

1 Pages 1-80, Exhibit: 1

2 IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

3 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

4 Case No. 497453

5
6 JANET WOYMA, etc.

7 Plaintiff

8 vs.

9 THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION

10 Defendant

11 -----
12 DEPOSITION OF RICHARD PAUL CAMBRIA, M.D.

13 Wednesday, October 29, 2003

14 Massachusetts General Hospital

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18
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Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p>1 APPEARANCES:</p> <p>2</p> <p>3 Lowe Eklund Wakefield & Mulvihill, LPA</p> <p>4 Claudia R. Eklund, Esq.</p> <p>5 610 Skylight Office Tower</p> <p>6 1660 West Second Street</p> <p>7 Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1454</p> <p>8 216.781.2600</p> <p>9 for Plaintiffs</p> <p>10</p> <p>11 Roetzel & Andress</p> <p>12 John V. Jackson, Esq.</p> <p>13 1375 East Ninth Street</p> <p>14 One Cleveland Center, Tenth Floor</p> <p>15 Cleveland, Ohio 44114</p> <p>16 216.623.0150 Fax: 216.623.0134</p> <p>17 for Defendant</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1 surgeries at Massachusetts General?</p> <p>2 A. It depends on what you mean by</p> <p>3 "endovascular surgeries."</p> <p>4 Q. All right. Endovascular surgery for</p> <p>5 abdominal dissections.</p> <p>6 A. Well, abdominal dissections are extremely</p> <p>7 rare, so that no one "does" routinely endovascular</p> <p>8 surgery. But if it suffices as a surrogate, we have</p> <p>9 the longest and largest experience with endovascular</p> <p>10 repair of aortic aneurysms in New England, and the</p> <p>11 first endovascular repair of an aortic aneurysm was</p> <p>12 done at this hospital in 1994.</p> <p>13 Q. Was it done by you?</p> <p>14 A. No, it was not.</p> <p>15 Q. And you say you have the largest center</p> <p>16 here for endovascular repair of aortic aneurysms?</p> <p>17 A. Aneurysms in New England.</p> <p>18 Q. When you say aneurysms, does that also</p> <p>19 include dissections?</p> <p>20 A. It does not.</p> <p>21 Q. There is a difference between the two;</p> <p>22 correct?</p> <p>23 A. Yes, there is.</p> <p>24 Q. What about in terms of endovascular repair</p>
<p>3</p> <p>1 October 29, 2003 5:33 p.m.</p> <p>2 PROCEEDINGS</p> <p>3 RICHARD PAUL CAMBRIA, M.D., Sworn</p> <p>4 EXAMINATION</p> <p>5 BY MS. EKLUND:</p> <p>6 Q. Doctor, would you state your full name for</p> <p>7 the record, please.</p> <p>8 A. Richard Paul Cambria.</p> <p>9 Q. And you are with Massachusetts General</p> <p>10 Hospital?</p> <p>11 A. Yes, ma'am.</p> <p>12 Q. Do you have a private practice in addition,</p> <p>13 or is it just hospital-based?</p> <p>14 A. My practice is entirely hospital-based at</p> <p>15 this hospital.</p> <p>16 Q. And you are presently chief of vascular</p> <p>17 surgery at Massachusetts General?</p> <p>18 A. Chief of vascular and endovascular surgery</p> <p>19 at Mass. General.</p> <p>20 Q. When did you take on the title of</p> <p>21 endovascular chief?</p> <p>22 A. The division name was changed approximately</p> <p>23 a year ago.</p> <p>24 Q. When did they start doing endovascular</p>	<p>5</p> <p>1 of dissections for the abdominal aorta?</p> <p>2 A. Endovascular repair of dissections are done</p> <p>3 when indicated. We do both open and endovascular</p> <p>4 repairs of aortic dissections.</p> <p>5 Q. And how long have you been doing</p> <p>6 endovascular repairs of aortic abdominal</p> <p>7 dissections?</p> <p>8 A. Dissections? Well, we had about 15 cases</p> <p>9 during the 1990s, so over a decade.</p> <p>10 Q. How many do you presently do on an annual</p> <p>11 basis of endovascular repair of aortic abdominal</p> <p>12 dissections?</p> <p>13 A. Well, on an annual basis, I probably do</p> <p>14 five to ten procedures for aortic dissection. Some</p> <p>15 are endovascular, some are open conventional</p> <p>16 surgery.</p> <p>17 Q. The gist of what I'm hearing from you is</p> <p>18 that the dissection of the descending aorta is far</p> <p>19 less common than dissection of the ascending aorta.</p> <p>20 A. In the spectrum of aortic dissections,</p> <p>21 about 60 percent are ascending, 4 percent</p> <p>22 descending.</p> <p>23 Q. And the ascending aortic dissection is more</p> <p>24 of a surgical management, versus medical management,</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p>6</p> <p>1 of a descending aortic dissection?</p> <p>2 A. That's correct.</p> <p>3 Q. And likewise, an ascending aortic</p> <p>4 dissection is more of an emergency procedure than a</p> <p>5 descending abdominal dissection, aortic?</p> <p>6 A. That's a fair statement.</p> <p>7 Q. Can you tell me how you divide up your</p> <p>8 professional time in terms of your responsibilities</p> <p>9 as chief of vascular surgery versus patient care</p> <p>10 and/or teaching?</p> <p>11 A. I spend about 90 percent of my time in the</p> <p>12 direct care of patients, and my teaching is in the</p> <p>13 context of my practice. My teaching is almost 100</p> <p>14 percent done on hospital wards, in the operating</p> <p>15 room, in the endovascular suite. I don't sit in</p> <p>16 classrooms and lecture. My teaching outside the</p> <p>17 hospital is in the context of postgraduate courses,</p> <p>18 visiting professorships, and so forth. But I spend</p> <p>19 80 to 90 percent of my time in the clinical care of</p> <p>20 patients.</p> <p>21 Q. How much of your time do you spend in the</p> <p>22 role of an expert witness?</p> <p>23 A. .05 percent.</p> <p>24 Q. How long have you been providing expert</p>	<p>8</p> <p>1 intervene?</p> <p>2 A. Failure to diagnosis.</p> <p>3 Q. Have you testified in other cases involving</p> <p>4 dissection of the descending aorta?</p> <p>5 A. What do you mean by "testify"? Given</p> <p>6 deposition, reviewed a case, or testified in court?</p> <p>7 Q. I'll break it down. Have you reviewed</p> <p>8 cases relative to a dissection of the descending</p> <p>9 aorta?</p> <p>10 A. I am certain that I have, although I can't</p> <p>11 recall a specific case at the moment.</p> <p>12 Q. Have you testified in a case involving a</p> <p>13 descending aortic dissection?</p> <p>14 A. Testified in court?</p> <p>15 Q. No, deposition, like we're sitting here</p> <p>16 now.</p> <p>17 A. I can't recall one that I have.</p> <p>18 Q. How about trial?</p> <p>19 A. No, no. I've only been in court twice.</p> <p>20 Q. Where was the case that you just finished,</p> <p>21 on the ascending aorta, venued?</p> <p>22 A. New Haven, Connecticut.</p> <p>23 Q. Have you ever testified in a court in</p> <p>24 Cleveland, Ohio?</p>
<p>7</p> <p>1 services in medical-malpractice cases?</p> <p>2 A. I don't know the answer to that. I don't</p> <p>3 know when I did the first one. But it's been over</p> <p>4 ten years, if that helps.</p> <p>5 Q. And can you tell me on an average how many</p> <p>6 cases per year you review?</p> <p>7 A. I probably look at approximately ten cases</p> <p>8 a year.</p> <p>9 Q. Has that number been fairly constant since</p> <p>10 you started doing expert work?</p> <p>11 A. No. I think it's been about ten cases per</p> <p>12 year over the past five years.</p> <p>13 Q. Can you tell me how the cases divide in</p> <p>14 terms of whether you're reviewing on behalf of a</p> <p>15 physician or a hospital versus on behalf of a</p> <p>16 patient?</p> <p>17 A. About 90 percent are on behalf of</p> <p>18 defendants.</p> <p>19 Q. When was the last time you reviewed a case</p> <p>20 at the request of a plaintiff, or patient?</p> <p>21 A. A case just finished up; within the past</p> <p>22 six months the case was settled. The case involved</p> <p>23 an acute ascending dissection of the aorta.</p> <p>24 Q. Was the question a failure to timely</p>	<p>9</p> <p>1 A. No, I have not.</p> <p>2 Q. Generally, what types of medical care have</p> <p>3 you been involved in in terms of your expert review?</p> <p>4 A. Most, a preponderance --</p> <p>5 Three areas: general vascular</p> <p>6 surgery -- and that includes anything in the</p> <p>7 spectrum of vascular surgery -- aortic aneurysms,</p> <p>8 circulatory problems in the leg. But I tend also to</p> <p>9 see a lots of complex aortic things because of what</p> <p>10 I've written and what I am known for, and they</p> <p>11 include aortic dissection and thoracal-abdominal</p> <p>12 aortic aneurysms.</p> <p>13 Q. In your present practice is there a</p> <p>14 particular area of vascular surgery where you spend</p> <p>15 most of your time?</p> <p>16 A. What I'm known for regionally and</p> <p>17 nationally is complex extensive aneurysm disease.</p> <p>18 So on a proportion and percentage basis, I do more</p> <p>19 of that, certainly, than the average vascular</p> <p>20 surgeon. That and endovascular surgery are the</p> <p>21 things that I do mostly.</p> <p>22 Q. What has been your success rate with</p> <p>23 endovascular repair of descending aortic</p> <p>24 dissections?</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">10</p> <p>1 A. I don't have a sufficient number of those 2 to put a numerator/denominator on it. I would 3 say -- we've written on this. The overall success 4 rate of an intervention for a complicated dissection 5 tends to run in the 70 percent range. 6 Q. That means a successful intervention, the 7 patient survives? 8 A. The patient survives. 9 Q. Do you treat Marfan's patients in your 10 practice? 11 A. Yes, I do. 12 Q. I'm assuming Marfan's is a relatively rare 13 disease? 14 A. It's relatively rare. It's much more 15 uncommon than degenerative aneurysm in an elderly 16 patient, yes. 17 Q. Can you tell me how many Marfan's patients 18 you've treated, let's say, in this year, 2003? 19 We're in the end of October. 20 A. I can't remember one this year. Let me 21 think about that for a minute. 22 I don't know that I've done a Marfan's 23 patient this year. I can't recall offhand. I have 24 certainly operated on patients with Marfan's</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <p>1 Q. Of this year? 2 A. Yes. 3 Q. Who asked you to come out there? 4 A. Dr. Ken Ouriel, the chairman of vascular 5 surgery out there. 6 Q. What was the subject of your lecture there? 7 A. The subject of my lecture was spinal-cord 8 ischemia in the course of thoracal-abdominal 9 aneurysm repair. 10 Q. Had you lectured at the Cleveland Clinic on 11 prior occasion? 12 A. I don't believe I had. 13 Q. Had you ever been to the Cleveland Clinic 14 before? 15 A. Yes, I had. 16 Q. For what reason? 17 A. I've been there as a visiting professor. 18 Q. What time frame? I don't mean to 19 interrupt, but before you get too far ahead of me. 20 A. I was there as a visiting professor and 21 professional lecturer two years ago. I was there -- 22 Q. I'm sorry, for how long a time frame were 23 you there? 24 A. That was for a lecture, a day. I was there</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">11</p> <p>1 syndrome, but I can't remember a specific one that I 2 did this year, because I don't think I did. 3 Q. When is the last time you remember doing 4 surgery on a Marfan's patient? 5 A. A couple years ago. 6 Q. And can you recall what it was you did? 7 A. Yeah. It was a thoracal-abdominal aneurysm 8 resection. 9 Q. And how was it managed surgically? 10 A. By replacement of the aorta with a 11 thoracal-abdominal aortic graft. 12 Q. You replaced the entire aorta? 13 A. The thoracal-abdominal aorta. I have 14 never, and one does not ever, replace the entire 15 aorta at one sitting. 16 Q. Have you ever been involved in any 17 professional relationship with the Cleveland Clinic? 18 A. In terms of medical care? What do you mean 19 by a "professional relationship"? 20 Q. In terms of either your medical specialty, 21 serving on a panel, or consulting. 22 A. I was at the Cleveland Clinic lecturing at 23 a course that they gave, Summit on Aortic Surgery, 24 first week in September.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">13</p> <p>1 yesterday for an investigators' meeting for a 2 national trial on which I am on the steering 3 committee. 4 Q. Why was the meeting held at the Cleveland 5 Clinic? 6 A. Because the investigator who did the Phase 7 1 study on this particular device is based at the 8 Cleveland Clinic and all of the experience in the 9 country with this particular device for this 10 particular thing has been done at the Cleveland 11 Clinic. 12 Q. Who is the investigator at the Cleveland 13 Clinic? 14 A. Roy Greenberg, M.D. 15 Q. And he's a vascular surgeon? 16 A. He is. 17 Q. And what is the device that you're speaking 18 of? 19 A. It is a thoracic-aortic stent graft. 20 Q. And how long have you been working with Dr. 21 Greenberg relative to this device? 22 A. I was asked to join the national steering 23 committee for this study within the past two months. 24 Q. And who's sponsoring the study?</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p>14</p> <p>1 A. Cook, Incorporated.</p> <p>2 Q. I assume that's a pharmaceutical or --</p> <p>3 A. It's a medical-device company.</p> <p>4 Q. How long is the study expected to last?</p> <p>5 A. Well, it hasn't started yet. And how long</p> <p>6 it lasts is dependent on how quickly the enrollment</p> <p>7 of study subjects goes. And then after the</p> <p>8 enrollment there is a follow-up period. So the</p> <p>9 period of follow-up will be years. The period of</p> <p>10 enrollment will probably be approximately one to two</p> <p>11 years, once it actually starts.</p> <p>12 Q. How many patients do you hope to have in</p> <p>13 the study?</p> <p>14 A. There are 100 test patients and 50 control</p> <p>15 patients.</p> <p>16 Q. How many patients do you have here at</p> <p>17 Massachusetts General that are part of that study,</p> <p>18 if any?</p> <p>19 A. Well, it hasn't started yet.</p> <p>20 Q. Well, you haven't identified any patients</p> <p>21 yet; is that correct?</p> <p>22 A. Right.</p> <p>23 Q. Okay. How is this thoracic stent device</p> <p>24 different from anything else that's been used?</p>	<p>16</p> <p>1 Q. Were you invited to attend that program</p> <p>2 there, or did you just --</p> <p>3 A. I applied.</p> <p>4 Q. You applied.</p> <p>5 A. I applied.</p> <p>6 Q. And who was your contact person when you</p> <p>7 applied?</p> <p>8 A. Dr. Ken Ouriel.</p> <p>9 Q. Had you had a past relationship with Dr.</p> <p>10 Ken Ouriel?</p> <p>11 A. Well, I've known him professionally for a</p> <p>12 long time.</p> <p>13 Q. What about Dr. Greenberg? Have you known</p> <p>14 him professionally for a long time?</p> <p>15 A. No, not for a long time, because he's much</p> <p>16 younger than me. I have known him professionally</p> <p>17 for -- since he came back to this country from</p> <p>18 Sweden. I guess that's about four or five years.</p> <p>19 Q. How about Dr. Clair? Did you know him</p> <p>20 before you did the postgraduate training?</p> <p>21 A. Did not.</p> <p>22 Q. How closely did you work with Dr. Clair</p> <p>23 during your --</p> <p>24 Is it six weeks?</p>
<p>15</p> <p>1 A. It is a different construct, as opposed to</p> <p>2 the other two thoracic aortic stent grafts, which</p> <p>3 are also both just beginning clinical trials.</p> <p>4 Q. Have you had any other occasions to be at</p> <p>5 the Cleveland Clinic?</p> <p>6 A. Yes.</p> <p>7 Q. And what would that be?</p> <p>8 A. I was there doing some postgraduate</p> <p>9 training in vascular surgery in October of 2001.</p> <p>10 Q. And that would have been in vascular</p> <p>11 surgery?</p> <p>12 A. Yes, ma'am.</p> <p>13 Q. And who did you train with?</p> <p>14 A. Dr. Roy Greenberg, Dr. Dan Clair, Dr. Sean</p> <p>15 Lydon, Dr. Ken Ouriel, Dr. Sunit Srinivasta --</p> <p>16 S-r-i-n-i-v-a-s-t-a. And that's it.</p> <p>17 Q. How long were you there for that</p> <p>18 postgraduate training?</p> <p>19 A. Six weeks.</p> <p>20 Q. Why did you choose the Cleveland Clinic for</p> <p>21 that postgraduate training?</p> <p>22 A. Because I felt, when I looked at the</p> <p>23 various opportunities around, that they had the best</p> <p>24 program.</p>	<p>17</p> <p>1 A. Yes.</p> <p>2 Q. -- six-week postgraduate training period?</p> <p>3 A. I worked with all of those physicians that</p> <p>4 I named closely.</p> <p>5 Q. Have you had contact with Dr. Clair since</p> <p>6 your postgraduate training at the Cleveland Clinic?</p> <p>7 A. I have seen him at meetings, yes. I saw</p> <p>8 him in a meeting two weeks ago.</p> <p>9 Q. He's here at Columbia?</p> <p>10 A. In New York, at Cornell, Columbia.</p> <p>11 Q. You're right. I've forgotten where I am.</p> <p>12 A. This is Boston.</p> <p>13 Q. This is Boston. You are right.</p> <p>14 Is that a regional sort of conference</p> <p>15 that you saw him at two weeks ago?</p> <p>16 A. It was a national meeting.</p> <p>17 Q. Did you speak to him there?</p> <p>18 A. I spoke to him at the hotel desk checking</p> <p>19 in.</p> <p>20 Q. Is he aware of your involvement as an</p> <p>21 expert witness in this case?</p> <p>22 A. I don't know. I don't know.</p> <p>23 Q. Have you ever discussed it with him?</p> <p>24 A. I have not.</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">18</p> <p>1 Q. Have you discussed this case with any of 2 the other doctors at the Cleveland Clinic? 3 A. I have not. 4 Q. Who asked you to become involved as an 5 expert witness in this case? 6 A. Mr. Jackson. 7 Q. And how is it that Mr. Jackson came to 8 contact you? 9 A. I don't know the answer to that. 10 Q. Had you ever worked with Mr. Jackson 11 before? 12 A. No. 13 Q. Had you ever worked with any Cleveland law 14 firms before? 15 A. The answer to that must be yes, because I 16 reviewed a case from the Cleveland Clinic about two 17 or three years ago. But I don't know the law firm. 18 Q. What was the nature of that case? 19 A. It was a case of spinal-cord ischemia and 20 thoracic-abdominal aneurysm repair. 21 Q. And you were reviewing it on behalf of the 22 Cleveland Clinic? 23 A. Yes -- on behalf of the surgeon. 24 Q. Do you recall who the surgeon was?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">20</p> <p>1 MR. JACKSON: Who knows whether there 2 was a case. Who knows what happened with the case. 3 Who knows if he was identified as an expert. If he 4 wasn't identified as an expert, I don't think you're 5 entitled to explore that. 6 MS. EKLUND: I think I am. I'm not 7 asking any of the strategies or thought processes of 8 counsel. I'm not intending to delve into that. 9 Q. I simply want to know: Did you find 10 deviation from the standard of care? 11 MR. JACKSON: Doctor, I would instruct 12 you -- although you're not my client, I don't think 13 that's a proper question for to you answer at this 14 time. If the Court disagrees with that and you have 15 to answer at a later time, we can deal with it then. 16 But under the circumstances, I don't think that's a 17 proper question for you to respond to. 18 Q. For the record, you are not Mr. Jackson's 19 client, are you? 20 MR. JACKSON: He's not. There's no 21 question. I'll stipulate that. So I'm not advising 22 him -- I can't tell him not to answer the question. 23 I think it's an inappropriate question. 24 MS. EKLUND: But you did advise him not</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">19</p> <p>1 A. I think his name was Semba, S-e-m-b-a, or 2 S-e-m-b-r-a -- not someone that I had previously 3 known or I had any professional knowledge since. 4 Q. I take it he was a vascular surgeon at the 5 clinic? 6 A. He was not. 7 MR. JACKSON: Dr. Cambria, did you in 8 that case generate a report? 9 THE WITNESS: I don't remember. 10 MR. JACKSON: And did you testify by 11 deposition or otherwise in that case? 12 THE WITNESS: I don't believe that I 13 ever did. 14 MR. JACKSON: As far as you know, all 15 you did was consult in that? 16 THE WITNESS: Well, I reviewed a record 17 and gave an opinion. 18 MR. JACKSON: Then if you were just 19 consulted on that, didn't generate a report, weren't 20 identified, then I don't think that's a proper area 21 of inquiry. You may have been just, from the sounds 22 of it, a consulting expert. So I think the extent 23 of her inquiry should end right there. 24 MS. EKLUND: Well, I disagree.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">21</p> <p>1 to answer. 2 MR. JACKSON: I did say I don't think he 3 should answer that question. If we have to take 4 that up with the Court, we will. 5 Q. Doctor, will you answer the question? 6 A. I'll answer the question. 7 Q. All right. Please do, then. 8 A. What's the question? 9 Q. The question is, did you find in reviewing 10 that case that there was a deviation from the 11 standard of care by any of the physicians from the 12 Cleveland Clinic? 13 MR. JACKSON: Again, I'll object. 14 A. I found no deviation from standard of care. 15 Q. Can you recall any other occasion where you 16 reviewed medical records on behalf of or at the 17 request of the Cleveland Clinic or any of its 18 physicians? 19 A. I can't. 20 Q. Do you have any familiarity with a law firm 21 known as Jacobs and Maynard, Tuschman, and somebody 22 else -- I can't remember it now? 23 A. And where are they? 24 Q. They were in Cleveland. They're now</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">22</p> <p>1 defunct.