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State of Ohio,)	Doc.103
County of Cuyahoga.)	
-	
IN THE COURT	OF COMMON PLEAS
-	
DEWEY GLEN JONES, et al.,)
Plaintiffs,))
V.) Case No. 306012) Judge Lillian Greene
MERIDIA HURON HOSPITAL, et al.,)))
Defendants.)

THE DEPOSITION OF HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., Ph.D.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1997

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The deposition of HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., Ph.D., a witness herein, called for examination by the Plaintiffs, under the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure, taken before me, Lauren I. Zigmont-Miller, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, pursuant to notice, at University Hospitals, Department of Anesthesiology, 11100 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, commencing at 12:20 p.m., the day and date above set forth.

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JONES VS. MERIDIA	Multi-	Page	HELMU	TT F. CASCOR	BI, M.D., 0	9-06-97
1 1000000000	Page 2					Page 4
1 APPEARANCES: 2 On behalf of the Plaintiffs:		1		INDEX		
		2			PAGES	
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6 PAUL GRIECO, ESQ. 7 The Landskroner Law Firm		6 MS	, REINKER		65	
55 Public Square, Suite 1040		7 MR	. KEENAN		69	
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9 0 On behalf of the Defendant Meridia Huron Hospital:		9				
1 JAMES S. CASEY, ESQ.		0				
JAMES MALONE, ESQ. 2 Reminger & Reminger		1				
The 113 St. Clair Building 3 Cleveland, Ohio 44114		2 PLAINTI	FFS' EXHIBITS	MARKED		
(216) 687-1311 4		3 1	and 2		5	
		4				
5 On behalf of the Defendants Winston Ho, M.D., and Lakeland Medical Group: 6		5				
STEPHEN WALTERS, ESQ.		6				
7 Reminger h Reminger The 113 St. Clair Building		7				
8 Cleveland, Ohio 44114 (216) 687-1311 9		8 OBJECTI	ONS BY			
			. CASEY	19, 23, 25, 50		
			REINKER	17, 19(3), 21, 36,	38(2).	
1 SUSAN REINKER, ESQ. Jacobson, Maynard, Tuschman & Kalur		1		42(3), 49, 53	00(0/)	
2 1001 Lakeside Avenue, Suite 1600 Cleveland, Ohio 44114			JONES	28		
3 (216) 736-8500				38, 40, 51		
4		3 MR	. WALTERS	38, 40, 51		
5		5				
						Daga 5
1 On behalf of the Defendant Rafal Badri, M.D:	Page 3		(The second	on Disintiffel En	hihit 1 and 0 t	Page 5
2 MARK JONES, ESQ.		1	-	on, Plaintiffs' Ex		.0
Jacobson, Maynard, Tuschman & Kalur 3 1001 Lakeside Avenue, Suite 1600		2	-	sition of Helmut F .D., were marked		of
Cleveland, Ohio 44114 4 (216) 736-8600		3	-	· ·	for purposes	
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7		6 7 - Wit		F. CASCORBI, M.D	-	
8				, called for exami	•	
9 ALSO PRESENT:				the Rules, having		•
0				after certified, dep	bosed and said	as
1 Kelt!! McGregor - Videographics		0 follow				
2		1		SS-EXAMINATION		
3			R. ALLEN:		0.1	
6		-		'm Charles Allen		
5			•	plaintiff. If I ask	• •	
6		•		stand, just ask me	-	
7				eak, we'll do so.	-	
8		-		bout an hour and	a half, two ho	urs at
9		18 the ma				
0		19	MR. CASE		so you're	
1		20		harles, he's got to	be somewher	re
2		21), so push it.		
3		22	MR. ALLI		push it.	
4	:	23		talk fast for a so	•	
5				f you'll state you	r name and yo	ur
		25 addre	ss for the re	ecord for me.		

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JONES VS. MERIDIA	Multi-Page	[™] HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., 09-06-97
A. Helmut F. Cascorbi, 2844 Fairmount	Page 6	Page 8 Q. That would have been around May of this
2 Boulevard, Cleveland Heights.	2 yea	r, or was it earlier than that?
3 Q. Doctor, what medical records have you	3	A. Without checking my calendar, I don't
4 reviewed for today's deposition?	4 kn	
5 A. I reviewed the perianesthetic records of 6 Meridia.	6	Q. But it was sometime this year, correct?A. Oh, yes.
7 Q. Any other records?	7	Q. How much time have you spent reviewing
8 A. I reviewed or read some depositions, or 9 by Dr a statement by Dr. Downs, deposition	39306039306063 2666660	s case? A. Two to three hours.
10 Dr. Kaplan, statement by Dr. Kaplan. I think – did	0000000000000	Q. And that includes all of the depositions
11 have anything on Senchyshak or not, I don't ki	0000000000000	l reviewing the records?
12 Q. You don't know whether you reviewed the	12	A. I'm a fast reader.
13 deposition of Dr. Senchvshak?	13	Q. Sorry?
A. Is there a deposition, yes, then I did.		A. I'm a fast reader.
15 Q. All right. And you said you reviewed the	15	Q. You're a fast reader. All right.
16 anesthesia records. Did you review any of the othe	er 16	Now, if I understand it kind of
17 records of Meridia?	17 ma	ybe shortcut things you're here to give opinions
18 A. Only as they pertain to the perianesthet	ic 18 as	to anesthesia care as it relates to the resident in
19 event.	19 this	s case, correct?
20 Q. And define that for me.	20	A. I was asked whether the resident was
21 A. The time before anesthesia, the		ing properly for a resident.
22 pre-anesthetic assessment management, the anesthet		Q. So you were not asked to look at how
23 management and the post-anesthetic management, to		Adamek's care was given to Dewey Jones?
 24 unit, and from then on, no. 25 Q. And so before anesthesia, we're talking 	24 25 D=	A. I was not asked about the care by Adamek.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 the night before in which there was clearance giver	Page 7	Page 9 Q. And you're not asked about the care of
2 A. Correct.	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Ho or Dr. Badri, correct?
3 Q. You reviewed those records, okay.	3	A. I was not.
4 Then everything up until did you	4	Q. You're not going to give opinions as to
5 review the Dr. Heart records and the subsequent	5 cau	sation, meaning what occurred and how it occurred to
6 A. Dr. who?		Levvey Jones into the state that he s in today?
7 Q. The Dr. Heart record in which the patient	7	A. I don't know how to answer that, because
8 was resuscitated.	8 if i	t pertains to how the resident was supervised, I
9 A. The resuscitation record, yes.	2010/00/00	, of course, not fail to have an opinion about this
0 Q. All right. Did you generate any reports	10 ca s	e, I am an anesthesiologist.
1 other than the one marked as Exhibit 2?	11	Q. Sure.
2 A. No.	12	A. But my specific if I understand it
3 Q. That's your original report, Doctor?	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	rectly reason for being here is that I am an
4 A. That's a copy of the original.	000000000	icator in anesthesia, a chairman of the anesthesia
5 Q. Is that the only draft of the original?6 Did you make another draft?	20000000	partment, and I'm asked whether the resident did tething that he shouldn't have done or did something
7 A. No, this was the only document.	6666666666666666 - Secondado	t he should have done and whether he acted outside
 8 Q. You wrote that yourself? 	36666666	competence.
9 A. Yes, I did.	10 113	Q. And that is the extent of what you expect
0 Q. Did you have any conversation with any of		estify if you go to court, correct?
1 the parties in the case, any of the defendant doctors	000000000	A. Yes.
2 A. No.	22	Q. Do you have any opinion as to how long
3 Q. When did you first discuss your opinions		wey Jones would have lived if this operation had not
4 with the lawyers that hired you?	1	surred or how long he would live today?
5 A. Whenever I was contacted.	25	A. No.

