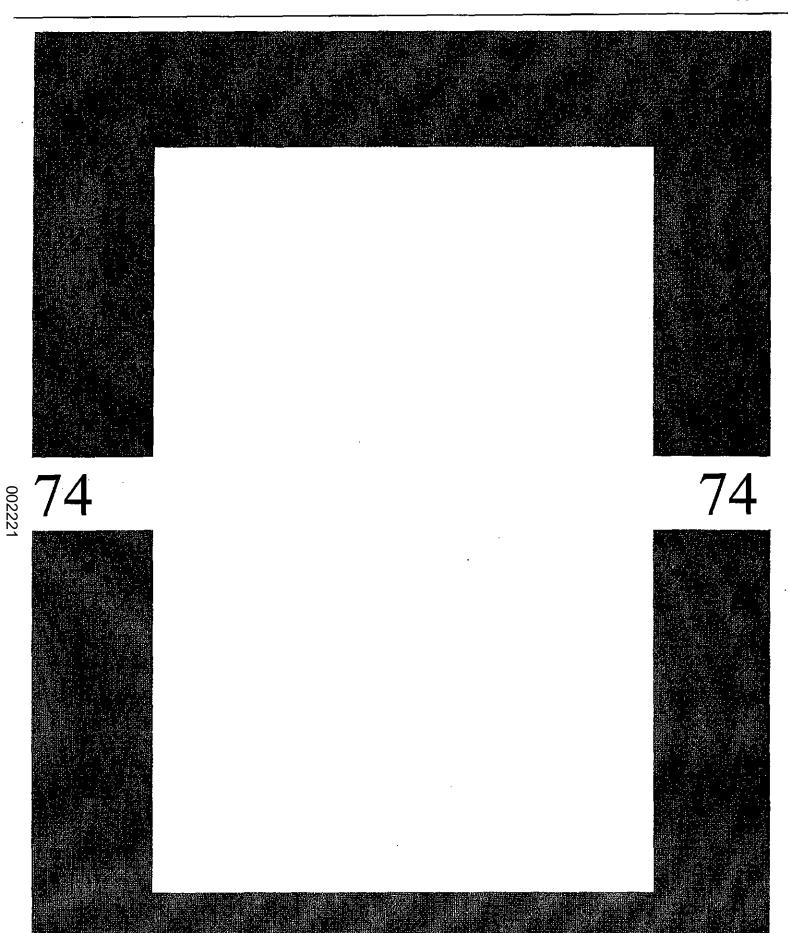
BRADLEY J. MYERS, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 8857

400 South Fourth Street, Suite 600

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorney for Plaintiffs



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3	ID	STRICT COURT	Atun to Chim
4	CLARK	COUNTY, NEVADA	
5	CHERYL A. SIMAO and) WILLIAM J. SIMAO,)		CLERK OF THE COURT
6	Plaintiffs,)	CASE NO. A-539	2455
7	v.)	DEPT. X	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
8	JAMES RISH, LINDA RISH)	<i>DB1</i> 1 , 11	•
9	and JENNY RISH,)		
10	Defendants.)		
11			
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JE	SSIE WALSH, DISTR	ICT COURT JUDGE
13	MONDAY	, MARCH 28, 2011	
14		ER'S TRANSCRIPT L TO THE JURY	
15	DAY	6 - VOLUME 1	
16	APPEARANCES:		
17	RC	AVID T. WALL, ESQ. BERT M. ADAMS, ES	iQ.
18		BERT T. EGLET, Es ainor Eglet	SQ.
20			
(A 21	For the Defendants BR James and Linda Rish: Le	YAN W. LEWIS, ESC wis and Associate	es, LLC
B\ 22		EVEN M. ROGERS, E	
23		IARLES A. MICHALER Itchison & Steffer	
_	RECORDED BY: VICTORIA BOYD), COURT RECORDER	
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6 7	Adam Arita, M.D
8	· ·
9	<u>Defendants' Witness(es):</u>
10	David Eli Fish, M.D
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MONDAY, MARCH 28, 2011 AT 12:42 P.M.

[Outside the Presence of the Jury]

THE MARSHAL: Please remain in order. Department X is now in session.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Please be seated. Okay, we're outside the jury's presence for the purpose of making a record I understand, Mr. Rogers.

MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you for giving us this time. We had a discussion on Friday about the Defendant's concerns that Dr. Grover said something during his exam that suggested that this was a substantial impact and the Defense inquired about its rights to cross-examine that characterization and I want to read in the record, we got the daily, and I brought a couple copies for you and for Plaintiff's counsel, just starting right there.

It's on page 97, starting at line 12. And if you'd like, I can read it aloud or we can just read it to ourselves.

THE COURT: Did you say beginning at line 12?

MR. ROGERS: Well, line 12 is the question. The testimony that caused the concern begins on line 21.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ROGERS: Where it reads, Dr. Grover testified, 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 the 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. This was the testimony that I was referring to when I suggested that the Plaintiff had opened the door characterizing this accident as a significant or substantial mechanism of injuries.

I believe it was Your Honor's and Plaintiff's counsel's recollection that when he used that term, he wasn't referring to this accident specifically. But I can't recall what the recollection was.

THE COURT: Well, I never thought that. That's not what I thought and the record does say significant mechanism of injury.

MR. ROGERS: Yes. Right and my position then is the same as it was on Friday that this testimony was in relation to the specific accident, he was characterizing the nature of this accident and that by doing so the Defense had a right to cross-examine on that characterization.

THE COURT: And you think this opened the door to what?

MR. ROGERS: Well, by characterizing the accident as a significant mechanism of injury, it opens the door to the questions that we've been discussing throughout the trial which is can the Defense now rebut that characterization with testimony of the facts relating to the accident that suggest it wasn't significant.

THE COURT: So that I am clear and I understand what you're saying, so you think significant mechanism of injury means what? What do you think that means?

MR. ROGERS: That it was a significant impact. A THE COURT: Oh.

MR. ROGERS: And then he goes into the facts of the accident stating that the Plaintiff -- quoting him, hitting the back of his head on a metal cage. Your Honor's been concerned that the Defense is trying to violate the order prohibiting the use of the phrase minor impact and the term tap. Our position is that by characterizing this accident as Dr. Grover did, that he has opened the door to even those terms.

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Eglet.

MR. EGLET: Yeah, well it's, you know, Mr. Rogers wants to pick two words out of a sentence and leaves out the context of the question. Now let's look at the question because that's what's important here. Now back -- this is the question starting on page, line 12.

"Q Now back to the treatment he was receiving at Southwest Medical by these physicians assistants in April and May, we're talking about April and May 2005, actually April/May through the summer, most of the fall, and at Southwest Medical Associates, was it --

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-- 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?

And you have to read the entire sentence.

"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 headache, et cetera."

So what this answer is is in specific request to do you think it was appropriate for them to order an MRI of his brain. Yes, the guy had just hit his head on a metal cage after being rear-ended.

Now, where did that came [sic] from? That came from the history provided by the patient to the doctor that he hit the back of his head on the metal cage behind his seat in the accident and it came from the medical records where he had provided the same history on the day of the accident to Southwest Medical. And if you look at the cross-examination by Mr. Rogers, that clearly comes up, on page 1 -- where's the

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1	page?		
2	MR.	ADAMS: 134.	
3	MR.	EGLET: 134.	
4	MR.	ADAMS: There's a	copy of it for you.
5	THE	COURT: I don't ha	ve that, Mr. Eglet.
6	MR.	EGLET: If I may a	oproach, Your Honor?
7	THE	COURT: Yes.	
8	MR.	EGLET: Starting o	n line 7, it says and this is the
9	answer.		
10		"A Yeah, we	ll what I mean by significant
11		mechanism of inju	ry and I believe that I was trying
12		to communicate by	that is that the patient had pain
13		in his neck which	is not unplausibly [sic] and is
14		commonly caused b	y that type of injury. So it was
15		significant becau	se he had an injury. As far as I
16		aware where he wa	s the restrained driver in a
17		vehicle that was	rear ended. His neck in all
18		likelihood hypere	xtended back, he hit the back of
19		his head on the m	etal plate and his neck probably
20		went forward. So	I believe that's significant and
21		that that was	that can cause neck pain.
22		"Q And your	understanding is from where?
23		"A That und	erstanding is based upon the
24		history that was	provided to me by the patient,
25		that's documented	within my medical records and the

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history that was provided to the urgent care that I reviewed, the medical records of -- from the physician's assistant that took that history."

Now there is no dispute on that history in this case. In fact, it was documented at urgent care on April 15th, 2005 that he had a contusion to the back of his head caused by this. So he wasn't talking about it and nowhere in here does it imply he's talking about the speed of the cars or how big a crash this was or anything else. He's specifically talking about the fact that he understands it was a rear end accident. He understands from the history of the patient as well as the history provided on the day of the accident that the patient's head went back and hit this metal cage or plate or whatever we want to refer to it behind his seat. That's it. Nothing further.

And so when he used the term 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, that was in response to the question I posed to him, do you think it was appropriate for Southwest Medical to order an MRI of his brain at that point in time. And that's all it was, Your Honor. It did not in any way, shape or form open the door as Plaintiff keeps trying to do violating Court order after Court order --

MR. ADAMS: Defendants keep trying to do.

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MR. EGLET: Defendants keep trying to do, violating Court order after Court order in trying to get this information in this Court as excluded.

THE COURT: It's interesting because page 134 describes how Defense counsel was permitted to cross-examine on this issue of significant mechanism of injury.