</p> <p>2 A. I don't know.</p> <p>3 Q. It would ring a bell? If it does, it does.</p> <p>4 A. Well, it might, but it might not. I might</p> <p>5 remember cases, but believe me, I don't remember the</p> <p>6 law firms that represent the clients.</p> <p>7 Q. To your knowledge, have you ever worked for</p> <p>8 Mr. Jackson's law firm before, Roetzel & Andress?</p> <p>9 A. Not to my knowledge.</p> <p>10 Q. Have you ever been a patient yourself at</p> <p>11 the Cleveland Clinic?</p> <p>12 A. I have not.</p> <p>13 Q. Any family members?</p> <p>14 A. No, ma'am.</p> <p>15 Q. Have I covered all of the, I guess,</p> <p>16 affiliations or time that you've spent at the</p> <p>17 Cleveland Clinic prior to today? It was the</p> <p>18 postgraduate training you had in 2001. Is that the</p> <p>19 end of it, or was there something before that?</p> <p>20 A. Not before that, no.</p> <p>21 Q. And since then, other than being in an</p> <p>22 investigative study with Dr. Greenberg and the</p> <p>23 visiting lecturer there yesterday, is there anything</p> <p>24 more?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">24</p> <p>1 just --</p> <p>2 Ken Ouriel, from the Cleveland Clinic,</p> <p>3 is also on the editorial board of the Journal of</p> <p>4 Vascular Surgery.</p> <p>5 Q. Thank you. How long have you been on the</p> <p>6 editorial board of the Journal of Vascular Surgery?</p> <p>7 A. This is my second third-year term, so</p> <p>8 approximately four years.</p> <p>9 Q. Do you find that to be an authoritative,</p> <p>10 reliable text in your field?</p> <p>11 A. The Journal of Vascular Surgery is the</p> <p>12 single most prestigious, most widely read journal in</p> <p>13 the field of vascular surgery.</p> <p>14 Q. So you do find it reliable and credible?</p> <p>15 A. Well, there are lots of articles published</p> <p>16 in this journal every month. Do I agree with</p> <p>17 everything that is said in every one of them?</p> <p>18 Absolutely not.</p> <p>19 Q. I notice, Doctor, on your CV that you have</p> <p>20 a chapter in preparation on Aortic Dissection</p> <p>21 Perspectives.</p> <p>22 A. Perspectives for the Vascular and</p> <p>23 Endovascular Surgeon, Rutherford Textbook of</p> <p>24 Vascular Surgery.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">23</p> <p>1 A. Investigators' meeting yesterday. I was a</p> <p>2 visiting lecturer there the first week in September,</p> <p>3 was that course.</p> <p>4 Q. Is that the extent of your involvement with</p> <p>5 the Cleveland Clinic?</p> <p>6 A. Yes, ma'am.</p> <p>7 Q. To your knowledge, do you serve on any</p> <p>8 medical boards or medical-journal editorial boards</p> <p>9 with any of the doctors from the Cleveland Clinic?</p> <p>10 A. I don't know. I'm on lots of editorial</p> <p>11 boards. Whether or not someone from the Cleveland</p> <p>12 Clinic is on the same editorial board, I just can't</p> <p>13 recall. But if you wait one second, the --</p> <p>14 Q. Here's your CV. Would that help you?</p> <p>15 A. No, because that's not going to say who the</p> <p>16 other members of the editorial board are. Isn't</p> <p>17 that your question?</p> <p>18 Q. Well, I don't want you to go through</p> <p>19 journals. As we sit here today, nobody comes to</p> <p>20 mind. That would satisfy me.</p> <p>21 A. Well, there's one that I should check,</p> <p>22 because the Journal of Vascular Surgery, which is a</p> <p>23 prominent journal, I am on the editorial board and</p> <p>24 have been for years. And I think that Ouriel was</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">25</p> <p>1 Q. Yes. Is there a draft of that chapter that</p> <p>2 would be available for my review?</p> <p>3 A. No.</p> <p>4 Q. Have you started it?</p> <p>5 A. Oh, it's almost finished, but I don't have</p> <p>6 a draft available for you.</p> <p>7 Q. Are you not allowed to release it prior to</p> <p>8 publication?</p> <p>9 A. Well, I wouldn't, and it's quite frankly</p> <p>10 between me and my coauthor still going back and</p> <p>11 forth.</p> <p>12 Q. Do you know when that's expected to be</p> <p>13 published?</p> <p>14 A. I don't know the publication date for the</p> <p>15 next edition of the Rutherford Textbook of Vascular</p> <p>16 Surgery, since the chapter is now three weeks</p> <p>17 overdue, and I think publication on the next edition</p> <p>18 is due kind of mid- to fall 2004. It will be a very</p> <p>19 comprehensive chapter on aortic dissection, I might</p> <p>20 add.</p> <p>21 Q. I can hardly wait.</p> <p>22 A. You will have to buy both volumes.</p> <p>23 MR. JACKSON: See if you can get her to</p> <p>24 commit to that on the record, Doctor.</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">26</p> <p>1 (Discussion off the record.)</p> <p>2 Q. One name you didn't mention before was Dr.</p> <p>3 Sarac, S-a-r-a-c, at the Cleveland Clinic. Have you</p> <p>4 worked with him?</p> <p>5 A. I have not worked with him.</p> <p>6 Q. You have worked around him?</p> <p>7 A. No. I have not worked with him. He was on</p> <p>8 a leave of absence from the Cleveland Clinic when I</p> <p>9 was physically there in 2001, so I had not worked</p> <p>10 with him.</p> <p>11 Q. Have you met him since?</p> <p>12 A. Yes, I know I have met him, yes.</p> <p>13 Q. And what was the setting in which you met</p> <p>14 him?</p> <p>15 A. Vascular-surgery national-meeting sort of</p> <p>16 thing.</p> <p>17 Q. Do you have a professional relationship</p> <p>18 with Dr. Sarac?</p> <p>19 A. No, no more than I have a professional</p> <p>20 relationship with hundreds of other vascular</p> <p>21 surgeons in academic vascular surgery.</p> <p>22 Q. In terms of your own practice, if you want</p> <p>23 to consult with or discuss patient treatments or</p> <p>24 ideas with colleagues outside of your own</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">28</p> <p>1 Q. What about in terms of trial testimony, how</p> <p>2 do you charge?</p> <p>3 A. You know, it so seldom comes up that I</p> <p>4 don't have a fee schedule or anything like that.</p> <p>5 But if I'm going someplace to appear in court, I</p> <p>6 would charge \$5,000 plus expenses.</p> <p>7 Q. Expenses include travel --</p> <p>8 A. Airfare, hotel, whatever it takes.</p> <p>9 Q. Do you require to fly first class?</p> <p>10 A. I've never made that request of anyone.</p> <p>11 Q. It's a good idea.</p> <p>12 A. Thank you.</p> <p>13 Q. Has Mr. Jackson asked you to take some time</p> <p>14 away in the week of November the 17th to testify in</p> <p>15 Cleveland in this case?</p> <p>16 A. I believe he has made such a request.</p> <p>17 Q. And have you set aside time in your</p> <p>18 schedule to do this?</p> <p>19 A. I believe I have.</p> <p>20 MR. JACKSON: Just so we're clear, it's</p> <p>21 not for that week; it's for Monday, which would be</p> <p>22 the 24th. You and I had that discussion, but that's</p> <p>23 the day he is set to come in. You asked him</p> <p>24 specifically the week of the 17th.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">27</p> <p>1 institution, where do you turn?</p> <p>2 A. I can't think of an occasion where I've</p> <p>3 ever done that.</p> <p>4 Q. All right, now the part that's important.</p> <p>5 Tell me what you charge for your services as an</p> <p>6 expert witness.</p> <p>7 A. I charge \$3,000 to review a case.</p> <p>8 Q. Does that include writing a report?</p> <p>9 A. No, it doesn't. I usually charge extra to</p> <p>10 prepare a medical-expert report.</p> <p>11 Q. What do you charge for a report?</p> <p>12 A. \$500.</p> <p>13 Q. What do you charge for deposition time?</p> <p>14 A. As we stated, \$500 an hour, to be</p> <p>15 guaranteed \$1,000.</p> <p>16 Q. Minimum.</p> <p>17 A. Right.</p> <p>18 Q. And that's for two hours?</p> <p>19 A. Right.</p> <p>20 Q. And thereafter it's \$500 per hour.</p> <p>21 A. Yes, ma'am.</p> <p>22 Q. And I on my part said I would commit on the</p> <p>23 record to be paying you for your time here tonight.</p> <p>24 A. Thank you very much.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">29</p> <p>1 MS. EKLUND: I did.</p> <p>2 MR. JACKSON: He's scheduled for the</p> <p>3 24th.</p> <p>4 Q. Doctor, have you ever done any research on</p> <p>5 Marfan's disease or patients?</p> <p>6 A. I have written papers that have included</p> <p>7 patients with Marfan's syndrome. But to answer your</p> <p>8 question honestly, I've never done any specific</p> <p>9 research on Marfan's patients.</p> <p>10 Q. And likewise, no articles on Marfan's</p> <p>11 patients?</p> <p>12 A. I have written many articles that include</p> <p>13 patients with Marfan's syndrome.</p> <p>14 Q. And is that because Marfan's patients tend</p> <p>15 to have dissections of the aorta?</p> <p>16 A. And thoracic-abdominal aortic aneurysms,</p> <p>17 both.</p> <p>18 Q. What is the mortality rate for descending</p> <p>19 aortic dissections in the general population?</p> <p>20 A. The mortality rate for descending aortic</p> <p>21 dissection in the recently published IRAD study,</p> <p>22 International Registry of Acute Dissections, in</p> <p>23 patients with distal dissections that were</p> <p>24 uncomplicated and managed with medical therapy was 8</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">30</p> <p>1 percent. In patients with complicated dissections, 2 distal dissections -- for example, that required an 3 intervention or that had some complication -- the 4 mortality was almost 30 percent. 5 Q. And what was the year of the IRAD study, or 6 the publication of it? 7 A. It covered patients treated between '96 and 8 '99, and I believe the year of publication was 2000. 9 Q. When that study makes reference to 10 complicated dissections, does one of those 11 complications include a dissection in the setting of 12 a Marfan's patient? 13 A. I don't know how many patients with 14 Marfan's syndrome were in that study, although the 15 data is certainly in the manuscript. 16 Q. There is no separate category for mortality 17 rates for Marfan's patients with descending aortic 18 dissections? 19 A. Well, I'm sure that you could find that in 20 the literature or pick it out of certain series, but 21 I don't have the -- I can't quote you chapter and 22 verse from memory. 23 Q. Is this a large hospital facility here, 24 Massachusetts General?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">32</p> <p>1 a particular vascular complication might need to be 2 interrogated or treated. 3 Q. And would one of those complications be 4 compromise of blood flow through an arterial vessel 5 to a major organ? 6 A. Yes, it could be. 7 Q. And how does an angiogram help you where 8 you suspect there may be some impediment to the flow 9 through an artery? 10 A. Well, actually, it doesn't help me very 11 much, because angiography is a diagnostic test. 12 It's an imaging modality. And among the imaging 13 modalities that are used in the evaluation and 14 management of patients with acute dissection, 15 angiography is used much, much less often than it 16 was a decade ago, for example. And the principal 17 imaging modality to manage patients with aortic 18 dissection is the CAT scan. As a matter of fact, I 19 will often operate on patients with the CAT scan 20 alone, and I would say that on a percentage basis 21 probably less than 10 percent of patients with 22 dissections are being evaluated and/or treated with 23 angiography in contemporary practice. 24 Q. Is that because there are risks associated</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">31</p> <p>1 A. Yes. 2 Q. How many beds do you have? 3 A. A little over 1,000 acute-care beds. 4 Q. In your practice of vascular surgery, do 5 you ever have occasion to refer patients out of 6 Massachusetts General for care? 7 A. I can't think of ever having done that. 8 Q. Can you tell me, Doctor, what the protocol 9 is at Massachusetts General for treating a patient 10 with a descending aortic dissection? 11 A. Medical therapy is the treatment of choice 12 for the majority of patients with distal 13 dissections. 14 Q. And medical therapy includes what? 15 A. Antihypertensive therapy with beta blockade 16 and vasodilator therapy. 17 Q. Anything else? 18 A. Those are the principal agents that are 19 used. 20 Q. Do you routinely use angiography for 21 descending aortic dissections? 22 A. No. 23 Q. When do you use it? 24 A. Only in very specific circumstances, where</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">33</p> <p>1 with angiography? 2 A. No, because the information that one needs 3 to obtain from an angiogram is usually available, 4 and in many circumstances available to a better 5 facility, with the high-quality CAT scans that we 6 get today. 7 Q. A high-quality CAT scan, would that have to 8 be done with contrast? 9 A. Typically it is done with contrast. 10 Q. And a CT done with contrast can tell you 11 whether a vessel is patent, whether it has some flow 12 through it? 13 A. Yes, it can. 14 Q. Can it tell you how much flow is going 15 through a vessel? 16 A. It is -- neither of those tests, neither an 17 angiogram nor a CT scan, necessarily provide 18 quantitative information. So no, you can't measure 19 the blood flow with that study. 20 Q. How do you measure blood flow through a 21 vessel? 22 A. Well, you really don't. 23 Q. What do you use to determine whether or not 24 there is a compromised blood flow through an aortic</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">34</p> <p>1 vessel to a major organ?</p> <p>2 A. A CAT scan.</p> <p>3 Q. And what do you look for in a CAT scan to</p> <p>4 tell you whether a patient is either at risk or is</p> <p>5 in fact suffering from compromised flow?</p> <p>6 A. Oh, there's a whole spectrum of</p> <p>7 radiographic signs and symptoms that has to do with</p> <p>8 the topography of the aorta, the orientation of the</p> <p>9 vessel, the presence or absence of concomitant</p> <p>10 atherosclerotic disease. It's a whole variety or a</p> <p>11 gestalt, if you will, in the global interpretation</p> <p>12 of the test.</p> <p>13 Q. So if a physician has a quality CT with</p> <p>14 contrast, he does not need to do an angiogram or any</p> <p>15 other test to determine whether or not there is an</p> <p>16 obstruction of blood flow through a vessel?</p> <p>17 A. That's not necessarily true.</p> <p>18 Q. Why not?</p> <p>19 A. Because I mentioned that those studies are</p> <p>20 not -- don't necessarily give quantitative</p> <p>21 information. But today, the information available</p> <p>22 from a CAT scan generally makes angiography</p> <p>23 unnecessary, in most circumstances.</p> <p>24 Q. Do you use Doppler ultrasound to determine</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">36</p> <p>1 information.</p> <p>2 Q. And that would be the CT?</p> <p>3 A. CT scan.</p> <p>4 Q. But other institutions may use a Doppler --</p> <p>5 A. Yes.</p> <p>6 Q. -- to evaluate --</p> <p>7 A. Blood vessels in the abdomen. Yes, that's</p> <p>8 correct.</p> <p>9 Q. I guess I spoke incorrectly when I said it</p> <p>10 measures flow. It really measures the degree of</p> <p>11 stenosis, if it's there.</p> <p>12 A. You got it.</p> <p>13 Q. And then that relates directly to</p> <p>14 obstruction of flow or not.</p> <p>15 A. Obstruction in the blood vessel, yes.</p> <p>16 Q. And it can only give that information to</p> <p>17 you -- that is, the Doppler finding -- in terms of</p> <p>18 the range of values; correct?</p> <p>19 A. That's correct.</p> <p>20 Q. And a range of 70 to 99 percent of stenosis</p> <p>21 in a vessel is significant, isn't it?</p> <p>22 A. Yes, it is.</p> <p>23 Q. What are the risks to a patient who has a</p> <p>24 descending aortic dissection?</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">35</p> <p>1 flow rates through vessels?</p> <p>2 A. Yes, we do.</p> <p>3 Q. And that is one way to measure</p> <p>4 quantitatively the amount of blood flow through a</p> <p>5 vessel?</p> <p>6 A. No.</p> <p>7 Q. It's not.</p> <p>8 A. No.</p> <p>9 Q. Then why do you use it?</p> <p>10 A. Why do we use it?</p> <p>11 Q. I'm mixing something up, obviously.</p> <p>12 A. We use Doppler interrogation of a lot of</p> <p>13 different blood vessels. The most common one that</p> <p>14 it's used in my practice, for example, is the</p> <p>15 carotid artery. And we use Doppler interrogation of</p> <p>16 that blood vessel to help us interrogate a</p> <p>17 percentage of narrowing in the blood vessel based on</p> <p>18 Doppler velocity shifts. So that, yes, we can</p> <p>19 estimate the degree of blockage in the carotid</p> <p>20 artery with a Doppler interrogation. We don't,</p> <p>21 personally, at this hospital, use Doppler</p> <p>22 interrogation of intraabdominal vessels because we</p> <p>23 don't need to, because we have other imaging</p> <p>24 modalities that provide more precise and better</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">37</p> <p>1 A. All of the potential complications of</p> <p>2 dissection.</p> <p>3 Q. Which are?</p> <p>4 A. Aortic rupture, compromise of virtually any</p> <p>5 branch of the aorta, including the intercostal</p> <p>6 vessels, which can cause spinal-cord ischemia; the</p> <p>7 arteries to the kidney, which can cause kidney</p> <p>8 failure; the arteries to the intestines, which can</p> <p>9 cause mesenteric ischemia; the arteries to the legs,</p> <p>10 which can cause profound lack of circulation to a</p> <p>11 leg. Those are the main ones with distal</p> <p>12 dissection.</p> <p>13 Q. Now, in terms of, I guess, the risk of</p> <p>14 rupture, that is one of the reasons why you</p> <p>15 institute blood-pressure control and beta blockers;</p> <p>16 is that correct?</p> <p>17 A. Yes, that's part of the rationale, yes.</p> <p>18 Q. And how do you guard against dissection</p> <p>19 compromising flow to the vessels throughout the</p> <p>20 abdominal cavity?</p> <p>21 A. The same thing: medical therapy.</p> <p>22 Q. Do you watch for signs and symptoms that a</p> <p>23 dissection is perhaps progressing or causing</p> <p>24 compromised flow in those vessels distal to the</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">38</p> <p>1 dissection?</p> <p>2 A. Yes.</p> <p>3 Q. And how do you do that?</p> <p>4 A. By a combination of clinical and</p> <p>5 radiographic evaluation.</p> <p>6 Q. What are the clinical signs you watch for?</p> <p>7 A. Well, it depends on -- I mean, the clinical</p> <p>8 signs you might watch for are absence of a pulse,</p> <p>9 for example, in the extremity; signs and symptoms of</p> <p>10 circulatory embarrassment in an extremity or a</p> <p>11 kidney or the intestine or the liver or just about</p> <p>12 any organ that is perfused from the aorta.</p> <p>13 Q. I'm not sure what you mean by "circulatory</p> <p>14 embarrassment."</p> <p>15 A. Inadequate circulation.</p> <p>16 Q. And specifically, what would you look for</p> <p>17 as a physician in a patient where you have a reason</p> <p>18 to suspect compromise of, say, blood flow to the</p> <p>19 intestines?</p> <p>20 A. What would you look for specifically?</p> <p>21 Q. Yes.</p> <p>22 A. You would look for the symptoms of</p> <p>23 circulatory insufficiency to the intestine, which</p> <p>24 are usually severe abdominal pain. If it</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">40</p> <p>1 circumstance, go from hours to months.</p> <p>2 Q. And by "infarction" you mean --</p> <p>3 A. Dead tissue. I'm sorry. Excuse me for</p> <p>4 interrupting.</p> <p>5 Q. That's of the organ or tissue.</p> <p>6 A. Yes.</p> <p>7 Q. And then if we're talking about the small</p> <p>8 intestine, when you have death of the small</p> <p>9 intestines, you will have seepage of stool into the</p> <p>10 abdominal cavity.</p> <p>11 A. If the intestine -- you don't have seepage</p> <p>12 of stool from the small intestine because there is</p> <p>13 no stool in the small intestine.</p> <p>14 Q. The bowel.</p> <p>15 A. The large bowel, if it perforates, you can</p> <p>16 have seepage of stool into the abdominal cavity.</p> <p>17 Q. And when that occurs, the rate of mortality</p> <p>18 is extremely high, isn't it?</p> <p>19 A. Yes, ma'am.</p> <p>20 Q. When you talk about today's high-quality</p> <p>21 CTs, are you talking about 2000, 2001, 2002, or are</p> <p>22 you talking just 2003?</p> <p>23 A. No, the basics of what we have in CAT</p> <p>24 scanning today has been available for years.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">39</p> <p>1 progresses, one can have signs and symptoms of</p> <p>2 peritonitis, signs and symptoms of inability to</p> <p>3 tolerate food intake, which is an important one in</p> <p>4 patients with mesenteric circulatory embarrassment.</p> <p>5 And I'm sure there are others, but those are the</p> <p>6 main ones.</p> <p>7 Q. I have read a number of articles, when they</p> <p>8 talk about mesenteric ischemia. They talk about the</p> <p>9 presentation is typically pain out of proportion to</p> <p>10 physical findings. Do you agree with that?</p> <p>11 A. In some circumstances that can be the case.