BONES VS. MERIDIA	Multi-Page [™] HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., 09-06-97
	Page IQ Page 12
1 Q. As far as your report, Exhibit 2, if you	1 the plane off one of these days by themselves.
2 can just go to that real quick. This is it, correct?	
3 A. Yes.	3 directly under the supervising eye of an attending; is
4 Q. Okay. It says before you wrote this	4 that what you mean?
5 report it says you reviewed depositions. Which	5 A. Well, it comes it is a gradual process.
6 depositions did you review, Dr. Senchyshak and	6 If you are totally new, everything that you do is
7 Dr. Adamek before?	7 tightly supervised. As a matter of fact, you show this
8 A. Yes.	8 is how you do it. At the end of the training, if the
9 MR. CASEY. He may not have	9 training was successful you have a young doctor who in
10 reviewed Senchyshak before.	10 consultation with you will make a plan for the
II It was right at that time that he was	11 anesthetic management and will execute it. You will be
12 taken, so I can't tell you if I had yet	12 there at all times available, and in the final analysis
13 sent that to you at the time you wrote	13 you still will say I approve of this plan, it is my
14 this report, Doctor. His deposition was	14 plan.
15 taken right around that same time, May	15 Q. Okay. Is it your opinion that Dr.
16 29th, just so you know.	16 Senchyshak was totally new to the field of
17 BY MR. ALLEN:	17 anesthesiology?
18 Q. You state here that you came to the	18 A. No, it is not, because he had been for at
19 conclusion that the resident was properly supervis	
20 and acted under the direction of his attending fact	
21 anesthesiologist, correct?	21 program. So he knew many of the things, I hope, how to
22 A. That's correct.	22 do them and certainly knew his way around the
23 Q. And that means that he was properly	23 anesthesia machine and the monitors, et cetera.
24 supervised, meaning that Dr. Adamek properly ov	
25 what Dr. Senchyshak was doing; is that correct?	25 training of over a year, is that what you would
	Page 11 Page 13
A. Dr. Adamek was there and was in char	
2 the case and discussed, as far as I know, the case v	
3 his resident and the resident never acted	3 Q. Due to his 11 months before and three or
4 independently.	4 four months in this program?
5 Q. Okay. Well, let's if I can kind of get	5 A. Yes.
6 your understanding as to the roles between a resid	
7 and an attending anesthesiologist. What is is a	
8 resident a student in the field of anesthesiologist?	
9 If you can, explain to me your opinion.	9 ask you that, but kind of focus you on a high risk
10 A. He is a student in the wider sense of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
11 word. He is a graduate medical doctor who is at the	
12 point after an internship undergoing or doing speci	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
13 training. He/she will be instructed for three y	
14 the clinical management of patients who requ	
15 anesthesia, pain management, et cetera. There 16 class courses and there's, of course, the clinic	
16 class courses and mere's, or course, me clinic 17 work.	17 you expect him to be there and communicate to his
17 work. 18 Residents are not independent	17 you expect that to be there and communicate to his 18 resident?
18 Residents are not independent 19 practitioners, and until the day they graduate	
20 legal point of view they don't have the direct	-
21 responsibility for the patient, certainly not in	
22 program, in no program. It is the attending w	
22 program, in no program. It is the attending w 23 responsible for the care of the patient.	23 A. No, I would not.
π	
24 Having said that since we are trying	
Having said that, since we are trying to teach people how to fly, they must be able	

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Multi-Page[™] HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., 09-06-97 JONES VS. MERIDIA Page 14 Page 16 1 that is necessary, and then a discussion of the 1 the department to see the patient and prepare a 2 pre-anesthetic report. I would expect the resident, a 2 treatment plan should take place. 3 resident, if he or she didn't do the preoperative visit O. Do you know whether or not Dr. Adamek 3 4 him or herself, to be familiar with the preoperative 4 reviewed the pre-op notes of the resident that did the 5 visit. I would expect the resident and the faculty 5 evaluation the night before before surgery started? 6 before the case, either on the day of the case or the A. I don't know that. 6 Q. Would you have expected him to do that? 7 evening before the case, to have a conversation and 7 8 develop a treatment plan. 8 A. Yes. O. And did that occur in this case? 9 Q. That would have been good medical care, 9 A I understand that there was a discussion 10 correct? 0 A. That's correct. 1 in the morning between Dr. Adamek and the resident. 11 Q. Okay. Now, as you're at the bedside -- as Q. And in your opinion, it's appropriate for 2 12 3 the pre-op evaluation to be done by an outside, another 13 Dr. Senchyshak and Dr. Adamek are communicating about 4 resident, one that did not do the anesthesia? 14 Dewey Jones' plan for anesthesia, you'd expect A. That's appropriate. 15 Dr. Adamek to take the lead as to what shouldn't be 5 16 done during the operation; is that true? Q. Would you expect that resident to have 6 A. Partially true. It depends on the age of 7 then communicated his pre-op evaluation verbally to 17 8 Dr. Adamek? 18 the resident. At his status I would not be surprised 19 if the resident would say, should we do the case in A. Not necessarily. 9 20 such and such way, make a proposal, and then the O. How would you expect him to communicate? :0 A. That's why we have pre-anesthetic records. 21 attending would say, that sounds all right or we will 1 22 do this for the following reason. Q. All right. So in your opinion, all the :2 Q. Now, you know that in this case 3 communication in this case that occurred between the 23 4 pre-op resident that evaluated Dewey the night before 24 Dr. Senchyshak suggested a Swan-Ganz be in place during 5 and Dr. Adamek was done through the record, medical 25 the operation, true? Page 15 Page 17 Objection. 1 MS. REINKER: 1 record? A. I don't know whether I know that. Did he A. I have no knowledge and I don't even know 2 2 3 state so in his deposition? If so, then I know that. 3 who did the preoperative visit, whether there was a Q. 1 right So d you remember -- you conversation, as well. 4 4 5 don't remember seeing that in the deposition, but --O. So you don't know whether or not there was 5 A. I reviewed the deposition sometime ago and 6 a conversation between the pre-op resident and 6 7 I didn't review it recently. 7 Dr. Adamek? A. I do not know that. Q. Okay. So anyway, if Dr. Senchyshak had 8 8 expect hat to have occurred? 9 stated we should insert a Swan-Ganz and Dr. Adamek 9 J. Would y 10 said, no, it's not necessary, all the responsibility of A. No. I've already answered that. No, not 11 whether or not that was appropriate thus lies with 1 necessarily. 12 Dr. Adamek in your spin : 5 Q. Not arily. B you ld r tt 2 to - enough information in the A. Well, that's precisely the point about 3 pre-op reside 13 al record to then communicate - Dr. Adamek; is 14 this teaching, the resident will make a proposal and 4 15 the attending will approve or not approve. The 5 that a fair s \exists t? 16 responsibility is the attending's, not the resident's. A. That's correct. 6 Q So now we go t the pre-op evaluation the Q. I understand I just want to ask you 17 7 , the Dewey Jones case. Do 18 specific definitions of that as it relates 1 this 8 day of surgery in this 9 you expect Dr. Adamek to be at the bedside when 19 case. I'm not trying t be 1 11 10 Dr. Senchyshak was doing his pre-op evaluation? 20 Now, if ye can tell me, do you have an 21 opinion as to whether a d have been in 11 A. No, I don't. ı sh 22 place for this patient during this operation? Q. Whe do you expect Dr. 1 damek to be there? :2 A. After the resident has finished a separate A. Yes, I have an opinion. 23 13