MR. ROGERS: Well, that is when we approached. It was over objection that we began that cross-examination where I said okay, you've characterized this accident as a significant mechanism of injury, doctor. Tell us what you know about this accident. And then there was an objection and we approached and --

MR. EGLET: That's not what happened. I can read the transcript right here. The objection wasn't until he asked was there a cushion or a headrest behind him. That's when the objection came. So he's misrepresenting yet again the record, Your Honor. I've got it right here if you'd like to look at it.

THE COURT: Well, and see we only have bits and pieces. I've been only handed three pages of it and there's something that transpired between these pages but I guess my only point is Mr. Rogers indicates he wasn't permitted to cross-examine the witness based on his testimony regarding significant mechanism of injury, but page 134 belies that representation.

MR. ROGERS: The question was asked but the response was

limited by the objection. Where, for example, the doctor testified, okay, there's a substantial or significant mechanism of injury and then there is a significant hyperextension and flexion. I was beginning to question well, okay, tell me what you know about that. How far was this hyperextension which you've characterized as you have? And that's when we approached for the sidebar. And the problem here is that --

MR. EGLET: That's not true. The record clearly belies that.

THE COURT: Please let Mr. Roger finish. Please let him finish.

MR. ROGERS: Thank you. I don't have that entire record in front of me but that's how I recall it, that we were brought up in response to this question about whether his neck hyperextended, I asked whether there was a cushion or anything there to prevent that hyperextension. The Plaintiff objected and that's where I remember us approaching. And you were saying look, it looks like you're getting into questions about the severity of this impact. The Defendant's position was that Dr. Grover made that an issue by testifying as he did that this was a significant mechanism of injury. And I simply wanted to make that record that it is my position, it was on Friday and still is, that Dr. Grover did open the door. And on that basis, the Defense requests the right to cross-examine

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or examine other witnesses about this mechanism of injury which Dr. Grover characterized as significant.

Well, two things. Two things I'd like to say THE COURT: before I hear from Mr. Eglet. The first is it looks like your objection and the bench conference comes before your crossexamination on the significant mechanism of injury. And the second thing is you keep saying substantial or significant but I don't see the word substantial anywhere here in the three pages of transcript testimony I've been given to review.

MR. ROGERS: I see significant. I don't see substantial in those pages either.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Eqlet.

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Yes, Your Honor, if I may approach. MR. EGLET: have page 135?

THE COURT: I don't have that.

MR. EGLET: Here's page 135. Just to make the record clear, you will note on 135, you'll see at the bottom of 134, after the answer I just discussed, that counsel then goes on to ask another question about striking his head on the cage and one is a plate, saying one is a cage and one is a plate. The doctor says, well, whether it was a cage or a plate, it's some metal surface that he hit his head. Then he asks what's your understanding as to whether it is cushioned or there's a The Court will note that is where the objection headrest. That is where the objection, you sustained the came.

objection. He then asks the same exact question again. I made the same objection again. The Court sustained it again. Then he tried to clarify, go through the Court's objection and clarify to the doctor what the question was about. I objected again. At that point, you had us approach.

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So his representation of the record is completely false as to what happened here. He was in fact allowed to cross-examine on what the doctor meant by significant mechanism of injury. The doctor answered that. He talked about the fact that in the history the client provided him as well as the history he had gotten from reviewing the day of the accident records from Southwest Medical, it indicated that the client had hit his head on a cage, metal cage behind his seat and in fact it was documented in the records that there was a contusion. It was at that point that Mr. Rogers then went beyond, well beyond that and tried to get into well was there a cushion behind him and that's when we had the discussion, you know, my client's six feet six inches tall. Are we going to get into measurements of the headrest and all this. All this stuff on the mechanism of injury because there's no experts on this that the Court excluded properly. And you wanted to get into the distance between the headrest, if there was a headrest, the back of the seat and the metal plate which nobody has measured. And that's why because there's no expert testimony on this, there's no foundation for

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any of this and the reason the Court and its basis for the
Court's pretrial rulings in this case. It's undisputed in
this case that he hit his head on a metal cage behind his
seat. Nobody's disputed that.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Rogers?

MR. ROGERS: Yeah, just that the concern is that if there is no expert testimony, it's because the Plaintiff withdrew their expert. And bringing up the term significant mechanism of injury certainly opens the door to at a minimum cross-examination on his understanding of that mechanism. Mechanism isn't a term generally employed by medical doctors. Mechanism is a term that's generally employed by biomechanical or biomedical engineers. That's the problem with this testimony.

THE COURT: Well, I wonder if that's really the case that you don't often hear a doctor use the term significant mechanism of injury? Is that really the case? I don't know.

MR. ROGERS: Well, we haven't heard anyone other than Dr. Grover use that term.

THE COURT: Looks to me like the word significant mechanism have more to do with injury than they have to do with impact. I don't see him using them in relation to an impact as it relates to the impact of the accident. I think you've made your record.

MR. ROGERS: All right.

THE COURT: Do we need to bring our jury panel in now?

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, I would like to again briefly
take this witness on voir dire outside the presence. I want
actually want the Court to instruct this witness. I mean
ne is not an idiot. He's a medical doctor with a he's a
Fellowship trained pain management medical doctor. He's
obviously not stupid. He's been through years and years and
years of schooling and taken many, many tests to get where he
is. So for him to play these games to think that well the
Court says I can't, for example, this is just one example, I
can't discuss or offer any opinion as to whether I think the
surgery that was recommended or done on Mr. Simao was
reasonable and necessary. And then he takes that to mean that
any question with the word surgery in it, he can't answer.
That's ridiculous. It's insane.

And where we got stuck at the end of the day last time was he refused to answer the question that isn't it true that there was no intervening act between the time of the accident and today's date that caused Mr. Simao's neck injuries? And he has testified, he has provided that in fact and that's why the Court ruled that way that in fact there was no mechanism. He can't testify to reasonable degree of medical probability that there was any event, mechanism of injury, between the time of the accident to today's date that could have caused his neck injury. And he throws up his hands and says I can't answer that question trying to imply to this

jury that there is some intervening act. I want this witness admonished by the Court to stop the games and answer the questions.

THE COURT: Well you know, Mr. Eglet, it's interesting because that very description you gave of what that witness did is in my view a violation of one of the previous orders that the Court imposed.

MR. EGLET: It is.

THE COURT: And frankly I'm a little surprised the witness was willing to return today given what transpired the other day. Mr. Rogers.

MR. ROGERS: Yeah, I asked him if he would and he came with a great deal of difficulty actually. I am concerned that Plaintiff's counsel misunderstands the extent of Dr. Fish's experience in these matters and I told him, listen you need to be responsive to these questions to the best of your ability. Listen to the question and cooperate with counsel and he earnestly said look, I am trying to but it's just difficult for me to get my brain around all this. And after meeting with him, I'm confident that he's going to be able to give this testimony and that we can get him done with in fairly short order.

MR. EGLET: Your Honor, that is just hogwash. I have read 12 depositions on this expert witness. Okay. This guy is a master at not answering questions. That's what he does

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over and over and not just depositions from my firm. I'm talking about depositions all over Nevada, all over California. He is a master manipulator at trying not to answer questions, refusing to answer questions, feigning that he doesn't understand the question. It is so patently obvious when you read his depositions that that's what he's doing. And I can tell you from the experience of the attorneys in my office who have taken his deposition and I could provide affidavits or sworn testimony to this Court, that's exactly what this witness does. He is the epitome of an expert witness who comes in and tries to play games and not answer the questions.

So he may very well have said those things to Mr. Rogers. I don't doubt Mr. Rogers when he says that that's what this man said to him. But it is a lie. Pure and simple. He knows exactly what he's doing and unless he's admonished by the Court, he's going to continue to do the same thing.

THE COURT: I don't know that even an admonishment by the Court is going to yield any effect because of the way that he failed to comply with some of the Court orders.

I'm curious about a couple of things. Number one, I don't know what he did in those other trials. I don't know what his style as you've described it. I can tell you that as I listened to his answers, I found him to be evasive to say the least. I don't know how the jury perceived him. Does

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anybody have a copy	, speaking of	trial transcript, of the
examination outside	the presence	of the jury, the voir dire
examination of him?	Do you have	that? Do you have those
questions and answe	rs?	

MR. EGLET: Yeah, we do.

MR. ROGERS: We haven't had a voir dire of him.

MR. EGLET: Yes, we did. I voir dired him outside the presence -- before the jury.

MR: ROGERS: Oh, on the orders.

MR. EGLET: Yes.

THE COURT: Because I think if we were to review that, there's more than one instance of an order that he's violated And that was the same day he gave the testimony. So that's the concern that the Court has. Also, I'm also curious to know whether since he claimed not to know what the previous Court orders were, I'm wondering and he was given a list, I wonder if he's re-reviewed that list in anticipation of today's testimony?

MR. ROGERS: No, actually I met with him in anticipation. I haven't received the list yet but --

MR. EGLET: You can provide your own list. You know what happened at the motions in limine.

MR. ROGERS: But I thought we had an agreement that, maybe I'm mistaken, but we were going to get that list of the orders. Is that not so?