</p> <p>12 And what that refers to is the pain of ischemia</p> <p>13 before the ischemia has progressed to infarction,</p> <p>14 and it's only infarction that gives you the physical</p> <p>15 examination signs.</p> <p>16 Q. How is it that ischemia causes pain?</p> <p>17 A. Because the cirrhosal lining of the</p> <p>18 intestinal tract is exquisitely sensitive to somatic</p> <p>19 pain fibers. When I say somatic, that means</p> <p>20 something that the patient can appreciate.</p> <p>21 Q. And the pain comes before infarction</p> <p>22 actually occurs?</p> <p>23 A. That is the usual scenario, yes. But that</p> <p>24 time frame can literally, depending on the clinical</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">41</p> <p>1 Q. I think I lost my train of thought. We</p> <p>2 were talking earlier about management of a patient</p> <p>3 with a descending aortic dissection, and you talked</p> <p>4 about medical management -- blood pressure, beta</p> <p>5 blockers, things like that. You also talked about</p> <p>6 CTs.</p> <p>7 A. CT scan.</p> <p>8 Q. CT scans. What is your practice or</p> <p>9 protocol in regards to using CT scans to monitor the</p> <p>10 status of a patient with a descending aortic</p> <p>11 dissection?</p> <p>12 A. Well, we typically get the CAT scan with</p> <p>13 contrast as our principal diagnostic imaging</p> <p>14 modality, and we usually get that right up front,</p> <p>15 you know, within -- it's really the test that we</p> <p>16 get. So we get that shortly after patient</p> <p>17 presentation.</p> <p>18 Putting that together and monitoring the</p> <p>19 patient, it may or may not be necessary to get</p> <p>20 another CAT scan within days, or it may not be</p> <p>21 necessary to get another CAT scan during that</p> <p>22 admission, and they might not have another CAT scan</p> <p>23 for one, two, or three months.</p> <p>24 Q. Is it important in treating a patient with</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">42</p> <p>1 an aortic dissection to get an early diagnostic 2 image? 3 A. I believe it is, yes. 4 Q. And I assume, depending on how the patient 5 fares after the initial CT scan, you may or may not, 6 as you've mentioned, need to do any additional CT 7 scans. 8 A. That's correct. 9 Q. Continual pain or increasing pain, would 10 that be an indication to you to do another CT scan? 11 A. No, not necessarily, and it very much 12 depends on the type of pain that you're talking 13 about, because most patients with acute dissection 14 will have pain at presentation and may have pain for 15 days and they may have pain throughout their course. 16 As a matter of fact, we wrote a little paper from 17 here on the lack of significance of recurrent or 18 persistent pain in patients with aortic dissection. 19 And there's all sorts of pain. There's back pain, 20 there's chest pain, there's abdominal pain. 21 Q. What type of pain or pattern of pain would 22 you have to see in a patient with an aortic -- 23 descending aortic dissection that would prompt you 24 to do further imaging studies?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">44</p> <p>1 Q. Can you tell me what you reviewed in terms 2 of formulating your opinions in the care relative to 3 John Woyma? 4 A. I think I have it written down in my report 5 here. Original X-rays performed during the interval 6 of 10/21 to 11/4; medical records, including those 7 from the original hospital, which was either 8 Metropolitan or Cleveland Metropolitan -- I reviewed 9 an emergency-room record there; and the medical 10 records from the Cleveland Clinic; and the 11 deposition of Drs. Daniel Clair and Timur Sarac. 12 And I reviewed the report of plaintiffs' expert, 13 David N. Follett, and the chronology kept by the 14 Woyma family. 15 Q. Do you have a file on this case with you 16 here today? 17 A. Yes, ma'am. 18 Q. May I see it, please? 19 A. Sure. I will add that this just came, and 20 I haven't reviewed it. 21 Q. What is this? 22 A. I think it's the deposition of Follett. 23 MS. EKLUND: Off the record. 24 (Discussion off the record.)</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">43</p> <p>1 A. If I felt the pain suggested a change in 2 the circulation compared to what was shown on the 3 initial CAT scan. 4 Q. That may have to do with the intensity of 5 pain or the location of pain? 6 A. All of those things, because -- if I can 7 just finish the comment. 8 Q. Sure. 9 A. Remember, if a dissection proceeds from the 10 chest through the abdomen, there is a lot of pain 11 from the aorta itself due to the inflammation and 12 the stretching of the adventitia. So one expects a 13 patient who has a dissection proceeding through the 14 chest and the abdomen to have some degree of chest 15 and abdominal pain as a function of the dissection 16 itself. 17 Q. Could they also complain of back pain in 18 that type of a setting? 19 A. Yes, ma'am. 20 Q. And that back pain they're feeling is 21 actually the aortic dissection that's occurring. 22 A. Yes, ma'am. 23 Q. The actual tearing of the vessels. 24 A. Yes, ma'am.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">45</p> <p>1 MS. EKLUND: We'll go back on the 2 record. 3 Q. Doctor, we just took a short break, and I 4 looked through the manila folder which you have 5 concerning John Woyma's case. You've represented to 6 me that this folder is all that you have concerning 7 John Woyma, and that would include the deposition of 8 Dr. Follett, which you've received but not yet read. 9 A. That's correct. 10 Q. But you do recall that you had an 11 opportunity to review the entire medical chart for 12 John Woyma? 13 A. Yes, ma'am. 14 Q. And did that medical chart include only the 15 admission beginning October 20, 2000, to the time of 16 Mr. Woyma's death? 17 A. I believe that's correct. 18 Q. And it's also my understanding that you've 19 discarded those records since your review. 20 A. Yes, ma'am. 21 Q. Doctor, I notice that your report, which is 22 dated January 11, 2000, apparently was originally 23 done with a paragraph -- although the pages aren't 24 numbered, it would be Page 3 -- wherein you made</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">46</p> <p>1 comments concerning Dr. Follett and Dr. Follett's 2 report. 3 A. That's correct. 4 Q. And that paragraph has been marked out in 5 red ink; correct? 6 A. That's correct. 7 Q. And then you rendered a second report 8 deleting that paragraph. 9 A. That's correct. 10 Q. I have to assume that when you drafted your 11 first report you sent it to Mr. Jackson and it was 12 at his request that you deleted the paragraph 13 relative to Dr. Follett. 14 A. That's a correct assumption. 15 Q. Did Mr. Jackson ask you to make any other 16 changes or corrections to the original report which 17 you wrote? 18 A. No, ma'am. 19 Q. Do you have any understanding as to why it 20 was that Mr. Jackson asked you to delete that 21 paragraph in your report? 22 A. I think his exact words were, "We don't 23 need to teach Dr. Follett about dissection." 24 Q. Is it your practice, when you're working as</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">48</p> <p>1 A. I'll have to look at it. I don't know. 2 (Pause.) 3 All of these are mine, except I don't 4 know what this notation that says "get records" up 5 here means. That's not my handwriting. 6 Q. That's not yours, that's mine. But 7 everything else is yours. 8 A. Yes, ma'am. 9 Q. And I'm assuming you had some -- well, 10 let's just talk about it. The first one -- 11 Mr. Woyma, the father, is talking about the need for 12 emergency surgery that he thought was the concern 13 from the original hospital, and you write "error." 14 My assumption is you disagree with emergency 15 surgery. 16 A. Let me see it. (Pause.) 17 I don't know what the context of my 18 comment means there, whether or not I disagreed -- 19 I certainly do disagree with that 20 opinion, so I think that's probably a correct 21 assumption on your part. 22 Q. Page 3 of Mr. Woyma's notes, you circle 23 November 1st, and you wrote -- you tell me what you 24 wrote. I may misread it.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">47</p> <p>1 an expert witness for an attorney, to have them 2 review your reports before you put them in final 3 form? 4 A. I send them a report. And I guess I have 5 been asked on other occasions whether I would or 6 would not include something in, and this isn't the 7 first report that I amended at the request of the 8 attorney. 9 Q. I also note there's a bill to Mr. Jackson 10 dated January 13, 2003, for your services -- I guess 11 some of your services, because it amounts to \$1,150. 12 That would not include the \$3,000 for the initial 13 review; correct? 14 A. I'll have to look at it to see. (Pause.) 15 That would not include my original fee 16 for reviewing the record, although my original fee 17 at that time was probably \$2500, not 3,000. 18 Q. And then lastly, you have included in here 19 the narrative which Mr. Woyma, the father, kept 20 regarding his son's hospitalization at the Cleveland 21 Clinic; correct? 22 A. That's correct. 23 Q. And there are some handwritten notes as 24 well as some underscoring, which I presume you did.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">49</p> <p>1 A. I have two notations -- three on this page. 2 One says "note," and pointing to an arrow: "John 3 ate solid food and seemed to be in better spirits 4 and even looked better." And then I have another 5 notation that says, "Ate," referring to the fact 6 that John went and ate a pizza or parts of a pizza. 7 Q. And the first notation, what did you write 8 on the side there? 9 A. "Note," with an arrow to it. 10 Q. Just "note." All right. And of course, 11 from your report I know that you believe it's 12 significant that he was eating solid foods on those 13 dates; correct? 14 A. Yes, ma'am. 15 Q. Because, if I'm correct in my recollection 16 of your report, a patient with mesenteric ischemia 17 cannot eat solid foods. 18 A. That's correct. 19 Q. When you say he cannot eat solid foods, do 20 you mean he can't even begin the process of eating 21 them, or does he eat them and they come back up? 22 A. The specific thing that I mean is that a 23 patient who is having significant mesenteric 24 ischemia will have a revulsion to food and/or an</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">50</p> <p>1 attempt to take food in may precipitate severe pain, 2 vomiting, and sometimes diarrhea as well. 3 Q. If the mesenteric ischemia is not complete 4 at that point, would he be able to consume food? 5 A. No. 6 Can I ask you a question? What do you 7 mean by "mesenteric ischemia complete"? 8 Q. I guess to the point of infarction. 9 A. Okay. Mesenteric ischemia, which is a lack 10 of circulation that has not progressed to 11 infarction, will disallow the intake of food. By 12 the time the patient has got to the stage of 13 infarction, they're usually so sick that the taking 14 of food is not part of the picture. 15 Q. From your review of the records, how was 16 John Woyma eating on all of the other days during 17 his admission at the Cleveland Clinic? 18 A. I don't remember day by day. 19 Q. Is it your general impression that he was 20 eating and taking in nutrition, eating solid foods, 21 during the course of his stay there until he became 22 acutely ill? 23 A. Could I refer to my report? 24 Q. Sure.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">52</p> <p>1 approach at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation that 2 manifest mesenteric ischemia did not become evident 3 until very late in the patient's course." 4 Q. Would you explain to me what you mean by 5 that last sentence, how his nutrition is consistent 6 with the medical approach. I don't understand what 7 you're saying there. 8 A. What I'm saying is that the overall 9 approach to his care, in terms of how it was managed 10 with medical therapy, is consistent with the fact 11 that mesenteric ischemia was not a problem until 12 very late in the patient's course. 13 Q. For people who aren't quite as 14 sophisticated medically, does that mean if a doctor 15 suspects that mesenteric ischemia is involved, a 16 patient will not be allowed to eat solid foods? 17 A. No, I don't think that's correct. As a 18 matter of fact, in patients with dissection who we 19 are concerned about mesenteric ischemia, we will 20 often use the taking of enteral nutrition -- that 21 is, oral food intake -- as a diagnostic test of 22 sorts. So that no, we will not prohibit food. But 23 I have had a number of patients with mesenteric 24 ischemia from dissection where I literally made the</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">51</p> <p>1 (Pause.) 2 A. "I think it is important to emphasize -- Do 3 you want to ask a question? I think you did ask a 4 question. 5 Q. Yes. 6 MR. JACKSON: Just so the record is 7 clear, Doctor, are you reading when you say that? 8 THE WITNESS: I am reading from my 9 report. 10 Q. Go ahead, Doctor. 11 A. Quote, "I think it is important to 12 emphasize that the patient was eating solid foods 13 during this point in his hospital course. In fact, 14 I note that as late as November the 1st and November 15 the 2nd the family's own chronology indicates that 16 John 'ate solid food' and including pizza on 17 November the 2nd." 18 Q. So from that am I to assume that he was 19 eating solid foods up until at least November the 20 2nd? 21 A. I quote once again from my report: "In 22 fact, I think that the enteral nutrition" -- that 23 means eating -- "that the patient was taking during 24 his hospital course is consistent with the medical</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">53</p> <p>1 decision to intervene or operate based on their 2 inability to tolerate solid food. 3 Q. And again, I know you've quoted your 4 report, but I want to be clear, that it is your 5 impression, then, that Mr. Woyma was taking in solid 6 foods up until at least November the 2nd during his 7 stay at the Cleveland Clinic. 8 A. That's my impression, yes. 9 Q. Doctor, I'd like to just have your manila 10 folder marked and copied by the court reporter. We 11 can figure out the logistics of it when we're 12 finished here. I'll just set it aside. If you need 13 to refer to your report, feel free. I'm giving it 14 back to you. 15 In addition to the folder there, do you 16 still have the films that were sent to you? 17 A. No. 18 Q. What did you do with those? 19 A. I don't remember. I believe I sent them 20 back to Mr. Jackson. 21 Q. When was the last time you looked at the 22 films? 23 A. It was about the time that this report was 24 prepared.</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">54</p> <p>1 Q. Would that also have been the last time you 2 looked at the medical records? 3 A. I believe it would have been. 4 Q. Doctor, how do you define the acute 5 abdomen? 6 A. The acute abdomen. In surgical parlance, 7 and to my understanding, an acute abdomen is 8 generally one with signs and symptoms that indicate 9 that urgent surgery is needed. 10 Q. What are the signs and symptoms that would 11 indicate urgent surgery is needed? 12 A. Well, mostly physical-exam signs, physical- 13 exam evidence of peritonitis. 14 Q. And what would those be? 15 A. Peritonitis is an inflammation of the 16 lining of the abdomen, which generally implies some 17 serious intraabdominal process, and that is -- the 18 elicitation of peritonitis is extreme tenderness on 19 palpation and/or something called rebound 20 tenderness. 21 Q. Are there any other clinical signs that 22 would accompany the physical finding on examination, 23 such as such as elevated white blood count, 24 temperature?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">56</p> <p>1 might do? 2 A. There sometimes is. As a matter of fact, I 3 did such a case Friday night and Sunday morning. 4 Q. Is that typical, or is it... 5 A. It's very individual, very individual. A 6 vascular surgeon, such as myself, is a fully trained 7 general surgeon, and I don't hesitate to take out 8 infarcted or a bowel that needs to come out -- I can 9 do that -- although I have also, as I did this 10 weekend, done an operation and then asked a general 11 surgeon to go ahead and tell me what he thinks and 12 to remove some intestine. 13 Q. I guess, then, in the setting of one of 14 your patients who has a descending aortic dissection 15 who develops signs of an acute abdomen, that is a 16 patient that you yourself would take to surgery. 17 A. Yes, ma'am. And I did such a thing on 18 Friday night. 19 Q. Was that a descending dissecting -- 20 A. No, it was not an aortic dissection. It 21 was a case of mesenteric ischemia, but it had 22 nothing to do with descending dissection. 23 Q. What caused the mesenteric ischemia? 24 A. Atherosclerotic occlusive disease.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">55</p> <p>1 A. There are a whole host of other clinical 2 parameters that would always be put in the context, 3 in the total context, when someone was evaluating 4 someone or making a determination of an acute 5 abdomen. 6 Q. In your recollection of your review of 7 Mr. Woyma's medical records at the Cleveland Clinic, 8 do you recall there was a description of an acute 9 abdomen in Mr. Woyma? 10 A. I don't recall. 11 Q. Is it your practice in your vascular 12 setting here at the hospital that if you have a 13 patient who has signs and symptoms of an acute 14 abdomen to request a general surgery consult? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Do you do the surgery yourself? 17 A. Yes. 18 Q. Do you ask a general surgeon to assist in 19 that surgery? 20 A. It all depends on the circumstance. 21 Q. In the abdominal cavity, in your practice 22 is there any division between like the 23 revascularization of an abdominal cavity versus 24 removal of necrotic tissue, that a general surgeon</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">57</p> <p>1 Q. Was that an elderly patient? 2 A. Sixty-three. 3 Q. How did you make the diagnosis on this 4 patient? 5 A. From CAT scan. 6 Q. And what did you see on the CAT scan? 7 A. An occlusion of the superior mesenteric 8 artery and the previously performed surgical 9 reconstruction of a superior mesenteric artery. 10 Q. And it was a complete occlusion? 11 A. Yes, ma'am, it was. 12 Q. I don't know why I just thought of it, but 13 in Mr. Woyma's notes, in your file, you had circled 14 at one point where there's reference to a complaint 15 of excruciating pain in the legs. I'm sure you 16 don't recall it unless I find it for you; correct? 17 A. I think it's right on that first page. 18 Q. No. 19 A. There was a third notation on that page 20 where I pointed out the other two. 21 Q. Yes, you are right. On Page 3, on 11/4, 22 you circle and write in the margin there "leg pain." 23 A. I circled the sentence that said, quote, 24 "He said his legs felt like they were being</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">58</p> <p>1 crushed," and I wrote an arrow that says, "Severe 2 leg pain." 3 Q. What is the significance of your notation 4 and circling of that comment? 5 A. You know, I don't know what the 6 significance of it is. I think I was just making a 7 note to myself. 8 Q. Would dissection into the right common 9 ileac with compromise of flow cause that kind of leg 10 pain? 11 A. A dissection with compromise of circulation 12 to the leg could certainly cause severe leg pain, 13 absolutely. 14 Could I just finish that answer? But 15 you would also supplement that, of course, by an 16 examination of the pulses in the leg. 17 Q. Is it possible for the pulses in the lower 18 extremity to be normal but yet there is some level 19 of ischemia going on with some compromise of flow? 20 A. No. 21 Q. So any compromise of flow will result in 22 some diminished pulse in the lower extremities? 23 A. No. 24 Q. Can you explain.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">60</p> <p>1 circulation to the leg, whether it's complete or 2 partial, you will have some diminished pulse in the 3 lower extremities? 4 A. If you have a normal pulse, you can assume 5 that the circulation to the leg is fine. If you 6 have an absent pulse, you need to raise the question 7 of circulatory insufficiency to the leg. It is 8 certainly true that there are different degrees of 9 that, but in the setting of aortic dissection, 10 particularly in a young person, if you have palpable 11 pulses in the leg, then the circulation to the leg 12 is not in question or is not an issue. 13 Q. In a patient with a descending aortic 14 dissection, what is the significance of a finding of 15 blood in the stool? 16 A. What do you mean by "blood in the stool"? 17 Blood visible to the eye? 18 Q. No, an occult finding of blood. 19 A. Occult finding of blood. I don't think 20 that there's really any significance of occult 21 finding of blood in the stool in a hospitalized 22 patient, particularly one who is on anticoagulation 23 therapy. 