1 CUYAHOGA COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS CASE NO. 397309 2 3 4 BESSIE M. BROOKS, Individually, and as Administratrix of the Estate of Lee Thomas Brooks, 5 6 Plaintiff, 7 -vs-8 THE CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION, 9 Defendant. 10 11 12 DEPOSITION OF TODD D. EISNER, M.D. 13 Thursday, November 16, 2000 14 2499 Glades Road, Suite 205 Boca Raton, Florida 3341 15 6:50 p.m. - 9:05 p.m. 16 **APPEARANCES:** 17 On behalf of the Plaintiff: 18 HOWARD D. MISHKIND, ESQUIRE BECKER & MISHKIND CO., L.P.A. 19 On behalf of the Defendant: 20 JAMES M. KELLEY, 111, ESQUIRE REMINGER & REMINGER CO., L.P.A. 21 2.2 23 24 25

§ Page2	Page 4
1	1 medicine boards?
I N D E X	2 A. 1993.
2 3 WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS	3 Q. And what about your GI boards?
4 Todd D. Eisner, M.D.	4 A. 1995.
5 BY MR. KELLEY 3	5 Q. Have you ever had your depo taken
6	6 before?
E X H I B I T S 7	7 A. Yes.
8	8 Q. And on how many occasions, if you
NUMBER PAGE	9 know? 10 A. Approximately 13, 12, 12 to 15 say.
9	 10 A. Approximately 13, 12, 12 to 15 say. 11 Q. Okay. In the capacity as a Defendant
EXB. NO. 1 15 10	12 at any point?
11	13 A. No.
12	14 Q. In the capacity as medical expert in
13	15 a medical negligence case?
14 15	16 A. In all except for one.
15 16	17 Q. Okay. What was the other one?
17	18 A. The other one was as a treating
18	19 physician.
19 20	20 Q. Okay. So approximately a dozen times
20 21	21 you have been an expert witness to date?
22	22 A. Correct.
23	23 MR. MISHKIND: I think he said 12 to
24 25	24 15. 25 THE WITNESS: 12 to 15.
	25 THE WITNESS. 12 to 15.
Page 3	Page 5
1 PROCEEDINGS	1 BY MR. KELLEY:
1 PROCEEDINGS 2	 BY MR. KELLEY: Q. And that's over the course of the
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D (n0
Page 6 1 I'm going to ask you a series of questions.	Page 8 1 A. Right. First I did an extra year as
2 The rules are pretty simple. Don't answer my	2 a chief resident and then did gastroenterology
3 question if it doesn't make any sense to you.	3 training for two years after that.
4 If you want me to clarify a question, I will or	4 Q. Where did you do your GI training?
5 you can always have the court reporter read it	5 A. It was all done at the same
6 back. Okay?	6 institution.
7 A. Okay.	7 Q. Same institution. Did you have as
8 Q. Our exchange has to be verbal.	8 far as GI training any sort of proctors or
9 Ah-has, ah-ahs, nods and points won't show up	9 mentors within that program?
10 in the transcript. All right?	10 A. Well, there were four full-time
11 A. Okay.	11 attendings basically that their primary job was
12 Q. Have you ever worked with Mr.	12 to instruct the fellows.
13 Mishkind before?	13 Q. Have you ever heard of Aaron
14 A. Yes.	14 Brzyzenski before this case?
15 Q. Howmanytimes?	15 A. Not before this case.
16 A. Two other issues.	16 Q. Okay. You're familiar with The
17 Q. Okay. And when was the first time	17 Cleveland Clinic Foundation, though?
18 you worked with Mr. Mishkind?19 A. Some time I believe either the end of	18 A. Yes.19 Q. Before this case?
19 A. Some time I believe either the end of 20 '98, the beginning of '99.	19Q. Before this case?20A. Yes.
20 90, the beginning of 99. 21 Q. So is this the third case you have	20 A. Tes. 21 Q. Have you ever visited The Cleveland
22 done with Mr. Mishkind?	22 Clinic Foundation to give or receive any sort
23 A. Correct.	23 of lectures?
24 Q. Any idea how he got your name?	24 A. No.
25 A. I'm not sure.	25 Q. Have you ever referred any patients
Page 7 1 O Have you worked with anyone else in	Page 9
1 Q. Have you worked with anyone else in	1 to The Cleveland Clinic Foundation either in
1 Q. Have you worked with anyone else in 2 his law firm?	 to The Cleveland Clinic Foundation either in Cleveland or down here in Florida?
 Q. Have you worked with anyone else in 2 his law firm? 3 A. No. 	 to The Cleveland Clinic Foundation either in Cleveland or down here in Florida? A. In Florida.
 Q. Have you worked with anyone else in 2 his law firm? 3 A. No. 4 Q. Have you done any other cases 	 to The Cleveland Clinic Foundation either in Cleveland or down here in Florida? A. In Florida. Q. And who do you refer patients to at
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Page IO	Page 12
1 lectures at the Cleveland Clinic down here in	1 BY MR. KELLEY:
2 Florida?	
	2 Q. Without delving into that lawsuit too
3 A. No.	3 much, if I understand what you just said, the
4 Q. Have you ever had any privileges	4 allegations against a lot of physicians from
5 suspended?	5 different specialties for failing to diagnose
6 A. No.	6 something in a timely manner? Is that the
7 Q. Have you ever had your license	7 allegation?
8 suspended?	8 A. I don't know about a timely manner.
9 A. No.	9 But
10 Q. Have you ever been the subject of any	10 Q. I know that's not your position. But
11 disciplinary action?	11 is that what the Plaintiffs are saying?