1	MR. EGLET: That list of the orders has other things on
2	it that's our work product. May I approach, Your Honor?
3	THE COURT; Yes.
4	MR. EGLET: This is a transcript of the voir dire.
5	THE COURT: You know, I guess one of the things I'm
6	concerned about Dr. Fish's testimony is that in being evasive
7	or in saying to the jury I can't talk about this because of
8	the stipulation pretrial between counsel, it seems to me that
9	he's deliberately trying to confuse the jury or mislead them
LO	or think that somehow we're trying to hide things from the
L1	jury. That's some of the concerns that I have, Mr. Rogers.
L2	MR. ROGERS: Can we bring him in then and admonish him
L3	that he's not to say those things?
L 4	THE COURT: I would agree with that. I'd like him to
L5	come in and have the Court admonish him, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Here's where I was headed I suppose. It's on
L 7	page 28 of this transcript I've been given and it's line 6.
18	"Q Okay. You cannot refer or imply or make
L9	any statements to the jury that well I can't talk
0	about this or I can't say this or I can't mention
21	this because the Court has ruled in pretrial motions
22	or something to that effect, I can't say this. Do
3	you understand that?
4	"A I understand that."
5	But that's exactly what he did when he testified the

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other day. He told the jury I can't answer that question based on stipulations between counsel pretrial or words to that effect. That's a loose recollection but it's a pretty accurate one I think if you were to look at the transcript.

So what specific areas is this witness to be instructed on? Because we went through about 30 or 40 minutes of this.

MR. EGLET: Well, I would like the Court to instruct him on that. I'd like the Court to instruct him, Your Honor, that just -- that he's not permitted to give an opinion regarding whether surgery was reasonable and necessary. But the fact that surgery -- the word surgery happens to be in a question doesn't mean he can't answer the question, you know, and that's the games he's playing.

The fact that he can't -- that the Court has ruled as a matter of law based on his own expert opinions that there was no intervening act that caused the injury to my client's neck after the motor vehicle accident, then he must answer that question yes, there's no intervening act that caused the injury to your client's neck following this accident to today's date. And for him to throw his arms up like he did and say I can't answer that question and imply to this jury that there is an intervening act is a clear violation of the Court's order.

MR. ROGERS: I think I have a simple solution to this

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THE COURT: Love to hear that.

That's to tell Dr. Fish that if a MR. ROGERS: Yes. question is asked and no objection is made, you are to answer it. And the fact that the word surgery might be in the question is immaterial. Unless you're instructed not to answer it, answer it. And on this other question about intervening acts, that the question be phrased you can't state, doctor, to a reasonable degree of medical probability that there are any intervening acts and he must answer that question honestly. I've already advised him, he's been advised by the Court as well about these orders. I think that those two admonitions should serve the Court's purpose.

MR. EGLET: I don't need to use the term reasonable medical probability. This witness' opinion was that there was no intervening act that caused my client's neck pain period. That was the question and answer in the deposition, reasonable degree of medical probability wasn't used. Okay.

THE COURT: How did he answer that question when you posed it to him in trial? Did he say I can't answer that question?

MR. EGLET: He says, threw his arms up like this, and goes I can't answer that question. That's what he did. He gave this big expression, rolled his eyes, looked at the jury, I was looking right at him, he says I can't answer that

question. I'm not allowed to answer that question. So that's my point. That's what he's left this jury with and we need to straighten that out right away on cross-examination.

Otherwise, this jury is left with the impression that there's some event out there that's being hidden from them that they don't know about that caused or could have caused my client's injuries and he specifically said it didn't. So to play these games, he's got to stop playing these games.

Now, I would ask for one more admonition on answer the question. That means answer the questions yes or no. Because all I have asked in every single question is a leading question. Every one of them. And every one of them I will ask will be leading.

THE COURT: Can we bring Dr. Fish in?

MR. ROGERS: He's in the hallway, yes.

THE COURT: Well, is there something else you wanted to discuss?

MR. ROGERS: No, nothing. I mean we'll have to address each question as it comes. I did look over the cross-examination and there were some questions that I would argue didn't -- weren't necessarily yes and no questions. But 99 percent of the time on this cross, I imagine that Mr. Eglet's going to be correct and that it's going to call for a yes or no answer. I don't know that because I haven't heard his questions but he's done enough cross that that should be the

1 | way it's phrased.

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THE COURT: Good afternoon. So, Dr. Fish, we appreciate you accommodating the trial schedule.

MR. FISH: Sure.

There were a couple of things that I wanted THE COURT: to go over with you before we bring the jury back in and the first is -- probably has to do with the fact that most of the questions that I would expect Mr. Eglet or Mr. Wall to ask you would be leading questions meaning they require generally speaking a yes or no response. I would expect that if there's -- if Mr. Rogers thinks that a question is objectionable, I imagine he won't hesitate to object. And I think you could probably take your cue from him. But I was concerned in listening to some of the testimony that was given last time you were here, particularly when you responded to one of Mr. Eglet's leading questions that you couldn't answer the question having to do with intervening acts. I was concerned that the jury is being confused or misled by your response to that question. Because just the fact that the word surgery was included in the question doesn't mean that you can't answer the question. What you were prohibited from answering were giving your opinions as to whether the surgery was necessary or not.

And I was also concerned about the very fact that you told the jury in answer to one of the questions posed I

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think by Mr. Eglet that you couldn't answer the question
because of stipulations entered into between counsel pretrial.
And first of all, they weren't stipulations entered into
counsel pretrial. They were pretrial motions in limine argued
by counsel after extensive briefing and the Court did a lot of
preparation in getting ready to hear those motions. And
there's on page 28 of this transcript that I've got, when you
were examined by Mr. Eglet, line 6, says:
"Q Okay, you cannot refer or imply or make any
statements to the jury that
"A Well, I can't talk about this or I can't
say this or I can't mention this because the court
has ruled in pretrial motions or something to that

"Q You understand that?

"A I understand that."

So I'm concerned that your answers may very well be misleading this jury or trying to confuse them. I hope you can comply with the Court's previous orders. Do you have a list of those orders?

MR. FISH: Not in front of me.

THE COURT: You've spoken with Mr. Rogers about them, however?

MR. FISH: Yes.

effect.

THE COURT: So is it clear in your mind what those

1	pretrial orders were?
2	MR. FISH: I think so.
3	THE COURT: Counsel want to follow up with anything?
4	MR. EGLET: Yes, Your Honor. Doctor, you understand that
5	the Court has ruled as a matter of law quite frankly based on
6	what you said and based on what Dr. Wong said in both your
7	reports and your Dr. Wong, I never can figure out how to
8	pronounce his name but both in your pretrial reports and in
9	your deposition testimony that as a matter of law, there was
10	no intervening act between the time of this motor vehicle
11	accident and today's date that could have caused Mr. Simao's
12	neck injuries. Do you understand that?
13	MR. FISH: Yes, I understand that.
14	MR. EGLET: So when I ask you that question, isn't it
15	true that there is no intervening act between the time of this
16	motor vehicle accident and the time of today that could have
17	caused his injuries to his neck, what is the answer to that
18	question?
19	MR. FISH: I haven't looked at all the data on that. I
20	can't give you an answer but I would say
21	MR. EGLET: No, no.
22	MR. FISH: no, there was no intervening
23	intervention that I'm aware of.
24	MR. EGLET: You can't qualify it. Okay. You don't get
25	to leave that's part of one of the motions in limine we

	went over that the Judge said you can't say. You can't talk
:	about well, there you can't suggest that there may be
3	records out there that you haven't seen or the jury hasn't
Ŀ	seen. That's one of the Court orders. You can't do that. So
;	you can't make this qualifying statement that I don't know, I
;	haven't seen all the records. The only answer is yes, I
,	agree. Do you understand?

MR. FISH: Well, not really if I'm aware of --

MR. EGLET: Well, are you going to answer that way? If you don't, you're going to be stricken as an expert in this case and you know what that will do to your career?

MR. ROGERS: Oh, wow, Your Honor, number one, allow Mr. Eglet --

MR. EGLET: Do you know what that will do to your career as an expert?

MR. ROGERS: Pardon me. Allow the witness to respond.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ROGERS: These challenges are not appropriate. Dr Fish needs clarification, that's one thing. But not to be threatened professionally or otherwise.

THE COURT: No, I don't know the that's a threat but I don't know that it's necessarily appropriate for this purpose that we're here for today at this moment.

MR. EGLET: Do you understand what a leading question is? We've gone over this.

MR. FISH: Yes, I understand what a leading question is.
MR. EGLET: So do you understand the Court is not going

to allow you to suggest or speculate that there may not be records out there that you haven't seen or somebody else hasn't seen that may show that there was some intervening act. Do you understand that?

MR. FISH: Yes, I understand that.

MR. EGLET: So when you're asked the question, isn't it true that there is no intervening act between the time of this motor vehicle accident and today's date that could have caused these neck injuries to my client, what is your answer?

MR. FISH: Not that I'm aware of, no.

THE COURT: The thing that concerns me, Dr. Fish, is there aren't any -- there isn't any information out there that reflects an intervening act. And so your answer concerns me because it's going to mislead this jury into thinking something has been kept from them. Do you see what I mean?

MR. FISH: I see what you --

THE COURT: And there aren't any other --

MR. EGLET: There are none, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there any data out there that suggests there was some intervening act because the Court's not aware of any.

MR. EGLET: There's no intervening act that anybody has said that could have caused -- that anybody has offered an

expert opinion could have caused these injuries.

MR. ROGERS: That actually -- just to refresh the Court's memory on the motion, the Plaintiff filed a motion to exclude any prior and subsequent incidents citing Morris Gotto.

THE COURT: Unrelated incidences, right?

MR. ROGERS: Right and the Defense to that or the opposition to that motion was that the Defense doesn't have the burden of proof. And so needn't establish everything to a probability. The Plaintiff took the opposite position and said, no, Morris Gotto requires everything that's said by any doctor to be stated to a probability. The Court sided with the Plaintiff and on that basis a prior and a subsequent accident were excluded from evidence. That I believe is where Dr. Fish is going when he says look, I know about these things but I don't understand the law of it. Okay, if I can't mention them, I won't. That's all it is. It's a simple I guess misstep between law and medicine. But now that the doctor understands that his answer to that question posed by Plaintiff's counsel is a simple yes or no, I don't foresee a problem.