24 Q. Can it be a sign of ischemia to the colon</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">59</p> <p>1 A. You asked the question is it possible to 2 have pulses in the leg and still have some degree of 3 ischemia, and I said no, because if you have 4 palpable pulses all the way down the leg, then you 5 don't have any significant degree of ischemia in the 6 leg. 7 Q. The ischemia in the leg would have to come 8 from compromise of the ileac vessels? 9 A. Or the femoral or any of the other. 10 Q. Somewhere below the superior mesenteric 11 artery? 12 A. Or you could have obstruction at the aortic 13 level compromising circulation to both legs from a 14 dissection. You can have that, yes? 15 Q. If you don't have it at the level of the 16 aorta but you have it somewhere -- 17 Occlusion or compromise of blood flow 18 through the SMA alone will not affect circulation to 19 the legs; is that correct? 20 A. That's correct. 21 Q. So when it gets beyond the SMA, at that 22 point it will affect circulation to the legs? 23 A. It could. 24 Q. It could. And once it affects the</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">61</p> <p>1 or a perforation? 2 A. I would say no to both of those, because 3 when you're talking about a sign of mesenteric 4 ischemia, you're not talking about occult blood, 5 you're talking about gross, manifest blood. And the 6 finding of blood in the stool, either gross or 7 microscopic, has nothing to do with perforation. 8 The two are not related. 9 Q. When you talk about a gross finding of 10 blood in the stool, is that of significance in the 11 setting of a descending aortic dissection? 12 A. Yes, it would be. Gross blood in the stool 13 would be a significant finding in any circumstance. 14 Q. And what is the significance in the setting 15 of the dissection? 16 A. In a patient who has gross blood in the 17 stool and a dissection, then one needs to be 18 concerned about the adequacy of mesenteric 19 circulation. And, of course, there could be other 20 reasons for the blood in the stool, too. 21 Q. In terms of, I guess, guarding against or 22 protecting a patient from mesenteric ischemia, is 23 the most important finding that of pain? 24 A. The most important findings, I think, are</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">62</p> <p>1 related on radiographic studies.</p> <p>2 Q. After radiographic studies, is pain or your</p> <p>3 assessment of pain in that patient the most</p> <p>4 important thing you have to go by in terms of</p> <p>5 assessing whether there is mesenteric ischemia</p> <p>6 occurring?</p> <p>7 A. Pain is an important symptom complex to be</p> <p>8 considered in the whole clinical picture, yes --</p> <p>9 abdominal pain.</p> <p>10 Q. Do you have any understanding as to why</p> <p>11 John Woyma had -- what was the cause of his</p> <p>12 abdominal pain during his admission at the Clinic?</p> <p>13 A. No, I don't. May I refer to my record</p> <p>14 here?</p> <p>15 Q. Sure.</p> <p>16 A. Because, as I recall, I spent some time in</p> <p>17 this report talking about his complaints of pain.</p> <p>18 (Pause.)</p> <p>19 Q. Did you find it?</p> <p>20 A. Yes. I've read it.</p> <p>21 Q. And your report refers to a severe headache</p> <p>22 and back pain; correct?</p> <p>23 A. Yes, ma'am.</p> <p>24 Q. Also mentions groin pain, but you thought</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">64</p> <p>1 the right side, just as a perforated appendicitis</p> <p>2 can cause pain in the right groin or in the right</p> <p>3 scrotum, for example. But one does not usually</p> <p>4 associate small-bowel ischemia-slash-infarction with</p> <p>5 referred pain to either groin, because the small</p> <p>6 bowel is, of course, intraabdominal, as opposed to</p> <p>7 lying in the retroperitoneal gutter, where the right</p> <p>8 colon does.</p> <p>9 Q. What about the sigmoid colon? Where does</p> <p>10 that lie in the body?</p> <p>11 A. It lies intraabdominal.</p> <p>12 Q. Is it more left?</p> <p>13 A. The sigmoid colon is on the left, yes, it</p> <p>14 is.</p> <p>15 Q. Would that account for a complaint of left</p> <p>16 groin pain?</p> <p>17 A. It could, if the -- although the sigmoid</p> <p>18 colon, because it's usually intraabdominal, would</p> <p>19 usually be referred to an abdominal pain.</p> <p>20 Q. Is it your belief, based upon the report</p> <p>21 and your recollection of the record, that</p> <p>22 Mr. Woyma's principal complaint of pain was left</p> <p>23 groin?</p> <p>24 A. I believe that that was a frequent -- yes,</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">63</p> <p>1 right groin pain would have been more consistent</p> <p>2 with ischemia to the colon than left groin pain.</p> <p>3 A. I refer specifically to the subsequent</p> <p>4 findings at operation, where he had infarction or</p> <p>5 severe ischemia of the right colon. A manifestation</p> <p>6 of right colon ischemia-slash-infarction can be</p> <p>7 referred right groin pain -- can be. It would be</p> <p>8 more typical for the patient to have abdominal pain.</p> <p>9 But there is throughout this a lot of talk of severe</p> <p>10 left groin pain, and I go on to say that I don't</p> <p>11 have an appropriate explanation for that even in</p> <p>12 retrospect.</p> <p>13 Q. At findings during the operative procedure,</p> <p>14 do you recall the areas of the small intestine that</p> <p>15 were necrotic?</p> <p>16 A. I don't recall specifically.</p> <p>17 Q. Would necrosis on the left side of the body</p> <p>18 in the small intestine there cause left groin pain?</p> <p>19 A. Well, the small bowel is not on the left</p> <p>20 side of the body. The small bowel is sort of in the</p> <p>21 middle. The reason that right colon ischemia-slash-</p> <p>22 infarction may cause referred right groin pain is</p> <p>23 that the right colon may lay in the right hemipelvis</p> <p>24 and cause irritation to the nerves that go down to</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">65</p> <p>1 as I said in my report, his pain syndrome is usually</p> <p>2 characterized as back and left groin pain.</p> <p>3 Q. Do you have any specific recollection of</p> <p>4 severe abdominal pain in Mr. Woyma?</p> <p>5 A. I know that there were multiple references</p> <p>6 to abdominal pain in the family's chronology.</p> <p>7 Q. What about in the records themselves, the</p> <p>8 medical records?</p> <p>9 A. I don't remember specifically, other than</p> <p>10 it's detailed in my report here.</p> <p>11 Q. You are aware that Mr. Woyma was placed on</p> <p>12 a PCA?</p> <p>13 A. I recall that, yes.</p> <p>14 Q. Do you recall the reason for the PCA?</p> <p>15 A. I don't. I don't.</p> <p>16 Q. Do you routinely put patients who come in</p> <p>17 with a descending aortic dissection on a PCA pump?</p> <p>18 A. They frequently are treated with narcotics.</p> <p>19 A PCA pump is something that might or might not be</p> <p>20 done, depending on the amount of the patient's pain.</p> <p>21 Q. If you have a patient on a narcotic for</p> <p>22 pain control, how do you evaluate the progression or</p> <p>23 not of his abdominal pain relative to mesenteric</p> <p>24 ischemia?</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">66</p> <p>1 A. It can be a problem.</p> <p>2 Q. Have you ever put a patient on a PCA pump</p> <p>3 without knowing the cause of his pain?</p> <p>4 A. Well, I think that it depends very much on</p> <p>5 the patient and their chronology. One can often not</p> <p>6 exactly determine what the patient's pain is related</p> <p>7 to, but it is generally important to, in your own</p> <p>8 mind or in your clinical assessment, have a judgment</p> <p>9 about what it's not related to. So that it may be</p> <p>10 legitimate to treat a symptom of pain without a</p> <p>11 definitive explanation for it as long as you are</p> <p>12 convinced that you are not either obfuscating some</p> <p>13 serious problem or interfering with the subsequent</p> <p>14 evaluation of what could be a serious problem.</p> <p>15 Q. In a patient who is at risk for mesenteric</p> <p>16 ischemia, you would rule out mesenteric ischemia</p> <p>17 before you would put a patient on a PCA pump or give</p> <p>18 them narcotics; is that fair?</p> <p>19 A. That's fair. That's fair.</p> <p>20 Q. Have you in your practice had occasion to</p> <p>21 see a small perforation in the abdominal cavity that</p> <p>22 walls off?</p> <p>23 A. Small perforation of what?</p> <p>24 Q. Colon.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">68</p> <p>1 an alleviation of the symptoms that the perforation</p> <p>2 would otherwise cause?</p> <p>3 A. There can be, yes. There can be.</p> <p>4 Q. And I'm assuming further that a walling off</p> <p>5 is only a temporary measure; eventually the problem</p> <p>6 reemerges.</p> <p>7 A. It can, depending on the disease process.</p> <p>8 It's not at all uncommon for a walled-off</p> <p>9 diverticular abscess to be treated adequately with</p> <p>10 antibiotics for a period of time and then the</p> <p>11 surgery deferred for two or three months. So it's</p> <p>12 quite a spectrum, depending on the particular</p> <p>13 disease process and the patient and so forth.</p> <p>14 Q. A walled-off -- a small perforation of the</p> <p>15 colon, would that be something you could pick up on</p> <p>16 a CT scan?</p> <p>17 A. A CT scan would be a good test for that.</p> <p>18 Q. Is it always reliable that way?</p> <p>19 A. Well, never say "never" and always avoid</p> <p>20 "always." But if I had to choose a test to pick up</p> <p>21 or to evaluate a patient for a potential "small"</p> <p>22 perforation, it would be a CT scan.</p> <p>23 Q. Doctor, why do you suppose Dr. Clair</p> <p>24 elected to do an angiography in Mr. Woyma?</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">67</p> <p>1 A. Have I had occasion to see a perforation</p> <p>2 that walls off?</p> <p>3 Q. Yes.</p> <p>4 A. Yes, ma'am, I have.</p> <p>5 Q. And what's the mechanism of that? Tell me</p> <p>6 what happens.</p> <p>7 A. Well, when a viscus perforates, the body's</p> <p>8 natural reaction is to send policemen to the area,</p> <p>9 and those policemen can be both bloodborne, as in</p> <p>10 white blood cells, macrophages, and so forth, and</p> <p>11 physical structures, such as the omentum or</p> <p>12 surrounding leaves of the mesentery or other loops</p> <p>13 of bowel. So it is certainly well recognized that,</p> <p>14 for example, a perforation of the colon related to</p> <p>15 diverticulitis or a perforation of the appendix</p> <p>16 related to perforated appendicitis or a focal</p> <p>17 perforation of the colon or small bowel related to</p> <p>18 ischemia can and does wall off -- not always, but</p> <p>19 often.</p> <p>20 Q. And the walling off we're speaking of,</p> <p>21 that's the body's attempt to, I guess, separate that</p> <p>22 harmful substance from the rest of the body?</p> <p>23 A. To contain the process.</p> <p>24 Q. And when that occurs, is there a, I guess,</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">69</p> <p>1 A. May I refer to my report?</p> <p>2 Q. Sure.</p> <p>3 A. I'm sorry, would you repeat the question?</p> <p>4 Q. My question is, why do you suppose, or do</p> <p>5 you have any reason to know, why Dr. Clair elected</p> <p>6 to do an angiogram in Mr. Woyma?</p> <p>7 A. Yes, because I think he wanted to put that</p> <p>8 information together, and -- according to my report</p> <p>9 here, the angiogram was obtained approximately ten</p> <p>10 days after admission. He wanted to put that</p> <p>11 information together with the information from</p> <p>12 multiple CAT scans to assess what the potential</p> <p>13 problems were and what the potential treatment</p> <p>14 options were, should treatment be needed.</p> <p>15 Q. But you have earlier testified that an</p> <p>16 angiogram is unnecessary in the setting of an aortic</p> <p>17 descending dissection.</p> <p>18 A. No, I never said it was unnecessary. I</p> <p>19 said in contemporary practice I rely on the CAT scan</p> <p>20 and that angiography is in fact infrequently used in</p> <p>21 the evaluation of our patients with aortic</p> <p>22 dissection.</p> <p>23 Q. And you've had a chance to review the CT</p> <p>24 scans that were taken of Mr. Woyma prior to the</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p style="text-align: right;">70</p> <p>1 angiogram that Dr. Clair did; correct?</p> <p>2 A. Yes, ma'am, I have.</p> <p>3 Q. And do you believe that those CT scans were</p> <p>4 adequate to assess Mr. Woyma's status in terms of</p> <p>5 the dissection and stenosis of the superior</p> <p>6 mesenteric artery?</p> <p>7 A. They were adequate to answer the question</p> <p>8 of whether or not he needed an acute intervention in</p> <p>9 the first day or two of his admission to the</p> <p>10 hospital.</p> <p>11 Q. Could a CT scan have given Dr. Clair just</p> <p>12 as much information as the angiogram did on October</p> <p>13 31st?</p> <p>14 A. Well, I can't answer that in that</p> <p>15 particular case because I wasn't caring for that</p> <p>16 patient. I have certainly done angiograms on</p> <p>17 patients with acute dissection because I felt we</p> <p>18 either needed more information or I wanted to assess</p> <p>19 the patient, for example, for the feasibility of an</p> <p>20 endovascular intervention.</p> <p>21 Q. And an angiogram is a proper vehicle for</p> <p>22 assessing the potential for endovascular</p> <p>23 intervention?</p> <p>24 A. Yes, ma'am, it is.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">72</p> <p>1 record as the interpretation of the findings of the</p> <p>2 arteriogram.</p> <p>3 Q. Did Dr. Clair in his findings on the</p> <p>4 angiogram make any comment regarding the flow</p> <p>5 through the SMA?</p> <p>6 A. Well, I think that I just answered that in</p> <p>7 saying that -- I'm quoting from my report: "Dr.</p> <p>8 Clair performs an angiogram, and while there is some</p> <p>9 stenosis noted in the origin of the superior</p> <p>10 mesenteric artery, this is not considered to be</p> <p>11 flow-limiting or in need of immediate correction."</p> <p>12 Q. So it's your belief that his report</p> <p>13 actually says those words or words to that effect;</p> <p>14 is that correct?</p> <p>15 A. Yes.</p> <p>16 Q. And obviously, if the findings in the</p> <p>17 angiogram did not suggest flow limitation, there</p> <p>18 would be no need to consider a stenting procedure</p> <p>19 for this patient.</p> <p>20 A. That's correct.</p> <p>21 Q. Doctor, at one point in Mr. Woyma's stay</p> <p>22 there is a nursing note of coffee-ground emesis with</p> <p>23 bloody stool. What is the significance of coffee-</p> <p>24 ground emesis?</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">71</p> <p>1 Q. And it was Dr. Clair's intention to do an</p> <p>2 endovascular intervention in Mr. Woyma; is that</p> <p>3 correct?</p> <p>4 A. Well, I think it was one of the things that</p> <p>5 he was considering, as revealed from my review of</p> <p>6 the records, yes.</p> <p>7 (Discussion off the record.)</p> <p>8 Q. Back to that section of your report,</p> <p>9 Doctor, where you talk about the angiogram that Dr.</p> <p>10 Clair did, and you comment, "And while there is some</p> <p>11 stenosis noted in the origin of the superior</p> <p>12 mesenteric artery, this is not considered to be</p> <p>13 flow-limiting or in need of immediate correction."</p> <p>14 A. Yes.</p> <p>15 Q. What is your basis for saying that it was</p> <p>16 not considered to be flow-limiting or in need of</p> <p>17 immediate correction?</p> <p>18 A. Based on the interpretations as revealed in</p> <p>19 the medical record and my own review of the</p> <p>20 angiogram.</p> <p>21 Q. And your interpretation of the records, are</p> <p>22 you making that judgment based on what was or was</p> <p>23 not done for Mr. Woyma?</p> <p>24 A. No, on what was stated in the medical</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">73</p> <p>1 A. Coffee-ground emesis with bloody stool?</p> <p>2 Q. Yes, let's just talk about vomiting coffee-</p> <p>3 ground emesis. What does that indicate to you in a</p> <p>4 patient such as Mr. Woyma?</p> <p>5 A. "Coffee ground" is a visual description of</p> <p>6 something. It may be blood. It may be partly</p> <p>7 digested material. So that description itself does</p> <p>8 very little for me.</p> <p>9 Q. How about if I add hypoactive bowel sounds,</p> <p>10 foul-smelling vomit noted by a nurse, abdomen</p> <p>11 tender, slightly distended, nasogastric tube</p> <p>12 draining thick, brown, bilious drainage? What does</p> <p>13 that picture give you?</p> <p>14 A. A nasogastric tube, if dropped into</p> <p>15 someone's stomach, would be expected to drain thick,</p> <p>16 brown, bilious material.</p> <p>17 Q. The rest of the clinical picture there?</p> <p>18 A. Are you reading from --</p> <p>19 Q. I'm reading from my notes, but I'll --</p> <p>20 under Day 18, under Nursing, at 0800.</p> <p>21 MR. JACKSON: What did you just hand</p> <p>22 him?</p> <p>23 MS. EKLUND: That's the flow sheet.</p> <p>24 A. So the nursing notes says, "Vomiting</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">74</p> <p>1 coffee-ground emesis, guaiac positive." It says, 2 "Dr. Wang aware of hypoactive bowel sounds. What is 3 vomiting is foul-smelling." 4 MR. JACKSON: The date on that is 5 November 6th? 6 THE WITNESS: November 6th. 7 Q. Does that mean anything to you from a 8 clinical standpoint? 9 A. No, it doesn't, because it was a notation 10 made by a nurse, and it just doesn't have any 11 significance for me. 12 Q. Because it's made by a nurse? 13 A. No, because it was -- I mean, it's 14 impossible for me to assign any significance to a 15 note that was made by a nurse or a resident or an 16 intern, because those sorts of notes -- vomiting 17 coffee-ground material, abdomen distended, 18 hypoactive bowel sounds -- you could walk through 19 this hospital now and find four or five hundred 20 patients where a nurse might have written that in 21 the chart. So it doesn't have a whole lot of 22 significance to me. 23 Q. I'm going to hand you back the flow sheet, 24 Doctor, and ask you to look at Day No. 9, October</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">76</p> <p>1 of sense, does it? Because if you really believe 2 that the patient had peritonitis the day before, you 3 would have operated on them. 4 Q. Somebody would have, wouldn't they? 5 A. Well, someone would have evaluated the 6 patient, and if the doctors in charge felt that he 7 had peritonitis, I think that he would have been 8 operated on. 9 Q. But do you agree that the description on 10 those two days is indicative of an acute abdomen, if 11 it's correct? 12 A. If it's correct, it could be consistent 13 with an acute abdomen. 14 Q. It certainly would warrant a surgical 15 consult? 16 A. It would warrant a more senior person -- I 17 don't know who made these notes. Can I ask that? 18 Q. An SICU physician. 19 A. An SICU physician. So we don't know if 20 it's an anesthesiologist. We don't know if he's a 21 resident or anything else like that, do we? 22 Q. No, but we know he's a physician working at 23 the clinic who is examining the patient, providing 24 medical care. We have to assume some level of</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">75</p> <p>1 28th, and read the SICU note written by a physician 2 right here. 3 MR. JACKSON: Again, that's the flow 4 sheet you prepared? 5 MS. EKLUND: Yes. 6 A. "SICU note: Left groin pain, abdomen 7 rigid, ND" -- that means nondistended -- "hypoactive 8 bowel sounds, tender in lower quadrant, plus 9 peritoneal signs, spiked temperature last night for 10 first time, pan culture." 11 Q. Is that consistent with an acute abdomen? 12 A. It could be consistent with an acute 13 abdomen, yes. 14 Q. One more day, Doctor. Just bear with me. 15 Day No. 10, which is the following day, the SICU 16 note again. 17 MR. JACKSON: Again, reading from your 18 flow sheet. 19 MS. EKLUND: Yes. 20 A. There's a note that you've underlined that 21 says, "Possible stenting Monday. Exam: Abdomen 22 rigid, nondistended, positive bowel sounds. Right 23 greater than left quadrant tenderness. Question 24 involuntary guarding." This doesn't all make a lot</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">77</p> <p>1 competence, don't we? 2 A. I don't assume anything. So if someone 3 calls me from the ICU and says, "Your patient has 4 peritonitis to my exam," I go down there and examine 5 him. If I agree that they have peritonitis, I 6 operate on him. But if I disagree that they have 7 peritonitis, I say, "I disagree," and I don't 8 operate on them. 9 Q. And when you disagree, do you chart your 10 disagreement in the patient's record? 11 A. Oh, I might or I might not. I don't do 12 much charting in the medical records these days. 13 Q. You leave that to your residents to do? 14 A. I do, most of the time. 15 Q. I think I'm just about finished, Doctor. 16 Just give me a minute to look at my notes, if you 17 can. 18 (Discussion off the record.) 19 Q. Doctor, I don't have anything else for you. 20 Can I give your file to the court 21 reporter to copy and send back to you? 22 A. I don't see why not. 23 MS. EKLUND: We'll mark this Exhibit 24 Cambria 1.</p>