Q. What is that?

A. More likely than not there should have

24

25

HOFFMASTER COURT REPORTERS

4 evaluation the resident presents his finding to the

15 attending and the attending checks certain things if

1 been a Swam-Ganz. 1 answerd that question. He said that 2 A. Because the patient represents a high risk. 1 reasonable k can r to different 3 J J answerd that question. He said that 5 Q. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what S Q. All right, Doctor. Now as we talk about 6 Q. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what S Q. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what 7 or gives you information about the status: S A. I gives you information bout the status: 9 of cardiac output and of fluid load. S Q. And hat's important with Devey Jones 10 Q. And that's important with Devey Jones S A. Correct 11 betolingues with ventilation. They are risky patients: S A. Correct 12 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a S Q. When you have that type of 1 13 bickhood of having hypertension, cardiac damage, i S A. Correct S 13 bickhood of having hypertension, cardiac damage, i S A. Mat information being? K 14 casca are analyse the monitoring. S Q. That information being?	JONES VS. MERIDIA Mu	lti-Page [™] HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., 09-06-97
1 Q. And w y S i 3 A. Because the patient and the anothetic management for this patient i 4 Patient and the anothetic management for this patient i 5 Q. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what i 7 of cardiac output and of fulid load. i 9 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones i 10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones i 11 because? i i 12 A. Ta prior of fulid load. i i 13 bicklichood of having hypertension, cardiac damage, i i 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patients i i i 15 bicklichood of having hypertension, cardiac damage, i i i i 16 can you predict or anticipate in andi predict it i i i i i 17 can of thaire monitor: The patient is consolicrably i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		
3 A. Because the patient represents a high risk a patient and the ansultatic management for this patient 5 3 1 1 5 Patient and the ansultatic management for this patient 5 C A B W MR 5 Q And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what 7 stor of information during the operation? 5 Q All right, Doctor. Now, as we talk about 6 6 0. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what 7 stor of information about the status 9 0 When you have that type of 1 1 7 0. And that's important with Dewey Jones 11 1 0 0. When you have that type of 1 1 10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 11 1 1 0 0. When you have that type of 1 1 12 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 1 1 0 0. Why is that? 1 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 14 problems with vantilation: They are risk, periadic damage. 1 0. Why is that? 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 been a Swan-Ganz.	-
4 patient and the anschictic management for this patient 5 P XMB 5 required, in my opinion, pretty aggressive monitoring. 6 O. And a Swan-Gamz, would have signer them what 7 or of information auring the operation? 8 A. It gives you information about the status: 9 of cardiac output and of fluid load. 9 O. When you have that type of 10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 9 Q. When you have that type of 11 because? 9 Q. When you have that type of 12 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 9 Q. When you have that type of 13 Inkelhood of having hypertension, cardiac damage. 9 Q. Why is that? 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patients 9 Q. Why is that? 15 information during the operation of these 9 P addict is 16 bechause that decreases the risk. 9 P addict is 17 at A what the Swan-Gamz is one of these 19 patient is. 18 Parks Q. And that Swan-Gamz is one of these 19 bechniques that decreases the risk. 19 patient is. 20 A. A that risk versus the information has normal patient of reasonable 19 patient is. 21 th d' - I mean, th risk - tl 1 Page 19 1 th - I mean, th risk - tl 1 Page 19 2 he been placed, correct? Page 1 <	Q. And why s ?	2 reasonable le can r to different
5 q All right, Doctor. Now, as we talk about 6 Q. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what 7 of of formation during the operation? 8 A. It gives you information about the status. 9 of cardiac output and of fluid load. 10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 11 because? 12 A. A priorit of Jones' history represents a 13 Q. When you have that type of t 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patients. 15 Their risk of morbidity and morality is considerably. 16 echniques that decrease the risk. 17 techniques that decreases the risk. true? 20 A. A Swan-Ganz catheter, insertion of has 18 tis own morbidity and morality: The risk benefit 19 reduct the information has to be 19 eith of the risk in the gudgment of reasonable 20 Q. But in your opinion, the risk 21 the same super of morbidity and morality: The risk benefit 22 weighed and cam be, in the judgment of reasonable 23 weighed and cam be, in the judgment of reasonable 23 have been placed, correet? <td>3 A. Because the patient represents a high risk</td> <td>3 1 i</td>	3 A. Because the patient represents a high risk	3 1 i
6 Q. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what 6 the Swan-Ganz, it measures fluid overload and cardiaa 7 sor of information during the operation? 8 A. Correct? 8 A. If gives you information about the status 9 Q. When you have that type of 4 10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 11 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 9 Q. When you have that type of 4 12 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 11 A. You can anticipate pulanoary edema? 13 ikebihood of having hypertension, cardiac damage. 13 Q. Why is that? 14 Decause? 14 A Because you have information that you 15 their risk of morbidity and mortality. is considerably 15 6 0. That information being? 15 the decause, in the judgment of reasonable 20 Q. All right. What would you expect to see 16 testing as an expert on the 21 22 Q. Yes, sir. 25 Q. But in your opinion, the risk 21 2 2 2 2 17 A Has the fuel ad, ean be, in the judgment of reasonable 2 3. A. I would like to make a comment here:	4 patient and the ancethctic management for this patient	4 BY MR
7 30 A. It gives you information about the status: 7 output, correct? 8 A. It gives you information about the status: 9 0 Ocardia coutput and of fluid load. 9 0 10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 11 A. You can anticipate it and predict it 11 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a. 11 A. You can anticipate it and predict it 11 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a. 11 A. You can anticipate it and predict it 12 A. Datient of Jones' history represents a. 11 A. You can anticipate it and predict it 12 better than without the monitor. 13 Q. Why is that? 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patients. 15 don't have when you don't have the monitor. 16 penptient that and there are anesthete. 15 don't have when you don't have the monitor. 16 Q. And that the and mortality. The risk-benefit 16 Q. All right. What the pulmonary wedge pressure is, whi 18 the rask in th case and a Swan-Canz candether, insertion of, has 20 Q. All right. What would you expect to see 19 preside the result can be different. 22 2.	5 required, in my opinion, pretty aggressive monitoring.	5 Q All right, Doctor. Now as we talk about
8 A. It gives you information about the status 9 A. Correct 9 0. Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 11 because? 11 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 11 A. You can anticipate pulmonary edema? 12 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 11 C. Way is that? 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patients. 13 G. Way is that? 15 their risk of morbidity and mortality is considerably 15 G on thave when you and't have the monitor. 15 techniques that decrease the risk. 16 G. That information being? 16 techniques that decrease the risk. rune? 20 Q. All right. What would you expect to see 16 techniques that decrease the risk. rune? 21 16 the Saud courty it is, what the fluid status of the 17 A Swam-Ganz catheter, insertion of, has: 20 Q. All right. What would you expect to see 21 its own morbidity and mortality. The risk benefit 22 11 the Swan-Ganz tealegit have 23 weighed and can be, in the judgment of reasonable 24 A. I would like to make a comment here 24	6 Q. And a Swan-Ganz would have given them what	t 6 the Swan-Ganz, it measures fluid overload and cardiac
9 Q. When you have that type of 1 10 Q. And that's important with Dewy Jones 11 because? 12 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 13 likelihood of having hypertension, cardiac damage, 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patient of A. Because you have information that you 15 Their risk of morbidity and mortality is considerably 16 g. And that's wan-Ganz is one of those 17 techniques that decrease the risk. 18 Q. And that's van-Ganz is one of those 19 techniques that decreases the risk. 19 cenniques that decreases the risk. 11 a A Swan-Ganz catheter, insection of, has 20 Q. All right. What would you expect to see 21 in the Swan-Ganz readings that would indicate that 23 weighed and can be, in the judgment of reasonable 24 pape the result can be different. 25 Q. But in your opinion, the risk 26 A. Partially correct? 4 A Partially correct? 4 A Partially correct? 4 A Partially correct? 5 people the result can be different.	7 sor of information during the operation?	7 output, correct?
10 Q. And that's important with Dewey Jones 10 can you predict or anticipate planonary edema? 11 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 12 13 likelihood of having hypertension, cardiac damage, 13 Q. Why is that? 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patients. 14 A. Because you have information that you 15 Their risk of morbidity and mortality is considerable. 15 A. Because you have information that you 16 higher than a normal patient and there are anesthetic 16 Q. That information being? 17 techniques that decreases the risk. 17 A. Swan-Ganz is no of those 19 techniques that decreases the risk. true? 20 A. Swan-Ganz is no of those 21 is own morbidity and mortality. The risk benefit 21 would indicate that 22 people the result can be different. 22 Q. Yes, sit. 23 23 A. I would like to make a comment here. 24 24 aking me as an expert on the management of this case. 3 have been placed, correct? 3 Q. That question was just, I wanted to 4 4 A. Paritially correct. I might have = 1 11 <td>8 A. It gives you information about the status</td> <td>8 A Correct.</td>	8 A. It gives you information about the status	8 A Correct.
11 A. You can anticipate it and predict it 12 A. A patient of Jones' history represents a 13 likelihood of having hypertension, cardiac damage, 14 problems with ventilation. They are risky patients. 15 histin doel of having hypertension, cardiac damage, 16 Differentian a normal patient and there are anesthetic 16 higher than a normal patient and there are anesthetic 17 rechniques that decrease the risk. 18 the cardiac output is, what the fluid status of the 19 techniques that decrease the risk. 19 techniques that decrease the risk. 11 A. Swan-Ganz catheter, insertion of, has 12 ax A Swan-Ganz catheter, insertion of, has 12 weighed and can be, in the judgment of reasonable 20 Q. Mut right. What would you expect to see 21 in the subgment of reasonable 23 weighed and can be, in the judgment of reasonable 24 people the result can be different 25 Q. But in your opinion, the risk 26 A. I would like to make a comment here. 27 Page 28 if d the risk is a lesser moni	9 of cardiac output and of fluid load.	9 Q. When you have that type of t
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18 Reasonable people can come to different conclusions 18 the Swan-Ganz to read to anticipate possible pulmonar 19 here. 19 edema? 20 Q. Would it have been the standard throughout 20 A. Decreased cardiac output, increased wedge 21 the country for a patient like Dewey Jones more likely 21 pressure, increased period.		
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21 the country for a patient like Dewey Jones more likely 21 pressure, increased period.		
22 than not that they'd use a Swan-Ganz? 22 Q. Now, when there's a difference of opinion	21 the country for a patient like Dewey Jones more likely	21 pressure, increased period.
	22 than not that they'd use a Swan-Ganz?	22 Q. Now, when there's a difference of opinion
23 MR. CASEY objection. 23 between a resident, in this case Dr. Senchyshak and	23 MR. CASEY objection.	23 between a resident, in this case Dr. Senchyshak and
24 MS. REINKER: objection. 24 Dr. Adamek, does the resident have any responsibility	24 MS. REINKER: objection.	24 Dr. Adamek, does the resident have any responsibility
25 MR. CASEY He just 25 to second-guess the order of the attending doctor?	25 MR. CASEY He just	25 to second-guess the order of the attending doctor?