THE COURT: Mr. Wall.

MR. WALL: Judge, I was here and argued the motion and essentially there was not a disagreement from the Defense that a medical condition or an incident that was unrelated has no relevance. That was essentially agreed. There has never been

a medical record from any subsequent accident. There has never been to my knowledge even a statement by either Dr. Fish or Dr. Wong that any post April 15th, 2005 incident caused any injury complained of. Enough. So if the contention is that the doctor is standing on some belief that some post Jenny Rish April 15th, 2005 incident could have caused this and I'm just not allowed to say what it is, there is nothing that relates to that. There isn't even a medical record from any subsequent accident. None at all. There isn't even a contention in his deposition that any subsequent accident or a subsequent incident caused anything complained of in this case. His testimony was there is nothing. And the state of the record is there is nothing.

MR. ROGERS: I think we might be belaboring this point. The Court's already entered an order on it. I was simply using that as a way to explain to Dr. Fish, look, as a matter of law, this Court has made a decision that those unrelated or prior and subsequent incidents are excluded. And so when you're asked, doctor, that you're not aware of any subsequent incidents, any incidents following this car accident that caused neck injury, his answer is simply no, I'm not. I'm trying to comply with the Court's order in other words and just explain it to Dr. Fish on the stand.

THE COURT: Right. Well and I think it's -- your points are well taken and I hope also well taken by Dr. Fish. It

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1	seems to me, my experience hearing trials and listening to
2	jurors afterwards is that jurors don't like it when a witness
3	doesn't answer a question directly. Jurors don't like evasive
4	answers. They want an answer to the question posed. And most
5	of these questions posed by counsel in cross-examination call
6	for yes or no responses. I think probably enough said.
7	MR. ROGERS: Okay.
8	THE COURT: Can we bring our jury panel in now?
9	MR. ROGERS: Very good.
.0	THE COURT: We need to make a record of those exhibits in
1	front of the jury at some point.
12	[Counsel Confer with Clerk]
L3	[Jury In]
4	THE MARSHAL: Please remain seated.
.5	THE COURT: Would have been here sooner but I got locked
6	out. All right. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I
L 7	locked myself out on both. Good afternoon, ladies and
8 8	gentlemen of the jury. Thank you for returning. We
19	appreciate your patience. Would counsel stipulate to the
20	presence of the jury?
21	MR. ROGERS: Yes, Your Honor.
22	MR. WALL: Yes, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: What's going on over here, Mr. Eglet.
24	MR. EGLET: Sorry, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: All right.

MR. EGLET: May I approach the witness, Your Honor. 2 3 THE COURT: Yes, but you know, since it's a new day, let's reswear the witness, Madame Clerk. 4 5 DAVID ELI FISH, DEFENDANT'S WITNESS, SWORN б THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. State and 7 spell your name for the record. 8 THE WITNESS: David Eli Fish, D-a-v-i-d E-l-i F-i-s-h. 9 THE COURT: Whenever you're ready, Mr. Eglet. Yes. 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. EGLET: 11 12 Doctor, I'm going to show you some depositions Q 13 transcripts. I'm going to lay them out here -- This is the 14 Marjory Shultz [phonetic] case, Volume I. Marjory Shultz, 15 Volume II. Simao deposition in this case. Gilbert 16 deposition. Bardella [phonetic] deposition. And the Lemon

[Counsel Confer with Clerk]

A Okay.

Q All right. Now, Doctor, I want to review some of the deposition -- excuse me, some of the testimony you gave here in court under oath last Thursday.

deposition. They've got big signs on there so you can tell

which deposition is which. Really easy. Okay?

MR. EGLET: And if you could bring up slide one please Brendan.

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1	BY MR. EGLET:
2	Q And you have a monitor there on your right and you
3	can see this. Last week on Thursday, in your trial testimony
4	you were asked a question:
5	"Q Okay, if a patient is noncompliant, often
6	times it will be documented in their medical
7	records. Correct, Doctor?"
8	And your answer was no. Would you please go to Shultz
9	Volume I, page 137, lines 24 and 25, and page 138, lines 1 and
10	2. ·
11	A 137?
12	Q 137.
13	A It doesn't Volume I doesn't go that high.
14	[Counsel Confer]
15	BY MR. EGLET:
16	Q Volume II. Excuse me. 137 Volume II. 137, 124 to
17	125; 138, 1 to 2. At the time of your deposition testimony in
18	the Shultz versus Young [phonetic] case you were asked the
19	following question and gave the following answer, Doctor.
20	"Q If a patient is noncompliant, that often
21	times will be documented in their medical records if
22	they are noncompliant, right?"
23	And your answer was yes at that time, correct?
24	A Correct.
25	Q All right. Now also last week you stated

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	32
1	MR. EGLET: Go to slide three please, Brendan.
2	BY MR. EGLET:
3	Q in your court testimony that:
4	"Q An internal disk destruction can be caused
5	by a traumatic event. Correct?"
6	And your answer was:
7	"A No, I disagree with that."
8	Would you go to the same deposition transcript,
9	Shultz II, page 69, look at lines 7 to 10. And in that
10	deposition you were asked:
11	"Q You would agree that trauma could cause
12	injury to a person's disk in their neck and back.
13	Right?"
14	And your answer was yes. Correct?
15	A Correct.
16	Q And go to page 78 of that same deposition, lines 2
17	through 4.
18	MR. EGLET: Brendan, next slide.
19	BY MR. EGLET:
20	Q And in that testimony you were asked: "A person can
21	injure their disks in a traumatic event, right?"
22	And your answer was yes. Correct?
23	A Correct.
24	Q Okay. Now let's go back to your trial testimony of
25	last week.

1	MR. EGLET: This is slide 6, Brendan.
2	BY MR. EGLET:
3	Q And I want to review testimony you gave. Okay.
4	"Q And you've also seen these defense medical
5	physicians who have conducted these defense medical
6	examination of your patients disagree with you on
7	what caused the patient's particular problem.
8	Correct?
9	"A It happens, yes.
10	"Q It has happened, hasn't it?"
11	You testified under oath:
12	"A I'm sure it did.
13	"Q In the past that that has happened,
14	correct Doctor?
15	"A I'm sure it did.
16	"Q Okay, now that didn't make you wrong as
17	the treating physician in all those, did it?"
18	And your answer is:
19	"I don't know. It's depends on the situation."
20	That was your testimony last week, correct?
21	A Correct.
22	Q Now let's go to Shultz, same deposition again, and
23	look starting on page 135, line 20 and reading up to the
24	bottom there onto the next page. Look that up. In that
25	deposition you testified under oath:

		34
1		"Q Have you seen where defense medical
2		examiners may have disagreed with some of the
3		opinions that you have regarding the treatment of
4		your patient?
5	ll.	"A I don't know if I've actually remember
6		seeing it but I'm sure it's happened.
7		"Q Okay. You've seen physicians disagree on
8		diagnoses before, correct?
9		"A Yes.
10		"Q And sometimes physicians disagree on
11		appropriate treatment plan for a patient, correct?
12		"A Yes.
13		"Q You have and you have seen have you had
14		a doctor disagree with you regarding your diagnosis
15		and your treatment plan?
16		"A Yes.
17		"Q Okay. That didn't make you wrong in all
18		of those occasions, did it?"
19		And at that time under oath you answered no to that
20	question.	Correct?
21	A	Correct.
22	Q	All right. Now you believe that Dr. Rosler to be a
23	competent	pain management physician, correct?
24	A	Yes.
25	Q	You believe Dr. Arita to be a competent pain

1	management physician, correct?				
2	A Yes.				
3	Q Dr. Rosler and Dr. Arita are board certified,				
4	fellowship trained in pain management. Correct?				
5	A Yes.				
6	Q And Dr. Rosler and Dr. Arita are well trained, well				
7	respected, well thought of, excellent pain management				
8	physicians in this community. Correct?				
9	A Yes.				
10	Q You, in fact, have referred a patient to Dr. Rosler				
11	in the past, haven't you?				
12	A Yes.				
13	Q Okay. Now, Drs. McNulty [phonetic], Rosler, Grover				
14	are all treating physicians of Mr. Simao and have given				
15	testimony or documented conclusions in this matter. Correct?				
16	A Yes.				
17	Q Okay. And all of these physicians are well				
18	respected in their subspecialty fields in our community here				
19	in Clark County. Correct?				
20	A Yes.				
21	Q And you don't believe that any of these treating				
22	physicians would inaccurately document their medical records				
23	of Mr. Simao, correct? Okay. And you don't believe that any				
24	of these treating physicians would give false testimony when				
25	expressing their conclusions regarding the injuries Mr. Simao				

1	has sustained in the April 15th, 2005, motor vehicle
2	accident. Correct?
3	A Correct.
4	Q Okay. Mr. Simao's primary treating physicians have
5	documented and testified to the fact that his cervical spine
6	injuries were directly and causally related to the April 15th,
7	2005, motor vehicle accident. Correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q Okay. Now you were hired by the defense in this
10	case. Correct?
11	A Correct.
12	Q You were not hired by me or my firm, correct?
13	A Correct.
14	Q You were not retained by the judge, correct?
15	A Correct.
16	Q You're being paid by defense counsel, correct?
17	A Correct.
18	Q You're being paid by defense counsel to review the
19	medical records, correct?
20	A Correct.
21	Q You're being paid by defense counsel to write a
22	report several reports in this case. Correct?
23	A Correct.
24	Q You're being paid by defense counsel for your time
25	to prepare for and testify at trial. Correct?