Richard Paul Cambria - 10/29/2003

<p>1 (Exhibit Cambria 1 marked for 2 identification.) 3 (7:16 p.m.) 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24</p>	78	<p>1 Richard Paul Cambria, M.D. 2 SIGNATURE PAGE / ERRATA SHEET 3 PAGE LINE CHANGE OR CORRECTION AND REASON 4 / / 5 / / 6 / / 7 / / 8 / / 9 / / 10 / / 11 / / 12 / / 13 / / 14 I have read the foregoing transcript of my 15 deposition on October 29, 2003. Except for any 16 corrections or changes noted above, I hereby 17 subscribe to the transcript as an accurate record of 18 the statements made by me. 19 Signed under the pains and penalties of perjury. 20 Deponent: _____ / ____/2003 21 Richard Paul Cambria, M.D. 22 Notary Public: _____ / ____/2003 23 in and for: _____ 24 My commission expires: _____</p>	80
<p>1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 Commonwealth of Massachusetts) 3 County of Suffolk) 4 I, Alan H. Brock, Registered Professional 5 Reporter and Notary Public in the Commonwealth of 6 Massachusetts, hereby certify that there came before 7 me on October 29, 2003, at the time and place 8 specified above, Richard Paul Cambria, M.D., the 9 deponent herein, who was duly sworn by me to testify 10 to the truth and was thereafter examined under oath 11 by counsel. 12 I certify that the questions asked of the 13 deponent and the answers given were taken down by me 14 stenographically and transcribed by me using 15 computerized translation software; and that the 16 foregoing is a true and accurate transcript thereof. 17 I certify further that I am not counsel, 18 attorney, or relative of any party litigant, nor 19 otherwise interested in the event of this suit. 20 21 22 23 Alan H. Brock, RDR/CRR 24 DATED: _____ My Commission Expires 04/28/06</p>	79	<p>1 Richard Paul Cambria, M.D. 2 SIGNATURE PAGE / ERRATA SHEET INFORMATION 3 For deposition taken on October 29, 2003 4 Janet Woyma et al. v. Cleveland Clinic Foundation 5 6 SIGNATURE INFORMATION FOR COUNSEL 7 The original of the Errata Sheet has been delivered 8 to John V. Jackson, Esq. When the Errata Sheet has 9 been completed by the deponent and signed, the 10 original thereof should be delivered to Claudia R. 11 Eklund, Esq., to whom the original deposition 12 transcript was delivered. 13 14 WITNESS INSTRUCTIONS 15 After reading the transcript of your deposition, 16 please note any change or correction and the reason 17 therefor on the errata/signature page. DO NOT make 18 any notations on the transcript itself. If 19 necessary, continue the format on a separate page. 20 PLEASE SIGN AND DATE (before a notary if requested) 21 the errata sheet. 22 23 24</p>	

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<p>abdomen 36:7 43:10,14 54:5,6,7,16 55:5,9,14 56:15 73:10 74:17 75:6,11,13,21 76:10 76:13</p> <p>abdominal 4:5,6 5:1,6 5:11 6:5 37:20 38:24 40:10,16 42:20 43:15 55:21,23 62:9,12 63:8 64:19 65:4,6,23 66:21</p> <p>able 50:4</p> <p>about 4:24 5:8,21 6:11 7:11,17 8:18 10:21 16:13,18,19 18:16 28:1 38:11 39:8,8 40:7,20,21 41:2,4,5 42:13 46:23 48:10,11 52:19 53:23 61:3,4,5 61:9,18 62:17 64:9 65:7 66:9 71:9 73:2,9 77:15</p> <p>above 79:8 80:16</p> <p>abrock@fabreporter... 1:20</p> <p>abscess 68:9</p> <p>absence 26:8 34:9 38:8</p> <p>absent 60:6</p> <p>absolutely 24:18 58:13</p> <p>academic 26:21</p> <p>accompany 54:22</p> <p>according 69:8</p> <p>account 64:15</p> <p>accurate 79:16 80:17</p> <p>actual 43:23</p> <p>actually 14:11 32:10 39:22 43:21 72:13</p> <p>acute 7:23 29:22 32:14 42:13 54:4,6,7 55:4,8 55:13 56:15 70:8,17 75:11,12 76:10,13</p> <p>acutely 50:22</p> <p>acute-care 31:3</p> <p>add 25:20 44:19 73:9</p> <p>addition 3:12 53:15</p> <p>additional 42:6</p> <p>adequacy 61:18</p> <p>adequate 70:4,7</p> <p>adequately 68:9</p> <p>admission 41:22 45:15 50:17 62:12 69:10 70:9</p> <p>adventitia 43:12</p> <p>advise 20:24</p> <p>advising 20:21</p> <p>affect 59:18,22</p>	<p>affects 59:24</p> <p>affiliations 22:16</p> <p>after 14:7 41:16 42:5 62:2 69:10 81:15</p> <p>again 21:13 51:21 53:3 75:3,16,17</p> <p>against 37:18 61:21</p> <p>agents 31:18</p> <p>ago 3:23 11:5 12:21 17:8,15 18:17 32:16</p> <p>agree 24:16 39:10 76:9 77:5</p> <p>ahead 12:19 51:10 56:11</p> <p>Airfare 28:8</p> <p>al 81:4</p> <p>Alan 1:19 79:4,23</p> <p>alleviation 68:1</p> <p>allowed 25:7 52:16</p> <p>almost 6:13 25:5 30:4</p> <p>alone 32:20 59:18</p> <p>although 8:10 20:12 30:14 45:23 47:16 56:9 64:17</p> <p>always 55:2 67:18 68:18,19,20</p> <p>amended 47:7</p> <p>among 32:12</p> <p>amount 35:4 65:20</p> <p>amounts 47:11</p> <p>Andress 2:11 22:8</p> <p>and/or 6:10 32:22 49:24 54:19</p> <p>anesthesiologist 76:20</p> <p>aneurysm 4:11 9:17 10:15 11:7 12:9 18:20</p> <p>aneurysms 4:10,16,17 4:18 9:7,12 29:16</p> <p>angiogram 32:7 33:3 33:17 34:14 69:6,9,16 70:1,12,21 71:9,20 72:4,8,17</p> <p>angiograms 70:16</p> <p>angiography 31:20 32:11,15,23 33:1 34:22 68:24 69:20</p> <p>annual 5:10,13</p> <p>another 41:20,21,22 42:10 49:4</p> <p>answer 7:2 18:9,15 20:13,15,22 21:1,3,5 21:6 29:7 58:14 70:7 70:14</p> <p>answered 72:6</p> <p>answers 79:13</p>	<p>antibiotics 68:10</p> <p>anticoagulation 60:22</p> <p>Antihypertensive 31:15</p> <p>anyone 28:10</p> <p>anything 9:6 14:24 22:23 28:4 31:17 74:7 76:21 77:2,19</p> <p>aorta 5:1,18,19 7:23 8:4,9,21 11:10,12,13 11:15 29:15 34:8 37:5 38:12 43:11 59:16</p> <p>aortic 4:10,11,16 5:4,6 5:11,14,20,23 6:1,3,5 8:13 9:7,9,11,12,23 11:11,23 15:2 24:20 25:19 29:16,19,20 30:17 31:10,21 32:17 33:24 36:24 37:4 41:3,10 42:1,18,22,23 43:21 56:14,20 59:12 60:9,13 61:11 65:17 69:16,21</p> <p>apparently 45:22</p> <p>appear 28:5</p> <p>APPEARANCES 2:1</p> <p>appendicitis 64:1 67:16</p> <p>appendix 67:15</p> <p>applied 16:3,4,5,7</p> <p>appreciate 39:20</p> <p>approach 52:1,6,9</p> <p>appropriate 63:11</p> <p>approximately 3:22 7:7 14:10 24:8 69:9</p> <p>area 9:14 19:20 67:8</p> <p>areas 9:5 63:14</p> <p>around 15:23 26:6</p> <p>arrow 49:2,9 58:1</p> <p>Arsenault 1:21</p> <p>arterial 32:4</p> <p>arteries 37:7,8,9</p> <p>arteriogram 72:2</p> <p>artery 32:9 35:15,20 57:8,9 59:11 70:6 71:12 72:10</p> <p>articles 24:15 29:10,12 39:7</p> <p>ascending 5:19,21,23 6:3 7:23 8:21</p> <p>aside 28:17 53:12</p> <p>asked 12:3 13:22 18:4 28:13,23 46:20 47:5 56:10 59:1 79:12</p> <p>asking 20:7</p> <p>assess 69:12 70:4,18</p>	<p>assessing 62:5 70:22</p> <p>assessment 62:3 66:8</p> <p>assign 74:14</p> <p>assist 55:18</p> <p>associate 64:4</p> <p>associated 32:24</p> <p>assume 14:2 42:4 46:10 51:18 60:4 76:24 77:2</p> <p>assuming 10:12 48:9 68:4</p> <p>assumption 46:14 48:14,21</p> <p>ate 49:3,5,6 51:16</p> <p>atherosclerotic 34:10 56:24</p> <p>attempt 50:1 67:21</p> <p>attend 16:1</p> <p>attorney 47:1,8 79:18</p> <p>authoritative 24:9</p> <p>available 25:2,6 33:3,4 34:21 40:24</p> <p>average 7:5 9:19</p> <p>avoid 68:19</p> <p>aware 17:20 65:11 74:2</p> <p>away 28:14</p>	<p>53:19 54:3 64:24 70:3 76:1</p> <p>bell 22:3</p> <p>below 59:10</p> <p>best 15:23</p> <p>beta 31:15 37:15 41:4</p> <p>better 33:4 35:24 49:3 49:4</p> <p>between 4:21 25:10 30:7 55:22</p> <p>beyond 59:21</p> <p>bilious 73:12,16</p> <p>bill 47:9</p> <p>blockade 31:15</p> <p>blockage 35:19</p> <p>blockers 37:15 41:5</p> <p>blood 32:4 33:19,20,24 34:16 35:4,13,16,17 36:7,15,38:18 41:4 54:23 59:17 60:15,16 60:17,18,19,21 61:4,5 61:6,10,12,16,20 67:10 73:6</p> <p>bloodborne 67:9</p> <p>bloody 72:23 73:1</p> <p>blood-pressure 37:15</p> <p>board 23:12,16,23 24:3 24:6</p> <p>boards 23:8,8,11</p> <p>body 63:17,20 64:10 67:22</p> <p>body's 67:7,21</p> <p>Boston 1:23 17:12,13</p> <p>both 5:3 15:3 25:22 29:17 59:13 61:2 67:9</p> <p>bowel 40:14,15 56:8 63:19,20 64:6 67:13 67:17 73:9 74:2,18 75:8,22</p> <p>branch 37:5</p> <p>break 8:7 45:3</p> <p>Brock 1:19,21 79:4,23</p> <p>brown 73:12,16</p> <p>buy 25:22</p>
B				
			<p>back 16:17 25:10 42:19 43:17,20 45:1 49:21 53:14,20 62:22 65:2 71:8 74:23 77:21</p> <p>based 13:7 35:17 53:1 64:20 71:18,22</p> <p>basics 40:23</p> <p>basis 5:11,13 9:18 32:20 71:15</p> <p>bear 75:14</p> <p>became 50:21</p> <p>become 18:4 52:2</p> <p>beds 31:2,3</p> <p>before 12:14,19 16:20 18:11,14 22:8,19,20 26:2 39:13,21 47:2 66:17 76:2 79:6 81:20</p> <p>begin 49:20</p> <p>beginning 15:3 45:15</p> <p>behalf 7:14,15,17 18:21 18:23 21:16</p> <p>being 22:21 32:22 57:24</p> <p>belief 64:20 72:12</p> <p>believe 12:12 19:12 22:5 28:16,19 30:8 42:3 45:17 49:11</p>	<p>24:6</p> <p>boards 23:8,8,11</p> <p>body 63:17,20 64:10 67:22</p> <p>body's 67:7,21</p> <p>Boston 1:23 17:12,13</p> <p>both 5:3 15:3 25:22 29:17 59:13 61:2 67:9</p> <p>bowel 40:14,15 56:8 63:19,20 64:6 67:13 67:17 73:9 74:2,18 75:8,22</p> <p>branch 37:5</p> <p>break 8:7 45:3</p> <p>Brock 1:19,21 79:4,23</p> <p>brown 73:12,16</p> <p>buy 25:22</p>
C				
				<p>C 3:2</p> <p>called 54:19</p> <p>calls 77:3</p> <p>Cambria 1:12 3:3,8 19:7 77:24 78:1 79:8 80:1,21 81:1</p> <p>came 16:17 18:7 44:19 79:6</p> <p>care 6:9,12,19 9:2</p>