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Page 22	age 24
Page 22 1 A. Only in absurd situations. If the 2 attending tells the patient to throw the patient out of 3 the window, he shouldn't do that. But as far as the 4 use of a Swan-Ganz catheter in this case we went 5 over this ground before there can be a difference of 6 opinion, and a first-year resident is generally not in 7 the position, doesn't have enough knowledge to really 8 make a convincing case. 9 As a matter of fact, again, in the 110 educational situation, I expect a good resident to 111 argue his case and I expect a good attending to argue 112 his side of the case, and it has happened certainly to 113 me that the residents have convinced me of a change in 114 management. That's what this whole process is about. 15 Q. Do you know if the two argued about 16 whether or not the Swan-Ganz shouldn't have been	1A. If the patient was reversed at that time,2spontaneous respirations would have started. That3changes airway pressures. The record, as far as I can4see, doesn't say whether the patient bucked, that is,5coughed on the tube or not, but it's possible that he6did. And these are some of the things that in a7precariously balanced system like Dr. Jones might be8the final trigger for pulmonary edema. There are many9reasons for pulmonary edema, that could be one.10Q. Now, is it your understanding that the11resident proceeded the reversal on his cwn accord?12A. No, it's not my understanding. I don't13know.14Q. You don't know whether or not he took it15on himself to start reversal at that time?16A. That's correct.
117 placed?	17 Q. And you don't know whether or not
118 A. I do not know that.	18 Dr. Adamek gave that order, correct?
19 Q. Do you know what was communicated for the	19 A. I do not know.
20 reason why the Swan-Ganz should be in place when he	20 Q. So would you be critical of the resident
21 talked to Dr. Senchyshak?	21 if he started that procedure by his own accord without
22 A. I do not know that.	22 talking to the attending?
23 Q. Now, at 12:30 you can look at the	23 A. Yes.
24 anesthesia record if you'd like, Doctor, at any time	24 Q. Would you be critical of the resident for
25 is it your opinion that at that time they were	25 starting the reversal process if Dr. Adamek in his
Page 23	C C
 reversing the neuromuscular block and bringing this patient out? A. Since you state that, it's probably true. 	 preoperative plan did not tell him what to do at that point in the procedure? A. What is your question, sir? During the arm on evolution if Dr. Adamski
4 Q. Thank you.	4 Q. During the pre-op evaluation if Dr. Adamek
5 A. Yes.	5 had not given the resident a complete plan of
6 Q. So is it your understanding of the facts	6 management for this care of Dewey Jones to include at
 Q. So is it your understanding of the facts 7 that at that time Dr. Adamek was in the room? 8 A. No. 1 don't know whether Adamek was at 	6 management for this care of Dewey Jones to include at7 what time to reverse the anesthesia, would you still be8 critical of the resident to have taken that on himself?
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	Page 26 Page 28
1 Q. Pull the room air out of it.	1 testimony, he's the only one in the room at this time
2 MR. CASEY It's two	2 and he's doing things on his own accord, so I'm asking
3 questions. You're asking should Adamek	
4 have done it and then would you be	4 do at 12:30, to leave the patient ventilated or on room
5 critical of the resident. Break them up	5 air?
6 and we can go forward with the question.	6 A. The patient is not to be on room air at
7 BY MR. ALLEN:	7 that point.
8 Q. Would you be critical of the resident?	Q. Does that same opinion hold true for the
9 I'm just asking about the resident at this point.	9 next 30 45 minutes?
10 A. About what?	10 A. Zero resuscitate, yes.
11 MR. ALLEN Let me try this	11 Q. Now, as proper management of this patient
in my own, Jim, if you don't mind.	12 would it be reasonable to expect this patient to stay
13 Q. Would you be critical of the resident if	13 ventilated for a matter of hours or even days after
14 he started this reversal process without a preopera	•
15 plan by the attending, Dr. Adamek, that stated that	
16 you know, you should or shouldn't didn't state	
17 whether or not he should or should not reverse at	
18 time?	18 management of this patient intraoperatively, correct?
19 A. If I understand your question correctly	
20 if <i>the</i> resident had no information of whether	
21 reverse or not, then a prudent resident would	
22 should we go ahead with reversal.	22 A. That's borderline. The answer is no, not
23 Q. Would a prudent resident also go ahead ar	
24 ask whether or not the patient should go to room a	
25 A. No. I expect a resident with that amou	
	Page 27 Page 29
1 of training to know that these patients stay on oxyg	-
2 Q. For how long?	2 Q. Now, as far as this intraoperative care of 2 Devey longs to your knowledge at what points was the
3 A. It depends on the vital signs.	3 Dewey Jones, to your knowledge, at what points was the 4 tending, LT. Adamek, actually in the room?
4 Q. So at 12:30 according to the vital signs,	
5 between 12:00 and 12:30 what would you how	6
6 would you expect the patient to stay ventilated?	6 know.
7 MR. CASEY: you're asking	7 Q. Do you expect a resident on his own accord
8 about 12:00 and 12:30?	8 to understand that the attending should have been with
9 MR. ALLEN 12:30.	9 him the entire case?
10 BY MR. ALLEN:	10 A. No; that's not up to the resident.
11 O. Just the progression here, Loctor.	11 Q. Would you expect a resident of h
A. The vital signs are not changing there.	12 training and education and backgrou to questic the
3 There was a little increase in pressure which,	
4 course, I would expect. The pulse ox starts to	
15 later.	15 A. No.
16 Q. So t before 12:30 would it, in your	16 Q. t, in your opinion, a resident of
17 opinion, be annopriate to bring the t t t roc	-
18 air?	18 independent medical judgments, correct?
19 A. Again, you are asking me the managen	
20 this case. I'm the expert for the education of	
21 resident.	21 judgments should be done by the attending?
22 Q. I understand that. But the resident is	22 A. Correct.
23 the one that s in the room at this time, correct?	23 Q. Have you ever testified for the law firm
24 A. Correct.	24 of Jacobson, Maynard before, reviewed cases for them?
25 Q. My understanding from deposition	25 A. Yes, I have.

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1 Q. Tell me how many times. Just take it the	1 Q. Twice?
2 review of , how many times have you reviewed a	2 A. Twice.
3 case?	3 Q. Does that include maybe any videotaped
4 MS. REINKER: when you stated	4 depositions that you know were going to be used for
5 before this case, he has not reviewed on	5 trial?
6 behalf of that firm.	6 A. I don't remember.
7 MR. ALLEN: I understand.	7 Q. So there may have been another time that
8 A. I'd better make a general statement. I do	8 you got in front of a video camera and you knew it was
9 not review more than four cases a year and last year I	9 going to go to a courtroom?
0 reviewed none. My guess is that for Jacobson six,	10 A. Could be.
1 seven times.	11 Q. You just don't recall?
2 Q. Over a period of?	12 A. I don't recall.
3 A. Many years.	13 MR. CASEY: He doesn't know
4 Q. Ten years, five years?5 A. Ten years maybe.	14 if this one is going to be used in the
 A. Ten years maybe. Q. And of those reviews, how many times have 	15 courtroom, Charles.16 BY MR. ALLEN
7 you given a deposition?	17 Q. You know, sometimes you sit down in front
8 A. Too many times. Again, five, six. I	18 of the camera and you know beforehand because of your
9 don't know.	19 schedule, you couldn't come to court.
0 Q. How many times have you gone to trial?	20 A. I'm not camera shy. I'm being videotaped
1 A. Once.	21 all the time when I give lectures.
2 Q. For that firm, once?	22 Q. Now, tell me, have you ever been sued for
3 A. Once.	23 malpractice?
4 Q. Now, the law firm of Reminger & Reminger,	24 A. Of course.
5 the same question, how many cases have you reviewed for	25 Q. How many times, Doctor?
Page 31	
1 them in the past?	A. I can't tell you. But since I am the
2 A. I think one.	2 chairman of this department, I usually get named
3 Q. That's other than this case?	3 because I'm a chairman, so it is many times.
4 A. Correct.	4 Q. How many times have you given a deposition
5 Q. When was that?	5 because you were a defendant in the case?
6 A. I tried to ask Mr. Malone. I don't know.	6 A. Once.
7 Several years ago.	7 Q. When was that?
8 Q. Was it for Mr. Malone?	8 A. I think I think '84.
9 A. Yes.	9 Q. What was the nature of that case, did it
0 Q. Do you know what that case involved?	10 involve anything similar to this?
1 A. No, I forgot.	11 A. It was a resuscitation of a baby.
2 Q. Okay. Did you give a trial	12 Q. Did you have to go to trial?
3 A. No, we didn't go to trial.	13 A. No.
4 Q. Did you give a deposition?	14 Q. The case was concluded before trial?
5 A. Yes.	15 A. It was settled.
6 Q. Total, Doctor, how many times have you 7 given trial testimony?	16 Q. Now, were you represented or been
~	17 represented by any of the two law firms?
8 A. Given what? 9 Q. Trial testimony.	 18 A. Yes, I was represented by Jacobson. 19 Q. Would that encompass every time you've
0 A. Being in court?	20 been sued for medical malpractice you've been
1 Q. es, su.	21 µ 35 ed by J cobsen?
2 A. I think once.	my group
3 2. That was one i for the Jacobson firm?	23 as a matter of fact, all of the physicians at
4 A. Wait a second. The one was out of town.	24 University Hospitals are with PIE, and PIE is with
5 Twice.	25 Jacobson, Maynard & Tuschman.