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1	A Correct.
2	Q You were not independently selected to review these
3	records or write a record. Correct?
4	A I thought it was independently
5	Q You were not independently selected to review these
6	records and write this report, were you Doctor?
7	A Correct.
8	Q You weren't selected by me or anyone from my office
9	together with defense counsel. Correct?
10	A Correct.
11	Q You were selected by, hired by, and paid by defense
12	counsel, correct?
13	A Correct.
14	Q Now you've been asked to render opinions in this
15	case as to causation by the defense. Correct?
16	A Correct.
17	Q Okay. You would agree that trauma can cause a disk
18	injury. Correct?
19	A Correct.
20	Q You would agree that this April 15, 2005, motor
21	vehicle accident did cause trauma to my client's body.
22	Correct?
23	A Correct.
24	Q You agree that history is a critical component in
25	determining causation. Correct?

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1	A Correct.
2	Q Okay. You were aware my client has no history of
3	any neck pain before this April 15, 2005, motor vehicle
4	accident. Correct?
5	A Correct.
6	Q Okay. Before the April 15th, 2005, motor vehicle
7	accident he never had any complaints of radicular symptoms.
8	Correct?
9	A Correct.
10	Q Okay. You are aware that there is no other
11	documentation of my client ever having any other neck pain,
12	even minor neck pain, on any other single day in his entire
13	life before this April 15th, 2000 [sic], motor vehicle
14	accident. Correct?
15	A As a documented report?
16	Q Correct.
17	A Correct.
18	Q Okay. So for the 17,175 days that Mr. Simao had
19	been alive before the April 15, 2005, motor vehicle accident,
20	he had zero documented days of neck pain. Correct?
21	A Correct.
22	Q Okay. And before the April 15, 2005, motor vehicle
23	accident, Mr. Simao was never diagnosed with the need for
24	spine surgery of any kind. Correct?
25	A Correct.

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1	Q	Before the motor vehicle accident he was never
2	referred	to a spine surgeon to consultation. Correct?
3	A	Correct.
4	Q	Nor a pain management physician. Correct?
5	A	He was treated to headaches, for pain.
6	Q	Was he ever submitted to a pain management physician
7	who speci	alizes in spine, like you do, before this motor
8	vehicle a	ccident?
9	А	Correct, He was not.
10	Q	All right. Before this motor vehicle accident he
11	was never	even recommended to an MRI of his neck. Correct?
12	A	Correct.
13	Q	Or even a CT scan of his neck, correct?
14	A	Correct.
15	Q	Or even an x-ray of his neck correct?
16	A	Correct.
17	Q	And before this motor vehicle accident Mr. Simao had
18	never bee	n diagnosed for any disk injuries in his neck.
19	Correct?	,
20	A	Correct.
21	Q	And before this motor vehicle accident, no physician
22	every dia	gnosed him with a condition that would require a
23	spinal co	rd stimulator. Correct?
24	A	Well, spinal cord stimulators are used for
25	headaches	

		 !

1	Q Did anyone recommend a spinal cord stimulator for
2	his pre-accident headaches?
3	A No.
4	Q So the answer to the question is yes, right? The
5	previous question.
6	A And say it again.
7	Q Before this motor vehicle accident, no physician
8	ever recommended Mr. Simao for a spinal cord stimulator.
9	Correct?
10	A Correct.
11	Q You're aware that my client had documented neck pain
12	after the April 15th, 2005, motor vehicle accident. Correct?
13	A Correct.
14	Q Okay. You're also aware that my client had
15	documented radicular symptoms after the April 15th, 2005,
16	motor vehicle accident. Correct?
17	A Correct.
18	Q Okay. And the pain in his neck and radicular
19	symptoms were all documented to have started after the motor
20	vehicle accident. Correct?
21	A Correct.
22	Q Dr. McNulty concludes that Mr. Simao suffered a disk
23	destruction at the C-3 -4 and the C-4 -5 levels. Correct?
24	A Correct.
25	Q So does Dr. Grover, correct?

1	A	Correct.
2	Q	Do does Dr. Rosler correct?
3	A	Correct.
4	Q	Dr. McNulty, Dr. Grover, Dr. Rosler have all stated
5	that the	cause of Mr. Simao's neck injuries was the April 15th
6	'05 motor	vehicle accident. Correct?
7	A	Correct.
В	Q	Following his treatment and diagnosis of Mr. Simao,
9	Dr. McNul	ty deemed him an appropriate candidate for surgery.
10	Correct?	
11	A	Correct.
12	Q	Okay. So did Dr. Grover, correct?
13	A	Correct.
14	Q	Dr. McNulty is board certified and fellowship
15	trained i	n spine surgery. Correct?
16	A	Correct.
17	Q	So is Dr. Grover. Correct?
18	A	Correct.
19	Q	You're not. Correct?
20	A	Correct.
21	Q	Okay. You agree Dr. McNulty, Dr. Grover, and Dr.
22	Rosler ar	e well respected in their subspecialty fields,
23	correct?	
24	A	Correct.
25	Q	You disagree with their conclusions regarding

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1	Mr. Simao	's injuries, right?
2	A	Correct.
3	Q	But physicians sometimes disagree, correct?
4	A	Correct.
5	Q	Okay. But Dr. McNulty, Dr. Grover, and Dr. Rosler
6	are Mr. S	imao's treating physicians. Correct?
7	A	Correct.
8	Q	You're not. Correct?
9	A.	Correct.
10	Q	You were hired by defense in this case. Correct?
11	A	Correct.
12	Q	You met with Mr. Simao one time for less than 45
13	minutes.	Correct?
14	A	Correct.
15	Q	In fact you flew here to Las Vegas to meet with him,
16	didn't you	u ?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Okay. And you met with him at the same time in the
19	same room	that Dr. Wong [phonetic] did, didn't you?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Okay. And you came in and asked him four or five
22	questions	, and then you left and Dr. Wong completed the
23	examinatio	on. Correct?
24	A	I asked him more than four or five questions, so no,
25	that's not	t correct.

2	questions. Dr. Wong completed the examination, correct?
3	A I'm not sure what you mean by
4	Q You did not do a physical examination of Mr. Simao
5	when you saw him in this case, did you Doctor?
6	A That is absolutely not correct.
7	Q Okay. Doctor, there was no intervening traumatic
8	event that caused Mr. Simao's neck injuries from the time of
9	the April 15th, 2005, crash to the present. Correct.
10	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, I'm going to object to that as
11	vague because neck injuries assumes the very fact in dispute.
12	MR. EGLET: Your Honor, it is a very specific question.
13	THE COURT: Could you repeat it please?
14	MR. EGLET: There was no intervening traumatic event that
15	caused Mr. Simao's neck injuries from the time of the April
16	15th, '05 crash to the present, correct?
17	MR. ROGERS: Same objection, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Overruled, the objection. You may answer the
19	question.
20	BY MR. EGLET:
21	Q Correct?
22	A Correct.
23	Q Now, you've been doing medical examinations for a

So you asked him more than four or five

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24

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Okay.

number of years correct?

Yes.

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1	Q You are aware that defense counsel has the power of
2	subpoena correct?
3	A Yes.
4	Q You know that defense counsel can subpoena past
5	medical records, employment files, and other data of the
6	injured plaintiff to investigate any previous injuries or
7	medical treatment they have received. Correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q Mr. Rogers and the Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho and
10	Mitchell law firm has hired you in a number of other cases
11	they were defending. Correct?
12	A Correct.
13	Q Okay. So you have worked with Mr. Rogers and his
14	firm in the past, correct?
15	A Yes.
16	Q You were aware that Mr. Rogers and his law firm are
17	outstanding lawyers. Correct?
18	A Correct.
19	Q Mr. Rogers and his law firm is one of the best
20	defense firms in the state, aren't they?
21	A I wouldn't know.
22	Q You've worked with a number of defense firms in this
23	state, haven't you?
24	A I've worked with a few, yes.
25	Q These guys are good, aren't they?

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1	A Yes.
2	Q They know how to investigate someone's previous
3	medical history, don't they?
4	A I think so.
5	Q They know how to get previous medical records if
6	they exist, don't they?
7	A I think so.
8	Q Your experience with Mr. Rogers and his law firm is
9	that when you ask this firm for records, if those records
10	exist, they provide those reports to you. Correct?
11	A Yes.
12	Q Okay. Now, Mr. Simao
13	MR. EGLET: And I'm going to start putting the exhibits
14	up, Brendan.
15	And you can look at the screen to your right so we
16	can get through this.
17	These exhibits are all in evidence, Your Honor.
18	BY MR. EGLET:
19	Q Mr. Simao was seen for medical evaluation and
20	treatment approximately three hours and 15 minutes after being
21	involved in a rear-end motor vehicle crash on April 15, 2005.
22	Correct?
23	A Correct.
24	Q He complained of neck pain at that time at that
25	initial evaluation. Correct?

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1	A Correct.
2	Q He also complained of pain to the occipital part of
3	his head correct?
4	A Yes. Correct.
5	Q He also complained of left shoulder pain, correct?
6	A Left oh, yes. Correct.
7	Q At the time of his initial evaluation on April 15th,
8	'05, it was documented that Mr. Simao had midline cervical
9	spine tenderness. Correct?
10	A Correct.
11	Q Mr. Simao was diagnosed with left elbow sprain on
12	that date. Correct?
13	A Correct.
14	Q Mr. Simao was diagnosed with a neck sprain on the
15	date of the accident, correct?
16	A Correct.
17	Q Mr. Simao was treated for his left elbow and neck
18	sprain with prescriptions for Ibuprofen and Flexeril on that
19	day, correct?
20	A Correct.
21	Q And after his medical evaluation on April 15, 2005,
22	Mr. Simao was told to return to the clinic or seek primary
23	care follow-up if he was not improving in the next week to ten
24	days. Correct?
25	A Correct.