11:18 20:10 21:11,14 31:6 44:2 52:9 76:24 caring 70:15 carotid 35:15,19 case 1:4 7:19,21,22,22 8:6,11,12,20 17:21 18:1,5,16,18,19 19:8 19:11 20:2,2 21:10 27:7 28:15 39:11 44:15 45:5 56:3,21 70:15 cases 5:8 7:1,6,7,11,13 8:3,8 22:5 CAT 32:18,19 33:5,7 34:2,3,22 40:23 41:12 41:20,21,22 43:3 57:5 57:6 69:12,19 category 30:16 cause 37:6,7,9,10 58:9 58:12 62:11 63:18,22 63:24 64:2 66:3 68:2 caused 56:23 causes 39:16 causing 37:23 cavity 37:20 40:10,16 55:21,23 66:21 cells 67:10 center 2:14 4:15 certain 8:10 30:20 certainly 9:19 10:24 30:15 48:19 58:12 60:8 67:13 70:16 76:14 CERTIFICATE 79:1 certify 79:6,12,17 chairman 12:4 chance 69:23 change 43:1 80:3 81:16 changed 3:22 changes 46:16 80:16 chapter 24:20 25:1,16 25:19 30:21 characterized 65:2 charge 27:5,7,9,11,13 28:2,6 76:6 chart 45:11,14 74:21 77:9 charting 77:12 check 23:21 checking 17:18 chest 42:20 43:10,14,14 chief 3:16,18,21 6:9 choice 31:11 choose 15:20 68:20 chronology 44:13 51:15 65:6 66:5	circle 48:22 57:22 circled 57:13,23 circling 58:4 circulation 37:10 38:15 43:2 50:10 58:11 59:13,18,22 60:1,5,11 61:19 circulatory 9:8 38:10 38:13,23 39:4 60:7 circumstance 40:1 55:20 61:13 circumstances 20:16 31:24 33:4 34:23 39:11 cirrhosal 39:17 Clair 15:14 16:19,22 17:5 44:11 68:23 69:5 70:1,11 71:10 72:3,8 Clair's 71:1 class 28:9 classrooms 6:16 Claudia 2:4 81:10 clear 28:20 51:7 53:4 Cleveland 1:9 2:7,14 2:15 8:24 11:17,22 12:10,13 13:4,8,10,12 15:5,20 17:6 18:2,13 18:16,22 21:12,17,24 22:11,17 23:5,9,11 24:2 26:3,8 28:15 44:8,10 47:20 50:17 52:1 53:7 55:7 81:4 client 20:12,19 clients 22:6 clinic 1:9 11:17,22 12:10,13 13:5,8,11,13 15:5,20 17:6 18:2,16 18:22 19:5 21:12,17 22:11,17 23:5,9,12 24:2 26:3,8 44:10 47:21 50:17 52:1 53:7 55:7 62:12 76:23 81:4 clinical 6:19 15:3 38:4 38:6,7 39:24 54:21 55:1 62:8 66:8 73:17 74:8 closely 16:22 17:4 coauthor 25:10 coffee 72:23 73:2,5 coffee-ground 72:22 73:1 74:1,17 colleagues 26:24 colon 60:24 63:2,5,6,21 63:23 64:8,9,13,18	66:24 67:14,17 68:15 Columbia 17:9,10 combination 38:4 come 12:3 28:23 49:21 56:8 59:7 65:16 comes 23:19 28:3 39:21 comment 43:7 48:18 58:4 71:10 72:4 comments 46:1 commission 79:24 80:24 commit 25:24 27:22 committee 13:3,23 common 1:2 5:19 35:13 58:8 Commonwealth 79:2,5 company 14:3 compared 43:2 competence 77:1 complain 43:17 complaint 57:14 64:15 64:22 complaints 62:17 complete 50:3,7 57:10 60:1 completed 81:9 complex 9:9,17 62:7 complicated 10:4 30:1 30:10 complication 30:3 32:1 complications 30:11 32:3 37:1 comprehensive 25:19 compromise 32:4 37:4 38:18 58:9,11,19,21 59:8,17 compromised 33:24 34:5 37:24 compromising 37:19 59:13 computerized 79:15 concern 48:12 concerned 52:19 61:18 concerning 45:5,6 46:1 concomitant 34:9 conference 17:14 Congress 1:22 Connecticut 8:22 consider 72:18 considered 62:8 71:12 71:16 72:10 considering 71:5 consistent 51:24 52:5 52:10 63:1 75:11,12 76:12 constant 7:9	construct 15:1 consult 19:15 26:23 55:14 76:15 consulted 19:19 consulting 11:21 19:22 consume 50:4 contact 16:6 17:5 18:8 contain 67:23 contemporary 32:23 69:19 context 6:13,17 48:17 55:2,3 Continual 42:9 continue 81:19 contrast 33:8,9,10 34:14 41:13 control 14:14 37:15 65:22 conventional 5:15 convinced 66:12 Cook 14:1 copied 53:10 copy 77:21 Cornell 17:10 correct 4:22 6:2 14:21 36:8,18,19 37:16 42:8 45:9,17 46:3,5,6,9,14 47:13,21,22 48:20 49:13,15,18 52:17 57:16 59:19,20 62:22 70:1 71:3 72:14,20 76:11,12 correction 71:13,17 72:11 80:3 81:16 corrections 46:16 80:16 counsel 20:8 79:11,17 81:6 count 54:23 country 13:9 16:17 County 1:3 79:3 couple 11:5 course 11:23 12:8 23:3 42:15 49:10 50:21 51:13,24 52:3,12 58:15 61:19 64:6 courses 6:17 court 1:2 8:6,14,19,23 20:14 21:4 28:5 53:10 77:20 covered 22:15 30:7 credible 24:14 CRR 1:19 crushed 58:1 CT 33:10,17 34:13 36:2 36:3 41:7,8,9 42:5,6	42:10 68:16,17,22 69:23 70:3,11 CTs 40:21 41:6 culture 75:10 CUYAHOGA 1:3 CV 23:14 24:19 D D 3:2 Dan 15:14 Daniel 44:11 data 30:15 date 25:14 74:4 81:20 dated 45:22 47:10 79:24 dates 49:13 David 44:13 day 12:24 28:23 50:18 50:18 70:9 73:20 74:24 75:14,15,15 76:2 days 41:20 42:15 50:16 69:10 76:10 77:12 Dead 40:3 deal 20:15 death 40:8 45:16 decade 5:9 32:16 decision 53:1 Defendant 1:10 2:17 defendants 7:18 deferred 68:11 define 54:4 definitive 66:11 defunct 22:1 degenerative 10:15 degree 35:19 36:10 43:14 59:2,5 degrees 60:8 delete 46:20 deleted 46:12 deleting 46:8 delivered 81:7,10,12 delve 20:8 dependent 14:6 depending 39:24 42:4 65:20 68:7,12 depends 4:2 38:7 42:12 55:20 66:4 deponent 79:9,13 80:20 81:9 deposition 1:12 8:6,15 19:11 27:13 44:11,22 45:7 80:15 81:3,11,15 descending 5:18,22 6:1 6:5 8:4,8,13 9:23 29:18,20 30:17 31:10
--	---	---	---	--

31:21 36:24 41:3,10 42:23 56:14,19,22 60:13 61:11 65:17 69:17 description 55:8 73:5,7 76:9 desk 17:18 detailed 65:10 determination 55:4 determine 33:23 34:15 34:24 66:6 develops 56:15 deviation 20:10 21:10 21:14 device 13:7,9,17,21 14:23 diagnosis 8:2 57:3 diagnostic 32:11 41:13 42:1 52:21 diarrhea 50:2 difference 4:21 different 14:24 15:1 35:13 60:8 digested 73:7 diminished 58:22 60:2 direct 6:12 directly 36:13 disagree 19:24 48:14 48:19 77:6,7,9 disagreed 48:18 disagreement 77:10 disagrees 20:14 disallow 50:11 discarded 45:19 discuss 26:23 discussed 17:23 18:1 discussion 26:1 28:22 44:24 71:7 77:18 disease 9:17 10:13 29:5 34:10 56:24 68:7,13 dissecting 56:19 dissection 5:14,18,19 5:23 6:1,4,5 7:23 8:4 8:8,13 9:11 10:4 24:20 25:19 29:21 30:11 31:10 32:14,18 36:24 37:2,12,18,23 38:1 41:3,11 42:1,13 42:18,23 43:9,13,15 43:21 46:23 52:18,24 56:14,20,22 58:8,11 59:14 60:9,14 61:11 61:15,17 65:17 69:17 69:22 70:5,17 dissections 4:5,6,19 5:1 5:2,4,7,8,12,20 9:24	29:15,19,22,23 30:1,2 30:10,18 31:13,21 32:22 distal 29:23 30:2 31:12 37:11,24 distended 73:11 74:17 diverticular 68:9 diverticulitis 67:15 divide 6:7 7:13 division 3:22 55:22 doctor 3:6 20:11 21:5 24:19 25:24 29:4 31:8 45:3,21 51:7,10 52:14 53:9 54:4 68:23 71:9 72:21 74:24 75:14 77:15,19 doctors 18:2 23:9 76:6 doing 3:24 5:5 7:10 11:3 15:8 done 4:12,13 5:2 6:14 10:22 13:10 27:3 29:4,8 31:7 33:8,9,10 45:23 56:10 65:20 70:16 71:23 Doppler 34:24 35:12 35:15,18,20,21 36:4 36:17 down 8:7 44:4 59:4 63:24 77:4 79:13 Dr 12:4 13:20 15:14,14 15:14,15,15 16:8,9,13 16:19,22 17:5 19:7 22:22 26:2,18 45:8 46:1,1,13,23 68:23 69:5 70:1,11 71:1,9 72:3,7 74:2 draft 25:1,6 drafted 46:10 drain 73:15 drainage 73:12 draining 73:12 dropped 73:14 Drs 44:11 due 25:18 43:11 duly 79:9 during 5:9 16:23 41:21 44:5 50:16,21 51:13 51:23 53:6 62:12 63:13	eating 49:12,20 50:16 50:20,20 51:12,19,23 edition 25:15,17 editorial 23:8,10,12,16 23:23 24:3,6 effect 72:13 either 11:20 34:4 44:7 61:6 64:5 66:12 70:18 Eklund 2:3,4 3:5 19:24 20:6,24 29:1 44:23 45:1 73:23 75:5,19 77:23 81:11 elderly 10:15 57:1 elected 68:24 69:5 elevated 54:23 elicitation 54:18 embarrassment 38:10 38:14 39:4 emergency 6:4 48:12 48:14 emergency-room 44:9 emesis 72:22,24 73:1,3 74:1 emphasize 51:2,12 end 10:19 19:23 22:19 endovascular 3:18,21 3:24 4:3,4,7,9,11,16 4:24 5:2,3,6,11,15 6:15 9:20,23 24:23 70:20,22 71:2 England 4:10,17 enrollment 14:6,8,10 enteral 51:22 52:20 entire 11:12,14 45:11 entirely 3:14 entitled 20:5 errata 80:2 81:2,7,8,21 errata/signature 81:17 error 48:13 Esq 2:4,12 81:8,11 estimate 35:19 et 81:4 etc 1:6 evaluate 36:6 65:22 68:21 evaluated 32:22 76:5 evaluating 55:3 evaluation 32:13 38:5 66:14 69:21 even 49:4,20 63:11 event 79:19 eventually 68:5 ever 8:23 11:14,16 12:13 17:23 18:10,13 19:13 22:7,10 27:3	29:4 31:5,7 66:2 every 24:16,17 everything 24:17 48:7 evidence 54:13 evident 52:2 exact 46:22 exactly 66:6 exam 54:13 75:21 77:4 examination 3:4 39:15 54:22 58:16 examine 77:4 examined 79:10 examining 76:23 example 30:2 32:16 35:14 38:9 64:3 67:14 70:19 except 48:3 80:15 excruciating 57:15 Excuse 40:3 Exhibit 1:1 77:23 78:1 expected 14:4 25:12 73:15 expects 43:12 expenses 28:6,7 experience 4:9 13:8 expert 6:22,24 7:10 9:3 17:21 18:5 19:22 20:3,4 27:6 44:12 47:1 expires 79:24 80:24 explain 52:4 58:24 explanation 63:11 66:11 explore 20:5 exquisitely 39:18 extensive 9:17 extent 19:22 23:4 extra 27:9 extreme 54:18 extremely 4:6 40:18 extremities 58:22 60:3 extremity 38:9,10 58:18 eye 60:17	family's 51:15 65:6 far 5:18 12:19 19:14 fares 42:5 Farmer 1:21 father 47:19 48:11 fax 1:24 2:16 feasibility 70:19 fee 28:4 47:15,16 feel 53:13 feeling 43:20 felt 15:22 43:1 57:24 70:17 76:6 femoral 59:9 fibers 39:19 field 24:10,13 figure 53:11 file 44:15 57:13 77:20 films 53:16,22 final 47:2 find 20:9 21:9 24:9,14 30:19 57:16 62:19 74:19 finding 36:17 54:22 60:14,18,19,21 61:6,9 61:13,23 findings 39:10 61:24 63:4,13 72:1,3,16 fine 60:5 finish 43:7 58:14 finished 7:21 8:20 25:5 53:12 77:15 firm 18:17 21:20 22:8 firms 18:14 22:6 first 4:11 7:3 11:24 23:2 28:9 46:11 47:7 48:10 49:7 57:17 70:9 75:10 five 5:14 7:12 16:18 74:19 Floor 2:14 flow 32:4,8 33:11,14,19 33:20,24 34:5,16 35:1 35:4 36:10,14 37:19 37:24 38:18 58:9,19 58:21 59:17 72:4,17 73:23 74:23 75:3,18 flow-limiting 71:13,16 72:11 fly 28:9 focal 67:16 folder 45:4,6 53:10,15 Follett 44:13,22 45:8 46:1,13,23 Follett's 46:1 following 75:15 follow-up 14:8,9
--	--	---	---	--

<p>food 39:3 49:3,24 50:1 50:4,11,14 51:16 52:21,22 53:2</p> <p>foods 49:12,17,19 50:20 51:12,19 52:16 53:6</p> <p>foregoing 79:16 80:14</p> <p>forgotten 17:11</p> <p>form 47:3</p> <p>format 81:19</p> <p>formulating 44:2</p> <p>forth 6:18 25:11 67:10 68:13</p> <p>foul-smelling 73:10 74:3</p> <p>found 21:14</p> <p>Foundation 1:9 52:1 81:4</p> <p>four 16:18 24:8 74:19</p> <p>frame 12:18,22 39:24</p> <p>frankly 25:9</p> <p>free 53:13</p> <p>frequent 64:24</p> <p>frequently 65:18</p> <p>Friday 56:3,18</p> <p>from 5:17 14:24 16:17 18:16 19:21 20:10 21:10,11,14 23:9,11 24:2 26:8 30:22 33:3 34:5,22 38:12 40:1,12 42:16 43:9,11 44:7,10 48:13 49:11 50:15 51:8,18,21 52:24 57:5 59:8,13 61:22 67:22 69:11 71:5 72:7 73:18,19 74:7 75:17 77:3</p> <p>front 41:14</p> <p>full 3:6</p> <p>fully 56:6</p> <p>function 43:15</p> <p>further 42:24 68:4 79:17</p> <hr/> <p>G</p> <p>G 3:2</p> <p>gave 11:23 19:17</p> <p>general 1:14 3:9,17,19 4:1 9:5 14:17 29:19 30:24 31:6,9 50:19 55:14,18,24 56:7,10</p> <p>generally 9:2 34:22 54:8,16 66:7</p> <p>generate 19:8,19</p> <p>gestalt 34:11</p> <p>gets 59:21</p>	<p>gist 5:17</p> <p>give 34:20 36:16 66:17 73:13 77:16,20</p> <p>given 8:5 70:11 79:13</p> <p>gives 39:14</p> <p>giving 53:13</p> <p>global 34:11</p> <p>go 23:18 40:1 45:1 51:10 56:11 62:4 63:10,24 77:4</p> <p>goes 14:7</p> <p>going 23:15 25:10 28:5 33:14 58:19 74:23</p> <p>good 28:11 68:17</p> <p>graft 11:11 13:19</p> <p>grafts 15:2</p> <p>greater 75:23</p> <p>Greenberg 13:14,21 15:14 16:13 22:22</p> <p>groin 62:24 63:1,2,7,10 63:18,22 64:2,5,16,23 65:2 75:6</p> <p>gross 61:5,6,9,12,16</p> <p>ground 72:24 73:3,5</p> <p>guaiaic 74:1</p> <p>guaranteed 27:15</p> <p>guard 37:18</p> <p>guarding 61:21 75:24</p> <p>guess 16:18 22:15 36:9 37:13 47:4,10 50:8 56:13 61:21 67:21,24</p> <p>gutter 64:7</p> <hr/> <p>H</p> <p>H 1:19 79:4,23</p> <p>hand 73:21 74:23</p> <p>handwriting 48:5</p> <p>handwritten 47:23</p> <p>happened 20:2</p> <p>happens 67:6</p> <p>hardly 25:21</p> <p>harmful 67:22</p> <p>Haven 8:22</p> <p>having 31:7 49:23</p> <p>headache 62:21</p> <p>hearing 5:17</p> <p>held 13:4</p> <p>help 23:14 32:7,10 35:16</p> <p>helps 7:4</p> <p>hemipelvis 63:23</p> <p>her 19:23 25:23</p> <p>hesitate 56:7</p> <p>high 40:18</p> <p>high-quality 33:5,7 40:20</p>	<p>him 16:11,14,16,19 17:7,8,15,17,18,23 20:22,22,24 26:4,5,6 26:7,10,11,12,14 28:23 73:22 77:5,6</p> <p>honestly 29:8</p> <p>hope 14:12</p> <p>hospital 1:14 3:10,15 4:12 6:14,17 7:15 30:23 35:21 44:7 48:13 51:13,24 55:12 70:10 74:19</p> <p>hospitalization 47:20</p> <p>hospitalized 60:21</p> <p>hospital-based 3:13,14</p> <p>host 55:1</p> <p>hotel 17:18 28:8</p> <p>hour 27:14,20</p> <p>hours 27:18 40:1</p> <p>hundred 74:19</p> <p>hundreds 26:20</p> <p>hypoactive 73:9 74:2 74:18 75:7</p> <hr/> <p>I</p> <p>ICU 77:3</p> <p>idea 28:11</p> <p>ideas 26:24</p> <p>identification 78:2</p> <p>identified 14:20 19:20 20:3,4</p> <p>ileac 58:9 59:8</p> <p>ill 50:22</p> <p>image 42:2</p> <p>imaging 32:12,12,17 35:23 41:13 42:24</p> <p>immediate 71:13,17 72:11</p> <p>impediment 32:8</p> <p>implies 54:16</p> <p>important 27:4 39:3 41:24 51:2,11 61:23 61:24 62:4,7 66:7</p> <p>impossible 74:14</p> <p>impression 50:19 53:5 53:8</p> <p>inability 39:2 53:2</p> <p>Inadequate 38:15</p> <p>inappropriate 20:23</p> <p>include 4:19 9:11 27:8 28:7 29:12 30:11 45:7,14 47:6,12,15</p> <p>included 29:6 47:18</p> <p>includes 9:6 31:14</p> <p>including 37:5 44:6 51:16</p>	<p>Incorporated 14:1</p> <p>incorrectly 36:9</p> <p>increasing 42:9</p> <p>indicate 54:8,11 73:3</p> <p>indicated 5:3</p> <p>indicates 51:15</p> <p>indication 42:10</p> <p>indicative 76:10</p> <p>individual 56:5,5</p> <p>infarcted 56:8</p> <p>infarction 39:13,14,21 40:2 50:8,11,13 63:4 63:22</p> <p>inflammation 43:11 54:15</p> <p>information 33:2,18 34:21,21 36:1,16 69:8 69:11,11 70:12,18 81:2,6</p> <p>infrequently 69:20</p> <p>initial 42:5 43:3 47:12</p> <p>ink 46:5</p> <p>inquiry 19:21,23</p> <p>institute 37:15</p> <p>institution 27:1</p> <p>institutions 36:4</p> <p>instruct 20:11</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS 81:14</p> <p>insufficiency 38:23 60:7</p> <p>intake 39:3 50:11 52:21</p> <p>intending 20:8</p> <p>intensity 43:4</p> <p>intention 71:1</p> <p>intercostal 37:5</p> <p>interested 79:19</p> <p>interfering 66:13</p> <p>intern 74:16</p> <p>International 29:22</p> <p>interpretation 34:11 71:21 72:1</p> <p>interpretations 71:18</p> <p>interrogate 35:16</p> <p>interrogated 32:2</p> <p>interrogation 35:12,15 35:20,22</p> <p>interrupt 12:19</p> <p>interrupting 40:4</p> <p>interval 44:5</p> <p>intervene 8:1 53:1</p> <p>intervention 10:4,6 30:3 70:8,20,23 71:2</p> <p>intestinal 39:18</p> <p>intestine 38:11,23 40:8 40:11,12,13 56:12</p>	<p>63:14,18</p> <p>intestines 37:8 38:19 40:9</p> <p>intraabdominal 35:22 54:17 64:6,11,18</p> <p>investigative 22:22</p> <p>investigator 13:6,12</p> <p>investigators 13:1 23:1</p> <p>invited 16:1</p> <p>involuntary 75:24</p> <p>involved 7:22 9:3 11:16 18:4 52:15</p> <p>involvement 17:20 23:4</p> <p>involving 8:3,12</p> <p>IRAD 29:21 30:5</p> <p>irritation 63:24</p> <p>ischemia 12:8 18:19 37:6,9 39:8,12,13,16 49:16,24 50:3,7,9 52:2,11,15,19,24 56:21,23 58:19 59:3,5 59:7 60:24 61:4,22 62:5 63:2,5 65:24 66:16,16 67:18</p> <p>ischemia-slash 63:21</p> <p>ischemia-slash-infarct... 63:6 64:4</p> <p>issue 60:12</p> <hr/> <p>J</p> <p>Jackson 2:12 18:6,7,10 19:7,10,14,18 20:1,11 20:20 21:2,13 25:23 28:13,20 29:2 46:11 46:15,20 47:9 51:6 53:20 73:21 74:4 75:3,17 81:8</p> <p>Jackson's 20:18 22:8</p> <p>Jacobs 21:21</p> <p>Janet 1:6 81:4</p> <p>January 45:22 47:10</p> <p>John 2:12 44:3 45:5,7 45:12 49:2,6 50:16 51:16 62:11 81:8</p> <p>join 13:22</p> <p>journal 23:22,23 24:3,6 24:11,12,16</p> <p>journals 23:19</p> <p>judgment 66:8 71:22</p> <p>just 3:13 7:21 8:20 15:3- 16:2 19:18,21 23:12 24:1 28:20 38:11 40:22 43:7 44:19 45:3 48:10 49:10 51:6 53:9,12 57:12 58:6,14 64:1 70:11</p>
---	---	---	--	--