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	Page 34 Page 36
1 Q. And they've always had your insurance, s	
2 it's always been this group of lawyers that have	2 okay. Joseph Bussey?
3 represented you?	3 A. Nay.
4 A. Really not before PIE existed.	4 Q. Joel Kaplan?
5 Q. And when was that? When did you do	
6 remember when you went to PIE?	6 Q. How do you know Joel Kaplan?
7 A. In the late '70s, early '80s, something	7 A. Same.
8 like that.	8 Q. Same, national?
9 Q. Do you know Dr. David Rapkin?	9 A. Yes.
10 A. Yes. If he is the David Rapkin who w	
11 resident here, then I know him.	11 anesthesiology?
12 Q. Did you teach him during his residency?13 A. I tried.	12 A. Yes, I do.
	 13 Q. Is that a good textbook that he put out? 14 A. It's a textbook, yes.
 A. He passed his boards. O. When was the last time you had any contained and conta	
17 itl ?	A. I don't do much cardiac anesthesia, so I
18 A. years.	18 don't know whether it's the best, but it's certainly a
19 Q. What about Dr. Je Conomy do you kno	
20 him?	20 Q. And he is a reputable doctor, I <i>take</i> it?
21 A. Who?	21 MS. REINKER: Objection.
22 Q. Conomy.	22 A. Yes, he's from New York.
23 A. No.	23 Q. Meaning the two coincide?
24 Q. Dr. Howard Nearman?	24 A. M-hm.
25 A. Yes. He works in my department.	25 Q. Okay. Dr. Marc Semigran, the
	Page 35 Page 37
1 Q. He works where?	1 cardiologist, do you know him?
2 A. In my department.	2 A. No.
3 Q. And you work with him on a daily basis?	3 Q. Dr. Alvin Kahn?
4 A. Yes, I do.	4 A. No.
5 Q. Tell me how long you've worked with	5 Q. Another New York doctor,
6 Dr. Nearman.	6 A. No.
7 A. I have known him since 1976, I believ	2. Q. Dr. Francis Barnes, surgeon?
8 Q. Do you know him on a personal basis?	8 A. No.
9 A. Yes, I do.	9 Q. Dr. Robert Greendyke, pathologist out of
Q. Do you go out to dinner or go to do other	10 New York?
11 things outside the	11 A. No.
12 A. Occasionally.	12 Q. Dr. Charles Greenhouse?
13 Q. What about Dr. Richard Schlanger?	13 A. No.
14 A. I don't know the name.	14 Q. Dr. Marshall Orloff, the surgeon?
15 Q. Surgeon out of Columbus, Ohio.	15 A. No.
16 A. Sorry.	16 Q. Dr. Paul Thompson, cardiologist?
17 Q. What about Dr. John Downs, an	17 A. No.
18 anesthesiologist out of Tampa?	18 Q. Now, you're Board certified according to
19 A. I know John Downs.	19 your curriculum vitae. Do you anticipate or expect all
20 Q. How do you know Dr. Downs?	20 your attending physicians on staff to be Board
2.1 A. He is a chairman and chairmen meet at	
22 national meetings. I don't know him well, but I kn	
23 him. As a matter of fact, I was a visiting pro-	
24 there once a long time ago.	24 Board certified?
2.5 Q. I'm going to run through some other	25 A. Board certified or equivalent with

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1 exceptions being granted by special action of the	1 Q. Okay. Have you ever had t when you're
2 clinical council.	2 looking at a patient dec whether or r a ardiol
3 Q. W is it important for the be Board	3 consult was needed?
4 certified?	4 A. Of course.
5 MR. AI S: Objection.	5 Q. How often have you called in a di
6 MS. REDIKER: 120.	6 consult?
7 A. It is a way to assess the knowledge and	7 A. I can't answer that, because certainly
8 possibly the skills of a specialist. It is not	8 recently the pre-anesthetic evaluation that I do is for
9 perfect. As a matter of fact, it's the only thing we	9 a very special population, and cardiology consults,
10 have. It could be better.	10 or not
11 Q But it's a fair indication of the	11 necessary. So personally I have not asked for a
12 knowledge d skill of a practic anesthesiologist?	12 some
A. Yes.	13 The system here works somewhat
14 MS. REINKER: objection.	different from what you seem to assume. The patient,
15 BY MR ALLEN:	our now go a
16 Q. In general, to you have have you	16 research clinic and are evaluated by members of the
17 ver l asked to li l a patient,	1/ uppartment of anesticsia and hoperury proper tests and
18 i .ep: dently : ed in for a consult in the past?	18 hopefully only the proper tests will be asked and the
19 A. clear a patient?	19 proper consultations and only the proper consultations
20 Q. Whether or not any were stable or in a	20 requested.
21 condition to go through the surgery.	21 Q. Have you e stopped let me :k up.
A. Are you asking me whether I have been	22 (you expect a resident of Dr. Senchyshak s tu ti
23 acting as a consultant in anesthesiology? The answer	²² and training t recognize the ne for a diology
24 is yes.	 2 t in Dewey Jones on the morning of the 20th?
25 Q. Okay. Whenever you medically clear a	25 MR. WALTERS: I'm going to
Page 3	C
1 patient, it's as an anesthesiologist?	1 object. It assumes he needs a cardiology
2 A Yes, of course.	2 consult.
3 Q. Explain to me, an anesthesiologist when he	3 Go ahead.
4 does a pre-op evaluation of a patient, he is looking as	4 A. No, I wouldn't expect him. I would hope
5 to whether or not that patient is a candidate for the	5 that he could, but that's what the attending is for, to
6 surgery, correct?	6 tell the resident you didn't request, we should
7 A. That's correct.	7 request.
8 Q. Okay. So his entire focus is the overall	8 Q. Now, have you ever you've had the
9 health of that patient as to whether they can undergo	9 occasion as an anesthesiologist to stop a surgery from
10 the knife?	10 occurring, correct?
11 A. No, it's not undergo the knife, whether he	11 A. I have occasions to advise my surgical
12 can undergo the stress of anesthesia and surgery.	12 colleague about the risk and advise my surgical
13 Q. So it's the stress of the anesthesia	13 colleague about the things that should be done before
14 and	14 we proceed with surgery. In the final analysis it is a
15 A. And surgery.	15 risk-benefit assessment, and I, of course, listen to
16 Q and surgery. Meaning, what part of the	16 the surgical side of the equation, and if the surgeon
17 surgery, just the opening and the length of the time?	17 can convince me that the delaying of the surgery
18 A. I don't understand what you're asking me.	18 outweighs the risk of whatever consultation or whatever
19 Q. Okay. Let me just back up and rephrase	19 is requested then we will go ahead.
20 another question.	20 The question here is always that the
1 It's more of the medical determination	21 total picture of the patient's treatment is seen. I'm
22 of whether they can it's not so much, say, the risk	22 not an expert in surgery, but if I work with surgeons I
23 of gallbladder surgery or colon surgery, but it's the	23 will find out that they can tell me about certain
24 risk of the anesthesia and the surgery together?	24 things for this case that make the risk of delaying
25 A. That's correct.	25 higher than the risk of getting the test.