6	A That's who signed the note, yes.
7	Q Okay. Mr. Simao was never seen by a physician at
8	Southwest Medical during the course of treatment he received
9	there after this motor vehicle accident until December 21st,
10	2005, when he was seen by Dr. Teem Sigh [phonetic], correct?
11	A I don't know.
12	Q That's what the records show. Do you have any
13	reason to dispute that?
14	A In my experience, when you have a physician
15	assistant there's always a physician who oversees that. So -
16	Q He was not there's no indication in any of those
17	records that this was actually ever seen by a physician,
18	correct?

evaluation on April 15, 2005, was he?

I don't know.

Correct?

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Correct?

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Correct.

Correct.

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doctor.

Mr. Simao was never seen by a physician during his

He was seen by a physician's assistant, not a

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assistant who evaluated him on May 4th , 2005, was status post

motor vehicle accident with potential closed head trauma.

Now, Mr. Simao's clinical assessment by the physical

And the physician's assistant, Mr. Hill, referred

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1	Mr. Simao for a head CT scan on May 4th, 2005. Correct?
2	A Correct.
3	Q Mr. Hill, in his written referral to radiology for a
4	CT scan of Mr. Simao's head documented that he was having
5	recurrent occipital pain. Correct?
6	A Correct
7	Q Mr. Simao was reevaluated at the urgent care center
8	of Southwest Medical on May 12th of 2005. Correct?
9	A Correct.
10	Q Mr. Simao at that time was referred for an MRI for
11	his head. Correct?
12	A Correct.
13	Q One of the reasons for the referral of Mr. Simao for
14	an MRI of his head on May 12 was to look for a possible
15	intracranial lesion. Correct?
16	A Correct.
17	Q Intracranial lesions can result in significant
18	neurological problems or even death. Correct?
19	A Correct.
20	Q And the plan for strike that. When Mr. Simao
21	returned to Southwest Medical on May 26th, '05, he was told
22	that the results of the MRI of his head and brain were
23	normal. Correct?
24	A Correct.
25	Q And the plan for Mr. Simao on May 26th, 2005, was to

1	continue his current medications as needed and to schedule a
2	routine follow-up as needed in the next six months. Correct?
3	A For his migraine headaches, correct.
4	Q Mr. Simao did not wait six months before being
5	reevaluated at Southwest Medical. Correct?
6	A Correct.
7	Q It was a little over four months when he was next
8	seen at Southwest Medical on October 6th, 2005. Correct?
9	A Correct.
10	Q And the documented reasons for his visit at that
11	time was to check up on his neck, shoulder pain, and
12	headaches. Correct?
13	A Correct.
14	Q Mr. Simao was referred for a repeat cervical spine
15	x-ray in October, 2005, by Mr. Hill. Correct?
16	A Correct.
١7	Q Another set of x-rays of the cervical spine were
81	performed in order to evaluate potential clinical problems of
19	Mr. Simao's cervical spine. Correct?
20	A Correct.
21	Q Mr. Simao was seen at southwest Medical On December
22	21st, '05, for neck and left shoulder pain. Correct?
23	A Correct.
24	Q And this is the first time he was actually seen by a
25	physician at Southwest Medical. Correct?

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1	A I don't know.
2	Q As documented in the records, that's correct.
3	A As documented in the reports, correct.
4	Q His evaluating physician at that time documented
5	that Mr. Simao had been complaining of neck and shoulder pain
6	off and on for the past several months. Correct?
7.	A Correct.
8	Q Okay. The clinical assessment of Mr. Simao's
9	physician on December 21st, '05, was on-going trapezial
10	discomfort which he believed to be a muscle strain. Correct?
11	A Correct.
12	Q And you are aware that Dr. Rosler, Dr. McNulty, and
13	Dr. Grover testified in this court that patients with cervical
14	disk injuries are almost always initially diagnosed as having
15	a sprain or strain. Correct?
16	A Correct.
17	Q Okay. Do you agree with Drs. Rosler, McNulty, and
18	Grover that patients with cervical disk injuries are almost
19	always initially diagnosed as having a sprain or strain as the
20	initial working diagnosis? Yes or no.
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. Mr. Simao was recommended for physical
23	therapy on December 21st, 2005. Correct?
24	A Yes.
25	Q When the physician's assistant, Mr. Hill,

1	reevaluated Mr. Simao on March 9th, 2006, he documented no
2	improvement through a series of treatments with both
3	chiropractic and physical therapy. Correct?
4	A Correct.
5	
6	Q Mr. Hill documented that Mr. Simao's complaint of
	discomfort radiating to his left shoulder, with numbness, with
7	range of motion of his neck and his shoulder. Correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q On March 9th, 2006, Mr. Hill diagnosed Mr. Simao
10	with episodic tension headaches. Correct?
11	A Correct.
12	Q He also diagnosed him with migraine headaches at the
13	time as well. Correct?
14	A Correct.
15	Q And Mr. Hill also diagnosed him with cervalgia.
16	Cervalgia how do I say that?
17	A You said it right.
18	Q Cervalgia with left upper extremity radiculopathy on
19	March 9th, 2006. Correct?
20	A Correct.
21	Q Mr. Hill ordered on MRI of Mr. Simao's cervical
22	spine due to the chronicity of his neck pain with left upper
23	extremity radiculopathy with no improvement with conservative
24	treatment. Correct?
25	A Correct.

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1	Q Mr. Hill referred Mr. Simao for an orthopedic
2	evaluation on March 30th, 2006, because of a clinical
3	assessment of bulging disc at C-4 -5 and cervalgia with left
4	upper extremity radiculopathy. Correct?
5	A Correct.
6	Q Dr. McNulty performed his initial orthopedic spine
7	evaluation on Mr. Simao a little more than one year after his
8	motor vehicle accident. Correct?
9	A Correct.
10	Q This was the first time Mr. Simao was seen by a
11	spine specialist. Correct?
12	A Correct.
13	Q Dr. McNulty documented Mr. Simao having a one-year
14	history of posterior cervical thoracic spine thoracic pain
15	with occipital radiation and trapezial radiation and bilateral
16	para scapular radiation with left upper extremity paresthesia
17	on April 18th, 2006. Correct?
18	A Correct.
19	Q Now you would agree that people's pain can be made
20	worse as a result of surgery. Correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. And people's pain can stay the same as a
23	result of surgery. Correct?
24	A Yes.
25	Q There's no guarantees with surgery. Correct?

1	A Well, when we
2	Q No guarantees with spine surgery, is there, Doctor?
3	A No, there's not, if you put it that way.
4	Q All right. You would agree that degenerative
5	changes in the spine is another way of saying age-related
6	changes. Correct?
7	A Correct.
8	Q Okay. Age-related changes can and normally do occur
9	in the spine as we get older. Correct?
10	A Correct.
11	Q And it's fair to say that if you were to take a
12	hundred nonsymptomatic people who are 40 years old that you
13	randomly selected and do MRIs on their spine, pretty much all
14	of these people are going to have age-related changes in their
15	spine seen on MRI. Correct?
16	A They may, correct.
17	Q You would agree that asymptomatic degenerative disc
18	disease can become symptomatic as a result of a traumatic
19	event. Correct?
20	A No.
21	Q Would you turn please to Shultz, Volume II
22	deposition.
23	MR. EGLET: Slide 25 please, Brendan.
24	BY MR. EGLET:

And it's Volume II, page 1 -- 19, lines 3 through

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1	7. You testified in your deposition in this case, nine months
2	ago:
3	"Q You agree with the statement that usually
4	patients with pre-existing degenerative disease can
5	aggravate that from a whiplash type injury or a car
б	accident injury."
7	You said that's possible. Correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q Okay. So asymptomatic degenerative disc disease can
10	become symptomatic when a person is subjected to a traumatic
11	event. Correct?
12	A No.
13	Q Okay. Would you go to your Shultz transcript?
14	A Uh-huh. What page?
15	Q Volume I of Shultz this time, not volume II?
16	A Okay.
17	Q And take a look at page 67, starting on lines 23.
18	MR. EGLET: Put up slide 27 please, Brendan.
19	BY MR. EGLET:
20	Q At the time of your deposition in this case you were
21	asked, quote:
22	Q Can asymptomatic degenerative disc disease
23	become symptomatic when a person is subjected to a
24	traumatic event?
25	Your answer was:

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1	"Right, in a hypothetical it could. But,
2	again, the difficult is divining where the pain is
3	actually coming from, whether it's truly a disc.
4	That's when we're having troubles with it we don't
5	always know if for that disc even though it's
6	degenerative that disc actually becomes the pain
7	component when trauma is applied to it."
8	So you stated that hypothetically it could occur.
9	Correct?
10	A Correct.
11	Q All right.
12	MR. ROGERS: Hold up I don't just a moment. I
13	don't have a page 67.
14	THE WITNESS: Volume I, not II.
15	[Counsel Confer]
16	BY MR. EGLET:
17	Q And when symptomatic strike that. And when
18	asymptomatic degenerative discs become symptomatic as a result
19	of trauma or traumatic event, one of the symptoms can be axial
20	pain. Correct?
21	A Correct.
22	Q Okay. You are a member of ISIS, the International
23	Spine Intervention Society. Correct?
24	A Correct.
25	O And you were familiar with ISIS's quidelines and

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1	criteria for pain management doctors. Correct?
2	A I am familiar, correct.
3	Q It's right here right?
4	A I am familiar with that, correct.
5	Q Okay. Me too. Now ISIS publishes this text for
6	pain management physicians specialists, titled Practice
7	Guidelines: Spinal Diagnostic And Treatment Procedures.
8	Right?
9	A Correct.
10	Q Okay. In your practice you perform epidural blocks,
11	selected nerve root blocks, and facet blocks. Correct?
12	A Correct.
13	Q And ISIS set forths [sic] guidelines for pain
14	management physicians when performing and interpreting
15	epidural blocks, selected nerve root blocks, facet blocks and
16	discography. Correct?
17	A Correct.
18	Q Okay. And you abide by the guidelines and
19	recommendations of ISIS in your practice. Correct?
20	A No.
21	Q All right. If you turn please to Shultz Volume I of
22	your deposition, page 47, lines 7 through 14.
23	MR. EGLET: Bring up that slide please, Brendan,
24	BY MR. EGLET:
25	Q This is where your testimony was in Shultz I.