72:6 73:2,21 74:10 75:14 77:15,16	less 5:19 32:15,21 Let 10:20 48:16 let's 10:18 48:10 73:2 level 58:18 59:13,15 76:24 lie 64:10 lies 64:11 like 8:15 28:4 41:5 53:9 55:22 57:24 76:21 likewise 6:3 29:10 limitation 72:17 LINE 80:3 lining 39:17 54:16 literally 39:24 52:24 literature 30:20 litigant 79:18 little 31:3 42:16 73:8 liver 38:11 LLC 1:21 location 43:5 logistics 53:11 long 5:5 6:24 12:22 13:20 14:4,5 15:17 16:12,14,15 24:5 66:11 longest 4:9 look 7:7 34:3 38:16,20 38:22 47:14 48:1 74:24 77:16 looked 15:22 45:4 49:4 53:21 54:2 loops 67:12 lost 41:1 lot 35:12 43:10 63:9 74:21 75:24 lots 9:9 23:10 24:15 Lowe 2:3 lower 58:17,22 60:3 75:8 LPA 2:3 Lydon 15:15 lying 64:7	managed 11:9 29:24 52:9 management 5:24,24 32:14 41:2,4 manifest 52:2 61:5 manifestation 63:5 manila 45:4 53:9 manuscript 30:15 many 5:10 7:5 10:17 14:12,16 29:12 30:13 31:2 33:4 Marfan's 10:9,12,17,22 10:24 11:4 29:5,7,9 29:10,13,14 30:12,14 30:17 margin 57:22 mark 77:23 marked 46:4 53:10 78:1 Mass 3:19 Massachusetts 1:14,23 3:9,17 4:1 14:17 30:24 31:6,9 79:2,6 material 73:7,16 74:17 matter 32:18 42:16 52:18 56:2 may 19:21 32:8 36:4 41:19,19,20 42:5,5,14 42:15 43:4 44:18 48:24 50:1 62:13 63:22,23 66:9 69:1 73:6,6 Maynard 21:21 ma'am 3:11 15:12 22:14 23:6 27:21 40:19 43:19,22,24 44:17 45:13,20 46:18 48:8 49:14 56:17 57:11 62:23 67:4 70:2,24 mean 4:2 8:5 11:18 12:18 38:7,13 40:2 49:20,22 50:7 52:4,14 60:16 74:7,13 means 10:6 39:19 48:5 48:18 51:23 75:7 measure 33:18,20 35:3 68:5 measures 36:10,10 mechanism 67:5 medical 5:24 9:2 11:18 11:20 21:16 23:8 29:24 31:11,14 37:21 41:4 44:6,9 45:11,14 51:24 52:6,10 54:2 55:7 65:8 71:19,24	76:24 77:12 medically 52:14 medical-device 14:3 medical-expert 27:10 medical-journal 23:8 medical-malpractice 7:1 meeting 13:1,4 17:8,16 23:1 meetings 17:7 members 22:13 23:16 memory 30:22 mention 26:2 mentioned 34:19 42:6 mentions 62:24 mesenteric 37:9 39:4,8 49:16,23 50:3,7,9 52:2,11,15,19,23 56:21,23 57:7,9 59:10 61:3,18,22 62:5 65:23 66:15,16 70:6 71:12 72:10 mesentery 67:12 met 26:11,12,13 Metropolitan 44:8,8 microscopic 61:7 mid 25:18 middle 63:21 might 22:4,4,4 25:19 32:1 38:8 41:22 56:1 65:19,19 74:20 77:11 77:11 mind 23:20 66:8 mine 48:3,6 Minimum 27:16 minute 10:21 77:16 misread 48:24 mixing 35:11 modalities 32:13 35:24 modality 32:12,17 41:14 moment 8:11 Monday 28:21 75:21 monitor 41:9 monitoring 41:18 month 24:16 months 7:22 13:23 40:1 41:23 68:11 more 5:23 6:4 9:18 10:14 22:24 26:19 35:24 63:1,8 64:12 70:18 75:14 76:16 morning 56:3 mortality 29:18,20 30:4 30:16 40:17 most 9:4,15 24:12,12	34:23 35:13 42:13 61:23,24 62:3 77:14 mostly 9:21 54:12 much 6:21 10:14 16:15 27:24 32:11,15,15 33:14 42:11 66:4 70:12 77:12 multiple 65:5 69:12 Mulvihill 2:3 must 18:15 myself 56:6 58:7 M.D 1:12 3:3 13:14 79:8 80:1,21 81:1
K Ken 12:4 15:15 16:8,10 24:2 kept 44:13 47:19 kidney 37:7,7 38:11 kind 25:18 58:9 know 7:2,3 10:22 16:19 17:22,22 18:9,17 19:14 20:9 22:2 23:10 25:12,14 26:12 28:3 30:13 41:15 48:1,4,17 49:11 53:3 57:12 58:5,5 65:5 69:5 76:17,19,20,22 knowing 66:3 knowledge 19:3 22:7,9 23:7 known 9:10,16 16:11 - 16:13,16 19:3 21:21 knows 20:1,2,3	L lack 37:10 42:17 50:9 large 30:23 40:15 largest 4:9,15 last 7:19 11:3 14:4 52:5 53:21 54:1 75:9 lastly 47:18 lasts 14:6 late 51:14 52:3,12 later 20:15 law 18:13,17 21:20 22:6,8 lay 63:23 least 51:19 53:6 leave 26:8 77:13 leaves 67:12 lecture 6:16 12:6,7,24 lectured 12:10 lecturer 12:21 22:23 23:2 lecturing 11:22 left 63:2,10,17,18,19 64:12,13,15,22 65:2 75:6,23 leg 9:8 37:11 57:22 58:2,9,12,12,16 59:2 59:4,6,7 60:1,5,7,11 60:11 legislation 59:22 legitimate 66:10 legs 37:9 57:15,24 59:13,19	M macrophages 67:10 made 28:10,16 45:24 52:24 74:10,12,15 76:17 80:18 main 37:11 39:6 major 32:5 34:1 majority 31:12 make 46:15 57:3 72:4 75:24 81:17 makes 30:9 34:22 making 55:4 58:6 71:22 manage 32:17	N N 3:2 44:13 name 3:6,22 19:1 26:2 named 17:4 narcotic 65:21 narcotics 65:18 66:18 narrative 47:19 narrowing 35:17 nasogastric 73:11,14 national 13:2,22 17:16 nationally 9:17 national-meeting 26:15 natural 67:8 nature 18:18 ND 75:7 necessarily 33:17 34:17 34:20 42:11 necessary 41:19,21 81:19 necrosis 63:17 necrotic 55:24 63:15 need 32:1 34:14 35:23 42:6 46:23 48:11 53:12 60:6 71:13,16 72:11,18 needed 54:9,11 69:14 70:8,18 needs 33:2 56:8 61:17 neither 33:16,16 nerves 63:24 never 11:14 28:10 29:8 68:19,19 69:18 New 4:10,17 8:22 17:10 next 25:15,17 night 56:3,18 75:9 Ninth 2:13 nobody 23:19 nondistended 75:7,22 normal 58:18 60:4 notary 79:5 80:22 81:20 notation 48:4 49:5,7	

57:19 58:3 74:9 notations 49:1 81:18 note 47:9 49:2,9,10 51:14 58:7 72:22 74:15 75:1,6,16,20 81:16 noted 71:11 72:9 73:10 80:16 notes 47:23 48:22 57:13 73:19,24 74:16 76:17 77:16 nothing 56:22 61:7 notice 24:19 45:21 November 28:14 48:23 51:14,14,17,19 53:6 74:5,6 number 7:9 10:1 39:7 52:23 numbered 45:24 numerator/denomin... 10:2 nurse 73:10 74:10,12 74:15,20 nursing 72:22 73:20,24 nutrition 50:20 51:22 52:5,20	66:5 67:19 Oh 25:5 34:6 77:11 Ohio 1:3 2:7,15 8:24 Okay 14:23 50:9 omentum 67:11 once 14:11 51:21 59:24 one 2:14 4:7 7:3 8:17 10:20 11:1,14,15 14:10 23:13,21 24:17 26:2 30:10 32:3 33:2 35:3,13 37:14 39:1,3 41:23 43:12 48:10 49:2 54:8 56:13 57:14 60:22 61:17 64:3 66:5 71:4 72:21 75:14 ones 37:11 39:6 only 8:19 31:24 36:16 39:14 45:14 68:5 open 5:3,15 operate 32:19 53:1 77:6,8 operated 10:24 76:3,8 operating 6:14 operation 56:10 63:4 operative 63:13 opinion 19:17 48:20 opinions 44:2 opportunities 15:23 opportunity 45:11 opposed 15:1 64:6 options 69:14 oral 52:21 organ 32:5 34:1 38:12 40:5 orientation 34:8 origin 71:11 72:9 original 44:5,7 46:16 47:15,16 48:13 81:7 81:10,11 originally 45:22 other 8:3 15:2,4 18:2 21:15 22:21 23:16 26:20 34:15 35:23 36:4 46:15 47:5 50:16 54:21 55:1 57:20 59:9 61:19 65:9 67:12 others 39:5 otherwise 19:11 68:2 79:19 Ouriel 12:4 15:15 16:8 16:10 23:24 24:2 out 12:3,5 30:20 31:5 39:9 46:4 53:11 56:7 56:8 57:20 66:16	outside 6:16 26:24 over 5:9 7:3,12 31:3 overall 10:3 52:8 overdue 25:17 own 26:22,24 51:15 66:7 71:19	56:16 57:1,4 60:13,22 61:16,22 62:3 63:8 65:21 66:2,5,15,17 68:13,21 70:16,19 72:19 73:4 76:2,6,23 77:3 patients 6:12,20 10:9 10:17,24 14:12,14,15 14:16,20 29:5,7,9,11 29:13,14,23 30:1,7,13 30:17 31:5,12 32:14 32:17,19,21 39:4 42:13,18 52:18,23 56:14 65:16 69:21 70:17 74:20 patient's 52:3,12 65:20 66:6 77:10 pattern 42:21 Paul 1:12 3:3,8 79:8 80:1,21 81:1 Pause 47:14 48:2,16 51:1 62:18 paying 27:23 PCA 65:12,14,17,19 66:2,17 penalties 80:19 people 52:13 per 7:6,11 27:20 percent 5:21,21 6:11,14 6:19,23 7:17 10:5 30:1,4 32:21 36:20 percentage 9:18 32:20 35:17 perforated 64:1 67:16 perforates 40:15 67:7 perforation 61:1,7 66:21,23 67:1,14,15 67:17 68:1,14,22 performed 44:5 57:8 performs 72:8 perfused 38:12 perhaps 37:23 period 14:8,9,9 17:2 68:10 peritoneal 75:9 peritonitis 39:2 54:13 54:15,18 76:2,7 77:4 77:5,7 perjury 80:19 persistent 42:18 person 16:6 60:10 76:16 personally 35:21 Perspectives 24:21,22 pharmaceutical 14:2 Phase 13:6	physical 39:10,14 54:12,22 67:11 physically 26:9 physical-exam 54:12 physician 7:15 34:13 38:17 75:1 76:18,19 76:22 physicians 17:3 21:11 21:18 pick 30:20 68:15,20 picture 50:14 62:8 73:13,17 pizza 49:6,6 51:16 place 79:7 placed 65:11 plaintiff 1:7 7:20 plaintiffs 2:9 44:12 PLEAS 1:2 please 3:7,21:7 44:18 81:16,20 plus 28:6 75:8 point 50:4,8 51:13 57:14 59:22 72:21 pointed 57:20 pointing 49:2 policemen 67:8,9 population 29:19 positive 74:1 75:22 possible 58:17 59:1 75:21 postgraduate 6:17 15:8 15:18,21 16:20 17:2,6 22:18 potential 37:1 68:21 69:12,13 70:22 practice 3:12,14 6:13 9:13 10:10 26:22 31:4 32:23 35:14 41:8 46:24 55:11,21 66:20 69:19 precipitate 50:1 precise 35:24 preparation 24:20 prepare 27:10 prepared 53:24 75:4 preponderance 9:4 presence 34:9 present 9:13 presentation 39:9 41:17 42:14 presently 3:16 5:10 pressure 41:4 prestigious 24:12 presume 47:24 previously 19:2 57:8 principal 31:18 32:16
O 3:2 oath 79:10 obfuscating 66:12 object 21:13 obstruction 34:16 36:14,15 59:12 obtain 33:3 obtained 69:9 obviously 35:11 72:16 occasion 12:11 21:15 27:2 31:5 66:20 67:1 occasions 15:4 47:5 occlusion 57:7,10 59:17 occlusive 56:24 occult 60:18,19,20 61:4 occurring 43:21 62:6 occurs 39:22 40:17 67:24 October 1:13 3:1 10:19 15:9 45:15 70:12 74:24 79:7 80:15 81:3 off 26:1 44:23,24 66:22 67:2,18,20 68:4 71:7 77:18 offhand 10:23 Office 2:5 often 32:15,19 52:20		P 3:2 page 45:24 48:22 49:1 57:17,19,21 80:2,3 81:2,17,19 pages 1:1 45:23 pain 38:24 39:9,12,16 39:19,21 42:9,9,12,14 42:14,15,18,19,19,20 42:20,21,21 43:1,5,5 43:10,15,17,20 50:1 57:15,22 58:2,10,12 61:23 62:2,3,7,9,12 62:17,22,24 63:1,2,7 63:8,10,18,22 64:2,5 64:16,19,22 65:1,2,4 65:6,20,22,23 66:3,6 66:10 75:6 pains 80:19 palpable 59:4 60:10 palpation 54:19 pan 75:10 panel 11:21 paper 42:16 papers 29:6 paragraph 45:23 46:4 46:8,12,21 parameters 55:2 parlance 54:6 part 14:17 27:4,22 37:17 48:21 50:14 partial 60:2 particular 9:14 13:7,9 13:10 32:1 68:12 70:15 particularly 60:10,22 partly 73:6 parts 49:6 party 79:18 past 7:12,21 13:23 16:9 patent 33:11 patient 6:9 7:16,20 10:7,8,16,23 11:4 22:10 26:23 30:12 31:9 34:4 36:23 38:17 39:20 41:2,10 41:16,19,24 42:4,22 43:13 49:16,23 50:12 51:12,23 52:16 55:13		