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	ge 42 Page 4
1 Q. We do you expect Dr. S t it his	A. No, but I can do it.
2 education, knowledge and background to recognize	2 Q. You can do it, you have the ability to do
3 whether this procedure should have been delayed?	3 it, but in this case it wasn't the duty of either
4 A. Same answer as before. He certainly I	•
5 would be pleased if he questioned me on that, bu	ut I 5 the gallbladder was?
6 wouldn't necessarily expect it.	6 A. That would be absurd. That's what the
7 Q. But you would expect an attending	7 surgical the input with the surgeon is in the
8 anesthesiologist to be able to recognize that, true?	8 situation.
9 MS. REINKER: Objection.	9 Q. That's what I'm trying to understand.
10 A. The attending anesthesiologist has to be	10 That would be the surgeon's duty in this case, correct?
11 able to evaluate the risk for this patient regardin	
12 the surgery regarding the anesthesia and in	12 Q. And in your understanding of the facts, it
13 consultation with the surgeon making a plan whether i	
14 proceed or not.	14 could medically withstand anesthesia and surgery; is
15 Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether this	15 that true?
16 case should have been delayed?	16 A. Well, I don't know whether that's what
17 MS. REINKER: Objection.	17 they did because internists and non-anesthesiologists
18 A. This is really Monday quarterbacking. I	18 really cannot assess whether somebody can withstand
19 just cannot tell you whether this case should have bee	
20 delayed or not. I would have been there.	20 internist, whoever, the information that I expect from
21 Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether a	21 them is the status of the patient is as follows, the
22 cardiology consult should have been called in by	22 status is as good as it can be or the following things
23 anesthesia before surgery progressed?	23 could be done to improve it, and that information goes
24 MS. REINKER: Objection.	24 into my assessment together then with the risk-benefit
25 A. It probably wouldn't have with his	25 of having the surgery now or delaying surgery.
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1 history, assessment of his cardiac status was	1 Q. So the rist benef • ued by a
2 necessary, and as far as I can make out, some of	the 2 three of the physicians?
3 steps were taken by Dr. Ho.	3 A. That's correct.
4 Q. My question is a little more specific than	4 Q. But it is in your understanding of the
5 that, but do you have an opinion as to whether	5 case, it wasn't the role of Dr. Ho to determine how bad
; anesthesia should have called in a caldiology consult	6 the gallbladder was?
7 A. They had the information from Dr. Ho wh	
8 bad treated this patient before, <i>so</i> it's a toss-up	8 2 That was Badri's?
9 whether they should have or should have not. It	
10 depends on their working relationship with Dr. H	
11 Q. Do you know if Dr. Ho has any specialty in	11 to trial, if you're asked to give testimony, you don't
12 cardiology?	12 expect to give any testimony as to how severe the
	112 UNDUE TO SIVE ANY LEMITTURY AS TO HOW SEVELE THE
13 A. I do not.	13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery
13 A. I do not. 14 Q. Do you know if he's Board certified?	13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery14 was indicated?
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No.
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Correct?
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A. No.
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? A. Not necessarily. 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A. No. 18 Q. So you're not going to give any opinions
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? A. Not necessarily. Q. Doctor, have you as an 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A. No. 18 Q. So you're not going to give any opinions 19 as to whether alternatives to surgery were appropriate,
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? A. Not necessarily. Q. Doctor, have you as an anesthesiologist, they don't diagnose the existence of 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A. No. 18 Q. So you're not going to give any opinions 19 as to whether alternatives to surgery were appropriate, 20 true?
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? A. Not necessarily. Q. Doctor, have you as an anesthesiologist, they don't diagnose the existence of 11 t or the it of any ull t diseas , 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A No. 18 Q. So you're not going to give any opinions 19 as to whether alternatives to surgery were appropriate, 20 true? 21 A. That's true.
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? A. Not necessarily. Q. Doctor, have you as an anesthesiologist, they don't diagnose the existence of an sthesiologist, not your job? 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A. No. 18 Q. So you're not going to give any opinions 19 as to whether alternatives to surgery were appropriate, 20 true?
 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? A. Not necessarily. Q. Doctor, have you as an anesthesiologist, they don't diagnose the existence of 11 t or the it of any ull t diseas , 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A No. 18 Q. So you're not going to give any opinions 19 as to whether alternatives to surgery were appropriate, 20 true? 21 A. That's true.
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 A. I do not. Q. Do you know if he's Board certified? A. I do not. Q. Would those be important conclusions as to whether or not they should have relied on Dr. Ho? A. Not necessarily. Q. Doctor, have you as an anesthesiologist, they don't diagnose the existence of black don't diagnose the existence of anesthesiologist, they don't diagnose the 	 13 gallbladder was and whether or not gallbladder surgery 14 was indicated? 15 A. No. 16 Q. Correct? 17 A. No. 18 Q. So you're not going to give any opinions 19 as to whether alternatives to surgery were appropriate, 20 true? 21 A. That's true. 22 Q. You don't have any opinions as to 23 rendering any scratch that. You don't feel I'm