1	" Q	Do	you	abide	bу	the	recommendations	₃ of
2	ISIS in	your	prac	tice?				
3	۳A	Fo:	r the	most	pai	rt, y	yes. They are	very

"A For the most part, yes. They are very simple standards of care or I'm very -- simple recommendations so it's kind of hard to stray from those because they're so well written if you will, that they do give some good information.

"Q But are they 100 percent correct?

"A No. In other words I follow fully 100 percent ISIS because there are some components of that that you may not agree with. It could be the volume of medication, it could be the type of medication."

Did I read that correctly.

A Yes.

Q All right. Now your answer would be the same with respect to the recommendations of the North American Spine Society. Correct? You follow their guidelines as well. Correct?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Not only do you do certain procedures to try to reduce pain but you do certain procedures to diagnose the etiology of that pain. Correct?

A Correct.

Q Okay. And part of what you do would be provocative

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Q Okay. And that's part of your task as a pain

management specialist. Correct?

A Yes.

Correct?

Correct.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

Q And the purpose of discography is to try to either rule in or rule out discogenic origin of pain. Correct?

And you do discography in all levels of the spine.

And you do those on a regular and frequent basis.

You do discography in the cervical spine.

A Correct.

Q Okay.

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discography.

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Correct?

Correct?

MR. EGLET: And go to slide 44.

19 BY MR. EGLET:

Q You testified in the <u>Varvello</u> [phonetic] case -- and we brought this up last Thursday -- you were asked:

"And you were familiar with the gold standard for diagnosing internal disruption, would you agree with me that according to the North American Spine Society is discography?"

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1	And your answer at that time was, "Correct."
2	Correct, Doctor?
3	A Correct.
4	Q Now when discography is done correctly, the person
5	that is reporting the pain doesn't know what level is being
6	pressurized when he's asked do you feel concordant pain.
7	Correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q Okay. There was a discography performed in this
10	case in August of 2008 by Dr. Rosler. Correct?
11	A Correct.
12	Q And Dr. Rosler wouldn't tell the patient at what
13	levels he's injecting. Correct?
14	A Correct.
15	Q You don't tell the patient what level you're
16	injecting. Correct?
17	A Correct.
18	Q You've never done that, right?
19	A No.
20	Q Okay. And you had no reason to believe that Dr.
21	Rosler would tell Mr. Simao what levels he's injecting.
22	Correct?
23	A Correct.
24	Q And the result, according to Dr. Rosler was positive
25	at C-3 -4 and C-4 -5 from the diskography. Correct?

3	properly performed. Correct?
4	A There was no indication at the time, correct.
5	Q There was no false positive documented by Dr.
6	Rosler. Correct?
7	A Documented by Dr. Rosler, correct.
8	Q Discography at specific levels with concord ant pain
9	is consistent with those levels being pain generators.
10	Correct?
11	A Can you say the question again? I'm not sure
12	Q Discography with specific levels, with concordant
13	pain is consistent with those levels being pain generators.
14	Correct?
15	A That's a harder one to answer.
16	Q Go to
17	A A
18	Q No. It's a yes or no answer.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Rogers will have an opportunity to follow
20	up.
21	BY MR. EGLET:
22	Q Go to Volume I of Shultz, please.

And there was no indication the discography wasn't

Correct.

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23

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Uh-huh.

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lines 24 and 25 and then go on to page 60, lines 1 through 16

Okay. Go to page 59, please. And if you could read

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s, correct?
. That's
s positive
e of the
that disc

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1	and read those to yourself.
2	A Okay.
3	Q Have you read that?
4	A Yes.
5	Q So you would agree that discography findings or
6	discography at specific levels with concordant pain is
7	consistent with those levels? Being pain generators, correct?
8	A That's just a difficult
9	Q Is it yes?
10	A It's not just yes or no, that's the thing. That's
11	the difficult with disco grams.
12	Q If a pain generator if a discography is positive
13	for concordant pain at a specific level, that is one of the
14	indicators, along with other diagnostic tests that that disc
15	may be a pain generator. Correct?
16	A It may be one of the indicators.
17	Q All right. Very good. Now the discography findings
18	and procedures by Dr. Rosler was performed within the
19	guidelines and protocols set forth by ISIS practice guidelines
20	and the North American Spine Society in this case. Correct?
21	A Well, the guidelines recommend one to three
22	Q Yes or no. It's a yes or no question, Doctor.
23	Would you like me to read it back?
24	A No.
25	Q Okay. Can you answer it yes or no?

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1	A Yes. I was say no.
2	Q Okay. Could you go to the Simao deposition in front
3	of you please?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And on page 45 read lines 12 through 14 please?
6	A What was that page again?
7	Q Forty five. Isn't it true you were asked the
8	following question and gave the following answer in this case
9	in your deposition:
10	"Q Do you have any reasonable lead that the
11	procedure was not properly performed?"
12	And your answer was no. Correct?
13	A Correct.
14	Q Now go to page 50 of the same deposition and look at
15	lines 8 through 12. Isn't it true that you were asked the
16	following question:
17	" Dr. Rosler testified in his deposition
18	that the procedure he used followed the guidelines
19	from ISIS. Do you agree with that or disagree?
20	"A I have no reason to disagree that he
21	didn't follow a guideline but like any guideline
22	it's a guide. I mean, it's not the standard care;
23	it's not the way everyone does it. Everyone has a
24	little different component of performing a
25	discogram."

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1	So that was your testimony in your deposition in
2	this case. 'Is that correct, doctor.
3	A Correct.
4	Q Okay. So the discography findings and the
5	procedures performed by Dr. Rosler were performed within the
6	guidelines and protocols as set forth by ISIS and the spine
7	society in this case. Correct?
8	A You know
9	Q It's a yes or no answer?
10	A I would say no.
11	Q Okay. Now you have no reason to believe that
12	Dr. Rosler did anything other than follow the guidelines from
13	ISIS during that procedure. Correct?
14	A Correct.
15	Q Okay. You have performed discograms on patients
16	involved in litigation, haven't you?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Okay. Your colleague and co-expert in this case,
19	Dr. Wang, he's a spine surgeon. Correct?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And he performed anterior and posterior fusions.
22	Correct?
23	A Yes.
24	Q And when he does that he removed the actual disc.
25	Correct?

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1	A Yes.
2	Q And so his goal in performing those surgeries is to
3	try to reduce a person's pain level. Correct?
4	A That's one of his goals, yes.
5	Q And before he does those surgeries he wants to
6	identify what disc or discs are causing the person's pain.
7	Correct?
8	A Yes.
9	Q Okay. He wants to make sure he performs the surgery
10	at the correct level. Correct?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And one of the tools he uses to do that is
13	discography. Correct?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Okay. Now, Doctor, in your practice you see
16	patients who have multiple injuries going on issues of
17	primary and secondary pain. Correct?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Okay. And you have heard of a cause of primary pain
20	and then secondary pain. Correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q Okay. And you have seen, when the main focus of a
23	pain generator is addressed and treated and all of a sudden
24	the secondary pain generator becomes apparent where it hand
25	been thought of symptomatic previously. Correct?

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1	A Correct.
2	Q Okay. And you recall being an expert in a case
3	named <u>Gilbert v Shanker</u> [phonetic]. You remember that? You
4	have the Gilbert deposition up there in front of you.
5	A Yes.
6	Q You were hired by the plaintiff's lawyer in that
7	case, Brooke Hammond [phonetic]. Correct?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And you gave a deposition in that case. Correct?
10	A Yes.
11	Q Are you aware in a shortly after your deposition
12	that Brooke Hammond and her client hired me to try that case
13	for them?
14	A Yes.
15	Q Okay. All right. Let's look and see what your
16	testimony under oath was in that case regarding the Gate
17	theory of pain and secondary pain complaints having delayed
18	onsets whether you were hired as an expert for the plaintiff.
19	Take a look at your Gilbert deposition and turn to page 21,
20	please.
21	MR. EGLET: Slide 70 please, Brendan.
22	BY MR. EGLET:
23	Q And I'm going to start on line 5, okay, and read
24	through this.
25	A Okay.