<p>41:13 64:22 prior 12:11 22:17 25:7 69:24 private 3:12 probably 5:13 7:7 14:10 32:21 47:17 48:20 problem 52:11 66:1,13 66:14 68:5 problems 9:8 69:13 procedure 6:4 63:13 72:18 procedures 5:14 proceeding 43:13 proceeds 43:9 process 49:20 54:17 67:23 68:7,13 processes 20:7 professional 6:8 11:17 11:19 12:21 19:3 26:17,19 79:4 professionally 16:11,14 16:16 professor 12:17,20 professorships 6:18 profound 37:10 program 15:24 16:1 progressed 39:13 50:10 progresses 39:1 progressing 37:23 progression 65:22 prohibit 52:22 prominent 23:23 prompt 42:23 proper 19:20 20:13,17 70:21 proportion 9:18 39:9 protecting 61:22 protocol 31:8 41:9 provide 33:17 35:24 providing 6:24 76:23 Public 79:5 80:22 publication 25:8,14,17 30:6,8 published 24:15 25:13 29:21 pulse 38:8 58:22 60:2,4 60:6 pulses 58:16,17 59:2,4 60:11 pump 65:17,19 66:2,17 put 10:2 47:2 55:2 65:16 66:2,17 69:7,10 Putting 41:18 p.m 3:1 78:3</p>	<p>Q quadrant 75:8,23 quality 34:13 quantitative 33:18 34:20 quantitatively 35:4 question 7:24 20:13,17 20:21,22,23 21:3,5,6 21:8,9 23:17 29:8 50:6 51:3,4 59:1 60:6 60:12 69:3,4 70:7 75:23 questions 79:12 quickly 14:6 quite 25:9 52:13 68:12 quote 30:21 51:11,21 57:23 quoted 53:3 quoting 72:7</p> <p>R R 2:4 3:2 81:10 radiographic 34:7 38:5 62:1,2 raise 60:6 range 10:5 36:18,20 rare 4:7 10:12,14 rate 9:22 10:4 29:18,20 40:17 rates 30:17 35:1 rationale 37:17 RDR 1:19 RDR/CRR 79:23 reaction 67:8 read 24:12 39:7 45:8 62:20 75:1 80:14 reading 51:7,8 73:18 73:19 75:17 81:15 really 33:22 36:10 41:15 60:20 76:1 reason 12:16 38:17 63:21 65:14 69:5 80:3 81:16 reasons 37:14 61:20 rebound 54:19 recall 8:11,17 10:23 11:6 18:24 21:15 23:13 45:10 55:8,10 57:16 62:16 63:14,16 65:13,14 received 45:8 recently 29:21 recognized 67:13 recollection 49:15 55:6 64:21 65:3 reconstruction 57:9</p>	<p>record 3:7 19:16 20:18 25:24 26:1 27:23 44:9,23,24 45:2 47:16 51:6 62:13 64:21 71:7,19 72:1 77:10,18 80:17 records 21:16 44:6,10 45:19 48:4 50:15 54:2 55:7 65:7,8 71:6 71:21 77:12 recurrent 42:17 red 46:5 reemerges 68:6 refer 31:5 50:23 53:13 62:13 63:3 69:1 reference 30:9 57:14 references 65:5 referred 63:7,22 64:5 64:19 referring 49:5 refers 39:12 62:21 regarding 47:20 72:4 regards 41:9 regional 17:14 regionally 9:16 Registered 79:4 Registry 29:22 related 61:8 62:1 66:6 66:9 67:14,16,17 relates 36:13 relationship 11:17,19 16:9 26:17,20 relative 8:8 13:21 44:2 46:13 65:23 79:18 relatively 10:12,14 release 25:7 reliable 24:10,14 68:18 rely 69:19 remember 10:20 11:1,3 19:9 21:22 22:5,5 43:9 50:18 53:19 65:9 removal 55:24 remove 56:12 rendered 46:7 repair 4:10,11,16,24 5:2,11 9:23 12:9 18:20 repairs 5:4,6 repeat 69:3 replace 11:14 replaced 11:12 replacement 11:10 report 19:8,19 27:8,10 27:11 44:4,12 45:21 46:2,7,11,16,21 47:4</p>	<p>47:7 49:11,16 50:23 51:9,21 53:4,13,23 62:17,21 64:20 65:1 65:10 69:1,8 71:8 72:7,12 reporter 1:19 53:10 77:21 79:5 REPORTER'S 79:1 reports 47:2 represent 22:6 represented 45:5 request 7:20 21:17 28:10,16 46:12 47:7 55:14 requested 81:20 require 28:9 required 30:2 research 29:4,9 resection 11:8 resident 74:15 76:21 residents 77:13 respond 20:17 responsibilities 6:8 rest 67:22 73:17 result 58:21 retroperitoneal 64:7 retrospect 63:12 revascularization 55:23 revealed 71:5,18 review 7:6 9:3 25:2 27:7 45:11,19 47:2,13 50:15 55:6 69:23 71:5,19 reviewed 7:19 8:6,7 18:16 19:16 21:16 44:1,8,12,20 reviewing 7:14 18:21 21:9 47:16 revulsion 49:24 Richard 1:12 3:3,8 79:8 80:1,21 81:1 right 4:4 14:22 17:11 17:13 19:23 21:7 27:4,17,19 41:14 49:10 57:17,21 58:8 63:1,5,6,7,21,22,23 63:23 64:1,2,2,7 75:2 75:22 rigid 75:7,22 ring 22:3 risk 34:4 37:13 66:15 risks 32:24 36:23 Roetzel 2:11 22:8 role 6:22 room 6:15</p>	<p>routinely 4:7 31:20 65:16 Roy 13:14 15:14 rule 66:16 run 10:5 rupture 37:4,14 Rutherford 24:23 25:15</p> <p>S S 3:2 same 23:12 37:21 Sarac 26:3,18 44:11 satisfy 23:20 saw 17:7,15 saying 52:7,8 71:15 72:7 says 48:4 49:2,5 58:1 72:13 73:24 74:1 75:21 77:3 scan 32:18,19 33:7,17 34:2,3,22 36:3 41:7 41:12,20,21,22 42:5 42:10 43:3 57:5,6 68:16,17,22 69:19 70:11 scanning 40:24 scans 33:5 41:8,9 42:7 69:12,24 70:3 scenario 39:23 schedule 28:4,18 scheduled 29:2 scrotum 64:3 Sean 15:14 second 2:6 23:13 24:7 46:7 section 71:8 see 9:9 25:23 42:22 44:18 47:14 48:16 57:6 66:21 67:1 77:22 seemed 49:3 seen 17:7 seepage 40:9,11,16 seldom 28:3 Semba 19:1 send 47:4 67:8 77:21 senior 76:16 sense 76:1 sensitive 39:18 sent 46:11 53:16,19 sentence 52:5 57:23 separate 30:16 67:21 81:19 September 11:24 23:2 series 30:20</p>
--	---	--	--	--

<p>serious 54:17 66:13,14 serve 23:7 services 7:1 27:5 47:10 47:11 serving 11:21 set 28:17,23 53:12 setting 26:13 30:11 43:18 55:12 56:13 60:9 61:11,14 69:16 settled 7:22 severe 38:24 50:1 58:1 58:12 62:21 63:5,9 65:4 sheet 73:23 74:23 75:4 75:18 80:2 81:2,7,8 81:21 shifts 35:18 short 45:3 shortly 41:16 shown 43:2 sick 50:13 SICU 75:1,6,15 76:18 76:19 side 49:8 63:17,20 64:1 sigmoid 64:9,13,17 sign 60:24 61:3 81:20 SIGNATURE 80:2 81:2,6 signed 80:19 81:9 significance 42:17 58:3 58:6 60:14,20 61:10 61:14 72:23 74:11,14 74:22 significant 36:21 49:12 49:23 59:5 61:13 signs 34:7 37:22 38:6,8 38:9 39:1,2,15 54:8 54:10,12,21 55:13 56:15 75:9 simply 20:9 since 7:9 16:17 17:5 19:3 22:21 25:16 26:11 45:19 single 24:12 sit 6:15 23:19 sitting 8:15 11:15 six 7:22 15:19 16:24 Sixty-three 57:2 six-week 17:2 Skylight 2:5 slightly 73:11 SMA 59:18,21 72:5 small 40:7,8,12,13 63:14,18,19,20 64:5 66:21,23 67:17 68:14 68:21</p>	<p>small-bowel 64:4 software 79:15 solid 49:3,12,17,19 50:20 51:12,16,19 52:16 53:2,5 somatic 39:18,19 some 5:14,15 15:8 28:13 30:3 32:8 33:11 39:11 43:14 47:11,23,24 48:9 54:16 56:12 58:18,19 58:22 59:2 60:2 62:16 66:12 71:10 72:8 76:24 somebody 21:21 76:4 someone 19:2 23:11 55:3,4 76:5 77:2 someone's 73:15 someplace 28:5 something 22:19 35:11 39:20 47:6 54:19 65:19 68:15 73:6 sometimes 50:2 56:2 somewhere 59:10,16 son's 47:20 sophisticated 52:14 sorry 12:22 40:3 69:3 sort 17:14 26:15 63:20 sorts 42:19 52:22 74:16 sounds 19:21 73:9 74:2 74:18 75:8,22 speak 17:17 speaking 13:17 67:20 specialty 11:20 specific 8:11 11:1 29:8 31:24 49:22 65:3 specifically 28:24 38:16 38:20 63:3,16 65:9 specified 79:8 spectrum 5:20 9:7 34:6 68:12 spend 6:11,18,21 9:14 spent 22:16 62:16 spiked 75:9 spinal-cord 12:7 18:19 37:6 spirits 49:3 spoke 17:18 36:9 sponsoring 13:24 Srinivasta 15:15 stage 50:12 standard 20:10 21:11 21:14 standpoint 74:8 start 3:24 started 7:10 14:5,19</p>	<p>25:4 starts 14:11 state 3:6 stated 27:14 71:24 statement 6:6 statements 80:18 status 41:10 70:4 stay 50:21 53:7 72:21 steering 13:2,22 stenographically 79:14 stenosis 36:11,20 70:5 71:11 72:9 stent 13:19 14:23 15:2 stenting 72:18 75:21 still 25:10 53:16 59:2 stipulate 20:21 stomach 73:15 stool 40:9,12,13,16 60:15,16,21 61:6,10 61:12,17,20 72:23 73:1 strategies 20:7 Street 1:22 2:6,13 stretching 43:12 structures 67:11 studies 34:19 42:24 62:1,2 study 13:7,23,24 14:4,7 14:13,17 22:22 29:21 30:5,9,14 33:19 subject 12:6,7 subjects 14:7 subscribe 80:17 subsequent 63:3 66:13 substance 67:22 success 9:22 10:3 successful 10:6 suffering 34:5 suffices 4:8 sufficient 10:1 Suffolk 79:3 suggest 72:17 suggested 43:1 suit 79:19 suite 1:22 6:15 Summit 11:23 Sunday 56:3 Sunit 15:15 superior 57:7,9 59:10 70:5 71:11 72:9 supplement 58:15 suppose 68:23 69:4 sure 30:19 38:13 39:5 43:8 44:19 50:24 57:15 62:15 69:2 surgeon 9:20 13:15</p>	<p>18:23,24 19:4 24:23 55:18,24 56:6,7,11 surgeons 26:21 surgeries 4:1,3 surgery 3:17,18 4:4,8 5:16 6:9 9:6,7,14,20 11:4,23 12:5 15:9,11 23:22 24:4,6,11,13,24 25:16 26:21 31:4 48:12,15 54:9,11 55:14,16,19 56:16 68:11 surgical 5:24 54:6 57:8 76:14 surgically 11:9 surrogate 4:8 surrounding 67:12 survives 10:7,8 suspect 32:8 38:18 suspects 52:15 Sweden 16:18 sworn 3:3 79:9 symptom 62:7 66:10 symptoms 34:7 37:22 38:9,22 39:1,2 54:8 54:10 55:13 68:1 syndrome 11:1 29:7,13 30:14 65:1 S-a-r-a-c 26:3 S-e-m-b-a 19:1 S-e-m-b-r-a 19:2 S-r-i-n-i-v-a-s-t-a 15:16</p> <hr/> <p>T</p> <p>take 3:20 19:4 21:3 28:13 50:1 56:7,16 taken 69:24 79:13 81:3 takes 28:8 taking 50:13,20 51:23 52:20 53:5 talk 39:8,8 40:20 48:10 61:9 63:9 71:9 73:2 talked 41:3,5 talking 40:7,21,22 41:2 42:12 48:11 61:3,4,5 62:17 teach 46:23 teaching 6:10,12,13,16 tearing 43:23 tell 6:7 7:5,13 10:17 20:22 27:5 31:8 33:10,14 34:4 44:1 48:23 56:11 67:5 temperature 54:24 75:9</p>	<p>temporary 68:5 ten 5:14 7:4,7,11 69:9 tend 9:8 29:14 tender 73:11 75:8 tenderness 54:18,20 75:23 tends 10:5 Tenth 2:14 term 24:7 terms 4:24 6:8 7:14 9:3 11:18,20 26:22 28:1 36:17 37:13 44:1 52:9 61:21 62:4 70:4 test 14:14 32:11 34:12 34:15 41:15 52:21 68:17,20 testified 8:3,6,12,14,23 69:15 testify 8:5 19:10 28:14 79:9 testimony 28:1 tests 33:16 text 24:10 Textbook 24:23 25:15 Thank 24:5 27:24 28:12 their 42:15 53:1 66:5 themselves 65:7 therapy 29:24 31:11,14 31:15,16 37:21 52:10 60:23 therefor 81:17 thereof 79:16 81:10 thick 73:12,15 thing 13:10 26:16 37:21 49:22 56:17 62:4 things 9:9,21 41:5 43:6 71:4 think 7:11 10:21 11:2 19:1,20,22 20:4,6,12 20:16,23 21:2 23:24 25:17 27:2 31:7 41:1 44:4,22 46:22 48:20 51:2,3,11,22 52:17 57:17 58:6 60:19 61:24 66:4 69:7 71:4 72:6 76:7 77:15 thinks 56:11 third 57:19 third-year 24:7 thoracal-abdominal 9:11 11:7,11,13 12:8 18:20 29:16 thoracic 14:23 15:2 thoracic-aortic 13:19</p>
--	--	---	---	---

<p>thought 20:7 41:1 48:12 57:12 62:24 three 9:5 18:17 25:16 41:23 49:1 68:11 through 23:18 32:4,9 33:12,15,20,24 34:16 35:1,4 43:10,13 45:4 59:18 72:5 74:18 throughout 37:19 42:15 63:9 time 6:8,11,19,21 7:19 9:15 11:3 12:18,22 16:12,14,15 20:14,15 22:16 27:13,23 28:13 28:17 39:24 45:15 47:17 50:12 53:21,23 54:1 62:16 68:10 75:10 77:14 79:7 timely 7:24 Timur 44:11 tissue 40:3,5 55:24 title 3:20 today 22:17 23:19 33:6 34:21 40:24 44:16 today's 40:20 together 41:18 69:8,11 tolerate 39:3 53:2 tonight 27:23 topography 34:8 total 55:3 Tower 2:5 tract 39:18 train 15:13 41:1 trained 56:6 training 15:9,18,21 16:20 17:2,6 22:18 transcribed 79:14 transcript 79:16 80:14 80:17 81:12,15,18 translation 79:15 travel 28:7 treat 10:9 66:10 treated 10:18 30:7 32:2 32:22 65:18 68:9 treating 31:9 41:24 treatment 31:11 69:13 69:14 treatments 26:23 trial 8:18 13:2 28:1 trials 15:3 true 34:17 60:8 79:16 truth 79:10 tube 73:11,14 turn 27:1 Tuschman 21:21 twice 8:19</p>	<p>two 4:21 12:21 13:23 14:10 15:2 17:8,15 18:16 27:18 41:23 49:1 57:20 61:8 68:11 70:9 76:10 type 42:12,21 43:18 types 9:2 typical 56:4 63:8 typically 33:9 39:9 41:12</p> <hr/> <p>U</p> <p>ultrasound 34:24 uncommon 10:15 68:8 uncomplicated 29:24 under 20:16 73:20,20 79:10 80:19 underlined 75:20 underscoring 47:24 understand 52:6 understanding 45:18 46:19 54:7 62:10 unless 57:16 unnecessary 34:23 69:16,18 until 50:21 51:19 52:3 52:11 53:6 urgent 54:9,11 use 31:20,23 33:23 34:24 35:9,10,12,15 35:21 36:4 52:20 used 14:24 31:19 32:13 32:15 35:14 69:20 using 41:9 79:14 usual 39:23 usually 27:9 33:3 38:24 41:14 50:13 64:3,18 64:19 65:1</p> <hr/> <p>V</p> <p>v 2:12 81:4,8 values 36:18 variety 34:10 various 15:23 vascular 3:16,18 6:9 9:5,7,14,19 12:4 13:15 15:9,10 19:4 23:22 24:4,6,11,13,22 24:24 25:15 26:20,21 31:4 32:1 55:11 56:6 Vascular-surgery 26:15 vasodilator 31:16 vehicle 70:21 velocity 35:18 venued 8:21</p>	<p>verse 30:22 versus 5:24 6:9 7:15 55:23 very 25:18 27:24 31:24 32:10 42:11 52:3,12 56:5,5 66:4 73:8 vessel 32:4 33:11,15,21 34:1,9,16 35:5,16,17 36:15,21 vessels 35:1,13,22 36:7 37:6,19,24 43:23 59:8 virtually 37:4 viscus 67:7 visible 60:17 visiting 6:18 12:17,20 22:23 23:2 visual 73:5 volumes 25:22 vomit 73:10 vomiting 50:2 73:2,24 74:3,16 vs 1:8</p> <hr/> <p>W</p> <p>wait 23:13 25:21 Wakefield 2:3 walk 74:18 wall 67:18 walled-off 68:8,14 walling 67:20 68:4 walls 66:22 67:2 Wang 74:2 want 20:9 23:18 26:22 51:3 53:4 wanted 69:7,10 70:18 wards 6:14 warrant 76:14,16- wasn't 20:4 70:15 watch 37:22 38:6,8 way 35:3 59:4 68:18 Wednesday 1:13 week 11:24 23:2 28:14 28:21,24 weekend 56:10 weeks 15:19 16:24 17:8 17:15 25:16 well 4:6 5:8,13 14:5,19 14:20 16:11 19:16,24 22:4 23:18,21 24:15 25:9 30:19 32:10 33:22 38:7 41:12 47:24 48:9 50:2 54:12 63:19 66:4 67:7,13 68:19 70:14 71:4 72:6 76:5 went 49:6</p>	<p>were 12:22 15:17 16:1 18:21 19:18 21:24 29:23 30:14 41:2 46:22 53:16 57:24 63:15 65:5 69:13,14 69:24 70:3,7 79:13 weren't 19:19 West 2:6 We'll 45:1 77:23 we're 8:15 10:19 28:20 40:7 53:11 67:20 we've 10:3 while 71:10 72:8 white 54:23 67:10 whole 34:6,10 55:1 62:8 74:21 widely 24:12 witness 6:22 17:21 18:5 19:9,12,16 27:6 47:1 51:8 74:6 81:14 words 46:22 72:13,13 work 7:10 16:22 worked 17:3 18:10,13 22:7 26:4,5,6,7,9 working 13:20 46:24 76:22 wouldn't 25:9 76:4 Woyma 1:6 44:3,14 45:7,12 47:19 48:11 50:16 53:5 55:9 62:11 65:4,11 68:24 69:6,24 71:2,23 73:4 81:4 Woyma's 45:5,16 48:22 55:7 57:13 64:22 70:4 72:21 write 48:13 49:7 57:22 writing 27:8 written 9:10 10:3 29:6 29:12 44:4 74:20 75:1 wrote 42:16 46:17 48:23,24 58:1 www.fabreporters.co... 1:20</p> <hr/> <p>X</p> <p>X-rays 44:5</p> <hr/> <p>Y</p> <p>Yeah 11:7 year 3:23 7:6,8,12 10:18,20,23 11:2 12:1 30:5,8 years 7:4,12 11:5 12:21 14:9,11 16:18 18:17</p>	<p>23:24 24:8 40:24 yesterday 13:1 22:23 23:1 York 17:10 young 60:10 younger 16:16</p> <hr/> <p>\$</p> <p>\$1,000 27:15 \$1,150 47:11 \$2500 47:17 \$3,000 27:7 47:12 \$5,000 28:6 \$500 27:12,14,20</p> <hr/> <p>0</p> <p>02109 1:23 04/28/06 79:24 05 6:23 0800 73:20</p> <hr/> <p>1</p> <p>1 1:1 13:7 77:24 78:1 1st 48:23 51:14 1,000 31:3 1-80 1:1 10 32:21 75:15 10/21 44:6 100 6:13 14:14 11 45:22 11/4 44:6 57:21 13 47:10 1375 2:13 15 5:8 1660 2:6 17th 28:14,24 18 73:20 1990s 5:9 1994 4:12</p> <hr/> <p>2</p> <p>2nd 51:15,17,20 53:6 20 45:15 2000 30:8 40:21 45:15 45:22 2001 15:9 22:18 26:9 40:21 2002 40:21 2003 1:13 3:1 10:18 40:22 47:10 79:7 80:15,20,22 81:3 2004 25:18 216.623.0134 2:16 216.623.0150 2:16 216.781.2600 2:8 24th 28:22 29:3</p>
---	--	--	--	---

28th 75:1 29 1:13 3:1 79:7 80:15 81:3 <hr/> 3 <hr/> 3 45:24 48:22 57:21 3,000 47:17 30 30:4 31st 70:13 <hr/> 4 <hr/> 4 5:21 415 1:22 44113-1454 2:7 44114 2:15 497453 1:4 <hr/> 5 <hr/> 5:33 3:1 50 1:22 14:14 <hr/> 6 <hr/> 6th 74:5,6 60 5:21 610 2:5 617.728.4403 1:24 617.728.4404 1:24 <hr/> 7 <hr/> 7:16 78:3 70 10:5 36:20 <hr/> 8 <hr/> 8 29:24 80 6:19 <hr/> 9 <hr/> 9 74:24 90 6:11,19 7:17 96 30:7 99 30:8 36:20				
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