JONES VS. MERIDIA	1	ge [™] HI	ELMUT F. C	ASCORBI, M.I	
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1 trial and testify as to whether or not the pathology	200000		the Swan-Ganz	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2 report in this case indicated the gallbladder was in	3333			o do with residen	t
3 any way diseased, et cetera, correct?		ducation			
4 A. Yes, that's absurd.	4	-		he need for the	
5 Q. In your opinion, is hypertension under	1 23595	wan-Gai	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		
6 control if there is medication being given?	6			issed that already	
7 A. It can be under control.	7		•	pulmonale is the	-
8 Q. So a patient that has medicated	1	-	-	n which a Swan-G	anzis
9 hypertension and stayed under control, that's	9 aj		te to insert?		
10 controlled hmertension?	10			ng about the treat	
11 A. If the hypertension is controlled, it is			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ring about the edu	ucation of
12 controlled hypertension, that's correct.	12 D)r. Sencl			
13 Q. Whether or not it's medically controlled	13		R. CASEY:	Jim, I think	
14 by medicine or not?	14		-	tion. I mean, I'm	not
15 A. That's correct.	15	as	king		
16 Q. So a patient that strictly takes medicine	16		R. CASEY:	If you	
17 to control his hypertension would not be, in your	17			uestion, Doctor. I	
18 opinion, a patient that has uncontrolled hypertensi	on, 18	-		already told him the	
19 correct?	19		-	oulmonale would n	
20 A. Yes.	20		-	liable in a Swan-C	
21 Q. Is it your opinion that hypertension will	21	ca	theter, and I th	ink as it pertains	-
22 decrease if on bedrest?	22	M	S. REINKER:	He said the	
23 A. I'm sorry?	23	op	posite.		
24 Q. Will hypertension decrease if on bedrest?	24	M	R. CASEY:	I thought you	
215 A. It can.	25	sa	id would not.		
]	Page 47			······	Page 49
1 Q. More than likely it will, true?	1	TH	IE WITNESS:	Might make	it
2 A. Depends on the type of hypertension.	2	un	reliable.		
3 Q. In this case did you review the status of	3	M	R. CASEY	Might make it	
4 Dewey s hypertension?	4	un	reliable.		
5 A. No. I reviewed the perianesthetic facts	5 B	Y MR. AL	LEN:		
6 and, yes, he was a hypertensive.	6	Q. M	y question is, is	s there an extent, is	S
7 Q. Is it your opinion that before surgery	7 th	nere a dis	sease process th	at it would be relia	able and
8 Mr. Jones' hypertension was under control?	; st	till have	coi pulmonale?	,	
9 A. I have no opinion.	9	A. I 1	eally don't kr	now how to answ	er that
10 Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether a	10 b	ecause th	ere is a huge ga	mut of cor pulmor	ale and that
11 resident of Dr. Senchyshak's training should have	11 10	ow gets	us into specif	ics of cardiology	and cardiac
12 recognized whether or not this hypertension was u	nder 12 au	nesthesi	a, and I don't	think I'm going	to testify on
13 control?	13 tl	lat.			
14 A. Probably not.	14	Q. Ai	nd so as an ane	sthesiologist, to	
15 Q. Did Dewey Jones have what's called cor	15 de	etermine	the extent of c	or pulmonale you	would expect
16 pulmonale?				d in to determine th	-
A. I don't know that.	17		es, I would.		
18 Q. If Dewey Jones had cor pulmonale, would	18		-	pinion as to wheth	ner
19 that affect any readings of a Swan Janz catheter?		-	•	alled in a cardiolog	
20 A. Probably.				wey Jones' cor pu	
21 Q. How would that affect it?		ad it?		j tor pu	
22 A. It would make the readings unreliable.	22		S. REINKER:	Objection.	
23 Q. Is there any determination as to the	23			ar case the patient	t was
24 extent of the cor pulmonale, that it would be, you	1		—	nd I think it is pr	Q.
25 know, if it's minor or major, if that would have a			•	ing that the anest	
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	on the medical team that was taking care of	- ··	A. That's correct.
2 Mr. Joi		2	Q. What are the risk factors that Dewey Jones had that led him to be a high risk surgical patient?
1	So in other words, it's okay not to call	3	A. He was morbidly obese, he had a history of
	diology consult to determine the cor pulmonale? MR. CASEY: objection.	4	heart disease, he had a history of sleep apnea.
		1	
1	That's not what he just said. MR. ALLEN: Is that what he	6	Q. Hypertension? A. And hypertension.
1			
1	just said? MR. CASEY: He said that it	8	Q. Did you say I'm sorry, did you say congestive heart failure?
	was proper to rely on the medical team and	10	MR. MALONE: He said heart
1	their decision whether to call in a	11	disease.
	cardiology consult, Charles. Don't	11	
	rephrase what he says.		Q. Okay. Is it your opinion that Dr. Adamek
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	I agree, it's proper for them to work with	13	was available during the induction of Dewey Jones'
15 the team		14	
	MR. ALLEN: I rephrase it to understand, Jim, you know that.	16	phase of Dewey Joies wis properly dc e?
	MR. MALONE: He's trying to	17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		1	
	answer your question. MR. ALLEN I know he is.	20	Q. What time do you understand that
			Dr. Adamek was physically in the room during the
	I'm just trying to understand. I'm not		induction?
	trying to be difficult. MR. MALONE: I know you're	22	A. You asked me that before and I don't know.
	not, you're not being difficult. He's	23 24	Q. During induction I don't know if I asked
	trying to answer, he just did.		you.
23	u ying to answer, ne just ulu.	20	you.
	D 51		
	Page 51		Page 53
1 BY MR.	ALLEN:	1	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during
2 Q.	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost	1 2	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states
2 Q. 3 finished	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost I here.	1 2 3	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the
2 Q. 3 finished 4 A .	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost I here. I appreciate it.	1 2 3 4	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't.
2 Q. 3 finished 4 A . 5 Q.	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost I here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor	1 2 3 4 5	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones
2 Q. 3 finished 4 A . 5 Q. 6 pulmon	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost I here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor ale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease?
 2 Q. 3 finished 4 A. 5 Q. 6 pulmon 7 the best 	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost d here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor ale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and way to determine the extent of cor pulmonale	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he — when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease? A. I don't know whether he had chronic
 2 Q. 3 finished 4 A. 5 Q. 6 pulmon 7 the best 8 is to get 	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost d here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor tale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and way to determine the extent of cor pulmonale t a cardiology consult, true?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease? A I don't know whether he had chronic obstructive lung disease, but his I don't know.
2Q.3finished4A.5Q.6pulmon7the best8is to get9	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost I here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor tale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and way to determine the extent of cor pulmonale t a cardiology consult, true? MR. WALTERS: Objection.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease? A. I don't know whether he had chronic obstructive lung disease, but his I don't know. Q If he did, ould that change the rise of
2 Q. 3 finished 4 A. 5 Q. 6 pulmon 7 the best 8 is to get 9 10 A.	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost d here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor ale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and way to determine the extent of cor pulmonale t a cardiology consult, true? MR. WALTERS: Objection. That's correct.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease? A. I don't know whether he had chronic obstructive lung disease, but his I don't know. Q If he did, ould that change the rse of management of anesthesia?
2 Q. 3 finished 4 A. 5 Q. 6 pulmon 7 the best 8 is to get 9 10 A. 11 Q.	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost d here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor tale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and way to determine the extent of cor pulmonale t a cardiology consult, true? MR. WALTERS: Objection. That's correct. Doctor, can you look at the record at	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease? A. I don't know whether he had chronic obstructive lung disease, but his I don't know. Q If he did, buld that change the rise of management of anesthesia? MS. REINKER: Objection.
2 Q. 3 finished 4 A. 5 Q. 6 pulmon 7 the best 8 is to get 9 10 A. 11 Q. 12 12:30 a	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost d here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor ale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and way to determine the extent of cor pulmonale t a cardiology consult, true? MR. WALTERS: Objection. That's correct. Doctor, can you look at the record at and tell me what a Swan-Ganzwould have read if	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease? A. I don't know whether he had chronic obstructive lung disease, but his I don't know. Q If he did, ould that change the rse of management of anesthesia? MS. REINKER: Objection. A. No, not essentially.
2 Q. 3 finished 4 A. 5 Q. 6 pulmon 7 the best 8 is to get 9 10 A. 11 Q. 12 12:30 a 13 in place	ALLEN: Doctor, I appreciate it. We're almost d here. I appreciate it. Before I leave the subject of cor ale, there is a wide gamut of cor pulmonale and way to determine the extent of cor pulmonale t a cardiology consult, true? MR. WALTERS: Objection. That's correct. Doctor, can you look at the record at and tell me what a Swan-Ganz would have read if e at 12:30?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Page 53 A. It appears that he was there during induction, but I don't think that the record states specifically when and when he when he was in the room and when he wasn't. Q. Do you have an opin that Dewey Jones had or did not have chronic obstructive lung disease? A. I don't know whether he had chronic obstructive lung disease, but his I don't know. Q If he did, wild that change the rse of management of anesthesia? MS.REINKER: Objection. A. No, not essentially. Q. Are there any anesthesia risk factors
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Multi-Page[™] HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., 09-06-97 JONES VS. MERIDIA Page 54 Page 56 1 dysrhythmia postoperatively? 1 he had any? A. Higher than normal, yes. 2 A. I doubt it. Q. But you would expect an attending to be Q. He was at a higher risk for developing 4 able to do that, correct? 4 pulmonary edema, true? A. Yes. A. Yes. 5 5 O. Now, Dewey Jones had sleep apnea, correct? O. He was at a higher risk for developing 6 6 7 either cardiac or pulmonary arrest, true? 7 A. Yes. O. And sleep apnea increases the risk during A. I don't know what pulmonary arrest is. 8 8 9 surgery and anesthesia of what? 9). Lardiac -- cardiac arrest. A. As a matter of fact, it does not increase 0 10 A. Yes. 1 the risk during surgery and anesthesia, it increases 2. Pulmonary complications that sould lead to 11 12 the essation f breathing, he was at a higher risk for 2 the risk postsurgery because people don't breathe. O. So during the reversal nhase? 13 that? 3 A. That's where it would start, yes. 14 A. Yes. 4 Q. If the patient was extubated then it would Q. Were you aware that oxygen was given to 5 15 carry over and have an effect on extubation, true? 16 Mr. Jones preoperatively? 6 A. No, it wouldn't have an effect on A. Yes. 17 7 8 extubation, extubation would have an effect on it. Q. What was your understanding of why that 18 Q. Okay. I said it backwards. 9 19 was given? A. He was morbidly obese, has sleep apnea, he What effect would that be? 20 20 21 is probably chronically somewhat hypoxic. A. Again, this is -- for Mr. Jones !1 2 particularly, his work of breathing, because of his 22 Q. And how would that affect his management 13 obesity, is tremendously increased. After surgery, 23 of anesthesia? A. During the anesthesia he is better off 4 after drugs, et cetera, he is weaker. If you combine 24 15 that with abnormal pulmonary functions you have a setup 25 because we can feed him a hundred percent oxygen which Page 57 Page 55 1 he cannot get while he's awake. 1 for people who become apneic and hypoxic. That's why 2 such people have to be in an ICU regardless of how you Q. So it would have no difference as to 2 3 whether or not he was preoperative oxygenation? 3 manage them postoperatively. A. Not for oxygenation during the anesthetic. Q. Would you expect a resident of 4 4 5 Senchyshak's training to recognize that? Q. Would it make any difference as to the 5 A. He may or may not. The understanding of 6 postoperative care? 6 7 how dangerous morbid obesity is postoperatively, it 7 A. Of course. 8 takes a while to learn that. O. How? A. His oxygenation has to be carefully 9 9 Q. But you do expect an attending to 0 appreciate that, true? 10 watched. Q. And in your opinion, was it up to 1 A. Yes. 11 12 Dr. Senchyshak to recognize that need? 2 Q. Do you have an opinion as to if taking A. Same answer as before, maybe, maybe not. 3 Dewey Jones off his anti-hypertensive medications the 13 Q. Do you know if Dr. Senchyshak was aware of 4 night before had any effect one way or another as to 14 15 whether Dewey was on preoperative oxygen? 5 his operative anesthesia? A. I do not know that. A. It probably didn't. 16 6 Q. How is that?). But you despec h to know that, true? 17 7 8 A. It probably did not because he probably 18 A. Yes. 9 still has a bit of a hangover from the medication the Q I know you probably answered this, but you 19 as to the 1 ince of events that lee 20 next day. no i 20 З !1 Q. So it's just too short of a time frame? 21 to Mr. Jones' arrest, true? A. Probably. 22 MR. MALONE: You mean the 22 Q. Eight hours or so? physiologic sequence of events? 23 :3 A. Probably. 24 MR. ALLEN: Physiological. 24 Q. Was Mr. Jones at high risk for cardiac 25 A. I can speculate on it, but, no, I don't :5