1	MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, before publishing leaning
	to the jury there needs to be a proper use of the deposition.
	I'm not sure what the cross-examination is. The doctor
	MR. EGLET: I'm impeaching him on his prior trial
	testimony, Your Honor.
	THE COURT: Would counsel approach, please.
	[Bench Conference Begins]
	THE COURT: [Indiscernible].
	MR. EGLET: No, there is. I'm impeaching him I'm
	hang on a second. Is the slide still up? I'm impeaching him
	on the testimony he gave last Thursday: "The pain in my
	client's neck couldn't have had a delayed onset. It could not
	have been over shadowed by his head pain." And that's what
	this is. This is a direct contradiction of that.
	THE COURT: Did you ask him a specific question before
	you go to this?
	MR. EGLET: I don't have to. He's already testified to
	this on direct. I'm simply identifying the deposition
	I'm simply showing him where he testified differently than he

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going to use this as an impeachment tool then he has to get

testified in his trial testimony last week. The jury's

him. There's no requirement that I repeat the testimony.

THE COURT: Mr. Rogers?

already heard his testimony. I can go back to it and impeach

MR. ROGERS: I think it's a mistake, and I think if he's

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the testimony out first.

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MR. EGLET: The testimony's already out. Okay. Just before there's a four-day delay -- a three-day delay [indiscernible] my cross-examination by this witness doesn't mean I have to repeat his direct testimony. He testified. I [indiscernible] examined him and finished him on Thursday I could have gone right into this because he just testified without having him reading the testimony. But it's just as if this had occurred right after wards. There's no requirement that I read the testimony. He's wrong. I've been on this a long time. I know I have used depositions.

THE COURT: Is there any objection? [Indiscernible].

[Bench Conference Ends]

BY MR. EGLET:

Q All right, Doctor. So page 21 of Gilbert. there?

Α Yes, sir.

All right. Starting on line 5. Let's read this. These are the questions posed to you by the defense attorney in this case. Okay.

> Did you ever get a determination as to when there was a determination of whether she started complaining of right shoulder pain, right arm pain."

Your answer is:

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1	"It seemed that the right extremity arm and
2	shoulder pain came much later.
3	"Q When you say much later, a few months? A
4	year?
5	"A To me it seemed like months nine months.
6	"Q Okay. Now the right shoulder pain, I
7	listed down what I think you said and I don't recall
8	if you said the right pain in the arm of shoulder
9	area was related to the accident. Is it?"
10	And your answer is:
11	"The right shoulder pain to me, I think in
12	medical probability came from the accident as she
13	struck her chest against the air bag. While she may
14	not have complained of it right away I think with
15	all the medical issues that were going on in this
16	developed once she was aware of it much like her
17	back which she had complained of but it was not as
18	well addressed."
19	MR. EGLET: And the next slide, Brendan.
20	BY MR. EGLET:
21	Q Okay.
22	"Now you just kind of brought it up as
23	something she said she wasn't aware of it. Explain
24	that to me."
25	And you testified:

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"I think some of the issues that she was dealing with initially remember a lot graver than the issue dealing with initially were a lot greater than the issue of her shoulder at that time. other words the knee, the DVT and the shoulder on the left seemed to overshadow her ability to kind of focus on some of her other areas of pain. And I think until those were addressed and treated, that's when she started to kind of focus on the fact that she still had pain in other areas that hasn't been addressed."

MR. EGLET: Let's go to the next slide, Brendan, in this testimony.

BY MR. EGLET:

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"Q Is there some kind of theory or some kind of -- strike that. I think I know what you're describing. Is that something described as primary versus secondary pain?" And your answer is:

"I've heard that described too: I don't know if that's how I would describe it. But a lot of times in the patient population that I see the main focus of the pain generator, once that's taken care of all of a sudden you kind of see the forth forest for the trees, you know, and so things kind of open

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1	up and you start seeing the other areas that haven't
2	been noticed before.
3	"Q And that's what you believe happened with
4	Ms. Gilbert."
5	And your answer is:
6	"Dr Surfastini [phonetic]'s a doctor,
7	right?
8	"A Yes.
9	"Q Dr. Surfastini, no. His concern about her
10	left shoulder was that she never complained of it.
11	But if you look at the records, she was complaining
12	of extremity and arm pain and the shoulder is
13	obviously connected to the arm so I think when you
14	look at it back, look at it, they started looking at
15	her elbow, her humerus, her other areas, until they
16	found that the shoulder was the source of the pain.
17	So yes, there's like a primary and a secondary
18	pain."
19	MR. EGLET: Let's go to the next slide, Brendan.
20	BY MR. EGLET:
21	"Q Is it typical for physicians to focus on
22	primary complaints instead of, you know, list out
23	ever thousand and one thing that you can possibly
24	think of that is hurting you at this moment?"
25	Your answer is: "All the time "

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1 .	MR. EGLET: Next slide, Brendan.
2	BY MR. EGLET:
3	"Q Can you say to a reasonable degree of
4	medical probability that the surgical procedure done
5	on the left shoulder was the result of the motor
6	vehicle accident?"
7	And your answer was yes. Correct?
8	A Correct.
9	Q The surgery on the left shoulder that wasn't
10	complained of for nine months after the accident. Correct?
11	A I don't know the specifics other than
12	Q Well, let's look some more.
13	MR. EGLET: Next slide, Brendan.
14	BY MR. EGLET:
15	"Q Okay. Now let's move onto the right
16	shoulder. I think you described she did have some
17	right shoulder pain and that she didn't recognize
18	the pain right away because she was dealing with
19	some other issues. Correct?
20	"A Correct."
21	MR. EGLET: Next slide.
22	BY MR. EGLET:
23	Q Okay. That's the end of that. So Doctor, in
24	Gilbert, where you were an expert for the plaintiff, and where
25	there was a delay of nine months of complaints of shoulder

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1	pain from the day of the motor vehicle accident, you causally
2	related that shoulder injury, including the surgery, to the
3	motor vehicle accident, didn't you?
4	A In this
5	Q Yes or no?
6	A I was
7	Q Didn't you?
8	A I'm going to answer.
9	Q It's a yes or no response.
10	A Well, in this very significant accident, yes.
11	Q Yes. Yes, you did. Okay.
12	MR. EGLET: And move for strike everything but yes, Your
13	Honor.
14	THE COURT: The jury will disregard the witness's
15	statement, anything other than yes.
16	BY MR. EGLET:
17	Q You also related Ms. Gilbert's back to the motor
18	vehicle accident which she initially complained of but it was
19	not well addressed for months initially. Correct?
20	A Correct.
21	Q Okay. And you testified that her other injuries
22	over shadowed her ability to focus on her other areas of
23	pain. Correct?
24	A Correct.
25	Q All right, Doctor. Mr. Simao complained of

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1	occipital pain when he was evaluated at Southwest Medical on
2	April 15 and May 4th, 2005. Correct?
3	A Correct.
4	Q And on May 4th, 2005, it was documented that
5	Mr. Simao had tenderness to palpation over his occiput .
6	Correct?
7	A Correct.
8	Q Occipital pain can be caused by radiation from a
9	cervical spine pain generator. Correct?
10	A C-2 -3, correct.
11	Q Your testimony is only C-2 -3. Is that correct?
12	That's what you testified to last week. I want to confirm
13	that. Your testimony is that for it to be a pain generator
14	from the cervical spine it can only be from the C-2 -3 level.
15	Correct?
16	A Typically it's from the C-2 -3
17	Q Now wait a minute. Is it typically or is it only
18	from that level? Because you said only a minute ago. Which
19	is it, Doctor, typically or only?
20	A The C-2 -3 innervates the back of the head and up
21	Q I understand that.
22	A but there's always variations in
23	Q Oh, there's always variations. Let's talk about
24	A So when you say only it's hard for me to say
25	Q I didn't say only. You said only, Doctor. That

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1	wasn't my word. You're the one who says it only emanates from
2	the C-2. So are you saying now, well, no, there's other times
3	it may be other levels? Is that what you're saying?
4	A It's typically, most consistently with C-2 -3.
5	Q Okay. All right. Now you're aware that Dr. Rosler,
6	Dr. McNulty, and Dr. Grover testified in front of this jury
7	that occipital pain can be caused by radiation from a pain
8	generating site in the cervical spine below the C-2 -3 level.
9	Correct?
10	A Correct.
11	Q Okay. And you don't agree with their testimony.
12	A It's not typical.
13	Q Okay. Now, Dr. McNulty and Dr. Grover and
14	Dr. Rosler also testified in front of this jury that occipital
15	pain can also be caused by occipital neuralgia. Were you
16	aware of this testimony?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Okay. You agree with them that occipital pain can
19	be caused by occipital neuralgia?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Okay. Let's review your testimony regarding this
22	issue of occipital pain from last Thursday.
23	A Okay.
24	Q And see what you said.
25	MR. EGLET: Slide 77 please, Brendan.

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1	BY MR. EGLET:
2	Q Okay. So you testified last Thursday at trial in
3	response to Mr. Rogers' questions:
4	"Q An issue that's been brought up today is
5	and through this trial is occipital point pain or
6	occipital headaches is occipital pain the same as
7	neck pain?
8	"A No. It's different.
9	"Q Okay. If you would describe the
10	difference.
1 1	"A When you talk about occipital pain it's
12	basically the back of the head.
13	"Q Can you stand up and show the jurors."
14	And you stood up. Remember that? And you showed
15	them the back of your head. And he said:
16	"And show them the back of my head. The back
17	of the head as opposed to the neck which is more of
18	the component below the head. There's a distinct
19	difference between the two."
20	MR. EGLET: Let's go to slide 78 please, Brendan.
21	BY MR. EGLET:
22	Q Continuing on in your testimony from last week.
23	"Q All right. The focus of the plaintiff's
24	injury claim is that the car accident caused disc
25	disruption as C-3/4 and C-4/5 Would a traumatic

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