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Page 58	Maria and a second s
1 have an opinion.	1 A. No, it does not.
2 Q. And within a reasonable degree of medical	2 Q. What about trial testimony?
3 certainty, you can't tell me exactly what happened	3 A. Same.
4 A. No.	4 Q. Same all the way across the board, okay.
5 Q inside Dewey's body to create the	5 Have those numbers been the same since
6 arrest, true?	6 you started doing this?
7 A. No.	7 A. No. I started with a little less.
8 Q. Do you have an you're not expected to	8 Incidentally, I really am not going to do this for the
9 come to trial and form an opinion, correct, as to that?	9 money at all. I have a very good income. I'm doing
10 A. I don't expect to have an opinion at	10 this because maybe I can help make medical care,
11 trial.	11 delivery of medical care a little better.
Q. Do you have any knowledge as to Mr. Jones'	12 Q. I understand that and appreciate that,
13 present state?	13 Doctor.
14 A. No.	14 MR. CASEY: Just so you
15 Q. If Mr. Jones had a history of a previous	15 know, Charles, we've got 25 minutes until
16 TIA, would that have any effect as to his operative	16 2:00 and I think some of the other people
management of anesthesia?	
A. Not more or less than all his other	
disease.	
20 Q. Just another risk factor?	20 BY MR. ALLEN:
11 A. Yes.	21 Q. This is Exhibit 1. Is this up-to-date,
22 Q. And it's a risk factor because why?	22 sir?
 A. It shows that his cardiovascular system is 	23 A. When did you get it?
24 in poor shape.	24 Q. I don't know, a couple months ago.
25 Q. Poor shape to poor shape in what way?	 24 Q. 1 doi t know, a couple months ago. 25 A. Well, obviously I'm a couple of months
Q. 1001 shape to poor shape in what way:	2.5 A. Wen, obviously 1 in a couple of months
Page 59	
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]	Page 62		Page 64
1 could draw my attention to?		that Dewey Jones	was severely hypertensive on
2 A. No, and the French one wouldn't either		-	pressure of 189/127? Do you
3 the Spanish one wouldn't either.	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	with that statement	
4 Q. Other than the State of Ohio, have you			lood pressure, that's
5 testified in any other states?	*************	e hypertension, o	
6 A. No, I have not.		. Do you consider	-
7 Q. How many times have you testified for a	1		andard of care of causation
8 plaintiff or a patient?	3636555353553555 200000000000000000000000000	s case, authoritative	
9 A. I have been consulted on the plaintiff, 10 but not testified.		Ask this question	-
10 Out not destruct. 11 Q. How many times lave you been consuled		-	any specific is there e literature upon which you
12 A. I think it was two times. One time I	······································	•	standard of care in this
13 refused to get involved.	12 base . 13 case?	-	standard of care in this
14 Q. Why was that? You felt the care was	13 cuse.	MR. MALONE:	That's actually
15 appropriate?	15		ion than you asked him.
16 A. I was too busy.		R. ALLEN	
17 Q. But at that time you did feel the care was		. That's a differen	t question.
18 inappropriate?	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		oritative text that gives
19 A. I was too busy to evaluate it.	19 the re	cipe for treating	this patient? No, that's not
20 Q. Too busy to evaluate. And the other time?			are many textbooks, and the
21 A. Not that I recall.	21 synth	esis of the opinio	ns in those textbooks is
22 Q. I'm sorry?	22 proba	bly the standard	of care.
23 A. Not that I recall.		•	d your opinions you assumed
0 Do vou have any upcoming trial dates	24 the	were entirely	
25 ledu 1 or depositions a e 1?	25 A	Yes, we have to	do that.
	Page 63		Page 65
1 A. No, I have not.	1	MR. ALLEN:	That's all I
2 Q. Have you ever testified in a similar case	2	have right now.	
3 to this such as the standard of care required an		MR. CASEY:	Mark?
 4 anesthesiologist to stop the surgery preoperatively 5 A. No. 	(4 5	MR. JONES: questions.	No, I have no
6 Q. Have you ever testified in a similar case	6	MR. CASEY:	Steve?
7 in which the standard of care required the placeme	1	MR. WALTERS:	None.
8 a Swan-Ganz catheter intraoperatively?		MR. CASEY:	Susan?
9 A. I have not.	9	MS. REINKER:	Yes.
0 Q. Have you ever testified to a similar case	10		
1 in which the standard of care required the patient	to 11	EXAMINAT	ION
2 stay intubated postoperatively hours to days?	12 BY M	S. REINKER:	
3 A. I have not.			epresent Dr. Adamek.
4 Q. Have you ever testified in a similar case	14 just h	ave a couple questi	•
5 in which the standard of care required proper	15		er that there are risks
6 man gement of postoperative ventil 0 2		ng a S⊼ n J nz ca	ithetei, correc ?
A. Ihavenot.	17 A		
8 Q. Have you ever testified in a similar case		And that a physic	
9 where the issues concerned the standard of care			enefit analysis in deciding
0 requiring proper resuscitation postoperatively to a	-000000000000	er or not to use a S	wan-Ganz?
1 brain damage? 22 A. I have not.		. Correct.	f the right and your list
	22 Q 23 them		f the risks, can you list
* 112 . 112			erforation of major vessels
4 A. I read his report and his deposition. 5 Q. Doyou agree with Dr. Kaplan when he		a de la companya de l	f the catheter making it
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1 impossible to withdraw the catheter are some of the	1	A. Yes.
2 major risks.	2	
3 Q. Are you familiar	3	
4 A. Infection.	4	
5 Q. I'm sorry?	5	
6 A. And infection.	6	(), , , ,
7 Q. How about actually causing the patient or	1	7 certification before. Now, Board certification is
8 worsening their condition in some way, are you familiar9 with any	1	8 obtained through taking a test, or taking two tests 9 actually?
10 A. Yes. If you have somebody that could	10	
11 cause a tachyarrhythmia through introduction of the	8 11	
12 Swan you may make the situation very serious.	12	
13 Q. I think you said earlier that reasonable	13	
14 physicians may come to different conclusions as to		4 seen some people who just are not good at taking tests?
15 whether or not to use a Swan-Ganz?	15	
16 A. That's correct.	16	Q. And there could be some very fine
17 Q. And that's true in this case, too?	17	7 practicing physicians who for some reason just are not
18 A. That's correct.	18	good test takers?
19 Q. That's a judgment call that the physician	19	A. That's correct.
20 makes based on the best knowledge they have at the	20	MS. REINKER: I have nothing
21 time?	21	1 else.
22 A. That's correct.	22	2 MR. ALLEN Follow-up.
23 Q. By the way, I think I missed the answer to	23	3 MR. CASEY: Go ahead.
24 this question earlier. You prepared a report directed	24	
25 to Mr. Casey dated May 29th of 1997?	25	5 ///
Page 67	7	Pa <u>y</u> 69
1 A. Is that my letter?	1	-
2 Q. Yes.	8	2 BY MR. ALLEN
3 A. Yes.	3	
 4 Q. Is that the only report you prepared? 5 A. That's correct. 		4 Swan-Ganz was placed in Dewey Jones whether that would 5 worsen his condition?
 5 A. That's correct. 6 Q. You've prepared no supplemental reports of 	6	
7 any kind?	1 133	7 opinion. Is there a risk that it worsens, we just
8 A. I have not.	e 369	discussed that, yes, that risk exists with him.
9 Q. The relationship between an attending and	9	
10 a resident is a two-way street, they each have some	10) the records that it would be more likely or not that it
11 responsibilities to each other?	1	would have worsened his condition, true?
12 A. If I understand your question that the	12	A. The question is improper. You cannot by
13 resident has to bring information to the attending, the	13	3 review of a record, even by a physical exam of a
14 attending has to bring information to the resident and	14	4 patient, predict whether one of the complications that
15 that there is a sharing of information, then the answer	15	5 are known to occur with a Swan-Ganz would occur in this
16 is, yes, of course. It's a teaching relationship, it	16	6 patient, that's not possible.
17 cannot be a one-way street.	17	
18 Q. You rely on your residents to do certain	18	5
19 things?	19	
20 A. I try to.	20	
21 Q. And you rely on them to report to you	21	
22 accurately?	22	1
23 A. I absolutely do.	23	
24 Q. And to bring any problems to your 25 attention?	24 25	
	123	5 (Thereupon, there was a brief recess.)

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2 (DEPOSITION CONCLUDED.)		2	
3 (SIGNATURE WAIVED.)		3	
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	Page 7		
1 STATEOFOHIO,	0		
2 COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA.) SS CERTIFICATE			
3 I, LAUREN I. ZIGMONT-MILLER, Registered			
4 Professional Reporter and Notary Public Within and for			
5 the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do			
6 hereby certify that the within-named Witness , HELMUT F.			
7 CASCORBI, M.D., Ph.D., was by me first duly sworn to			
8 tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the			
9 truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony then			
0 given by him was reduced to stenotypy in the presence			
1 of said witness, and afterwards transcribed by me			
2 through the process of computer-aided transcription, 2 and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript			
.3 and that the foregoing is a <i>true</i> and correct transcript.4 of the testimony so given by him as aforesaid.			
 .4 of the testimony so given by filling as aroresaid. .5 I do further certify that this deposition was 			
.6 taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption			
.7 specified.			
8 I do further certify that I am not a relative,			
 9 employee or attorney of either party, or otherwise 			
20 interested in the event of this action.			
21 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand			
22 and affiied my seal of office at Cleveland, Ohio, on			
23 this 7th day of August 1997.			
24			
Lauren I. Zigmont-Miller, RPR and Notary Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.			
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HELMUT F. CASCORBI, M.D., Ph.D.

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