12 A. No.	12 A. I don't believe that their claim said
13 Q. I think you have already answered	13 timely manner. I just think they said failure
14 this. I know you haven't given a deposition.	14 to recognize the drug interaction.
15 But have you ever been sued for malpractice?	15 Q. Okay. You completed your two-year GI
16 MR. MISHKIND: Objection.	16 training. Did you do any additional
17 THE WITNESS: Yes.	17 fellowships or things of that sort afterwards?
18 BY MR. KELLEY:	18 A. No.
19 Q. Okay. How many times?	
20 A. Once.	19 Q. Okay. And you sat for your GI boards 20 and passed them in 1995?
21 Q. Is that lawsuit pending?	
22 A. Yes, it is.	22 Q. Was that your first attempt?
23 Q. Okay. In a very broad general sense,	23 A. Yes.
24 do you know what the subject of that lawsuit	24 Q. Have you stayed current with your
25 is?	25 CMEs?
Page 11	Page 13
1 A. Yes.	1 A. Yes.
2 MR. MISHKIND: Before you answer the	2 Q. It is my understanding that in this
3 question, let me do two things. One, let	3 lawsuit you do not have opinions regarding
4 me pose an objection and, secondly, not	4 polymyositis as it pertains to life expectancy
5 knowing what stage it's at and whether or	5 and quality of life for Mr. Brooks. Is that
6 not you are, whether it is in litigation	
7 or your deposition has been taken, and	7 A. That's correct.
8 Mr. Kelley would know as well, that you	8 Q. Okay. It is my understanding you
9 may or may not want to discuss the details	9 have opinions, though, where you believe the
10 ofthat.	10 physicians at the Cleveland Clinic deviated
11 BY MR. KELLEY:	11 from the standard of care, correct?
12 Q. That is why I said in a broad sense I	12 A. Correct.
13 just want to know what. Did it involve a Peg	13 Q. What is your definition of standard
14 tube by any chance?	14 of care that you're using in your report?
15 A. I guess in a broad. It involves an	15 A. I basically use the standard of care
16 uncommon drug interaction of two medications	16 as the appropriate medical care to be given to
17 that myself or my partners did not prescribe.	17 a patient based on the physician providing the
18 However, we were one of many physicians that	18 care's education, experiences, training and
19 were seeing the patient in the hospital and	19 basically what would be the normal treatment
20 essentially the lawsuit was against basically	20 for a patient presenting with those symptoms
21 all, it was all treating physicians failing to	21 and condition.
22 recognize this unusual drug interaction.	22 Q. And then do you have any opinions
23 MR. MISHKIND: Let's go off the	23 regarding causation? And by that, I mean
24 record for one second.	24 whether or not timely intervention by a surgeon
25 (Discussion held off the record.)	
	25 or earlier intervention by 9 surgeon would have
	25 or earlier intervention by a surgeon would have

D 44	Dec. 16
Page 14 1 affected the outcome in this case.	Page 16 1 my opinions and then go home and say, "Ahh. I
2 A. Yes.	2 didn't tell him about that."
3 Q. Okay. You are not a surgeon, though,	3 Q. Were these your opinions or Mr.
4 correct?	4 Mishkind's opinions?
5 A. Correct.	5 A. Yes. These were my opinions.
6 Q. Have you consulted with any other	6 Q. Okay. But are all of those
7 physicians to formulate your opinions?	7 opinions and I think they are noted as 1
8 A. No, Ihavenot.	8 through 7 contained
9 Q. What have you reviewed as it pertains	9 A. There is a little overlap in there.
10 to this case?	10 Q. I'm just saying because they are
11 A. I've reviewed the medical records of	11 numbered 1 through 7.
12 Mr. Brooks, two volumes basically, and multiple	12 A. Correct.
13 depositions.	13 Q. Are those opinions contained in your
14 Q. Do you have any notes?	14 report of March 22nd, 2000?
MR. MISHKIND: And also you havereports from	15 A. Not, the details of these opinions 16 are not contained in that report.
17 THE WITNESS: Correct. Correct.	17 Q. Okay. The first time you ever wrote
18 MR. MISHKIND: Depositions. And he	18 down these opinions was tonight during a
19 has got reports too.	19 meeting with Mr. Mishkind?
20 THE WITNESS: A couple of reports	20 A. Correct.
21 from experts.	21 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object. The
22 BY MR. KELLEY:	22 details his report was written back in
23 Q. Okay. Do you have any notes?	23 March. I'm not sure that he is is telling
A. The only notes I have, I just made	24 you that these are not new opinions. They
25 myself a little list here of all the	25 are covered in that but they are more
Page 15	Page 17
	Page 17 1 specific as delineated.
Page 15 1 depositions that I have reviewed and just some 2 of the issues on standard of care.	
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	Page 18		Page 20
1	your report of March 22nd to any criticisms	1	A. No.
2	that you have of nursing personnel or any	2	Q demonstrate that you were critical
3	personnel prior to 2 a.m. on June 5th?	3	of those things other than this page which we
4	A. Basically I think at the end here	4	have marked as Exhibit 1?
5	that the care, the patient was clearly below	5	A. No.
6	accepted standards of care sorry care by	6	Q. Why don't you list for me as best you
7	the medical team, essentially meaning, medical	7	can the ways in which you believe the
8	team meaning physicians, nurses. It's	8	physicians at The Cleveland Clinic Foundation
9	basically I think everybody is kind of covered	9	and nurses deviated from the standard of care?
10		10	5
11	Q. Okay. Any criticisms that you state	11	give you a global statement? It is kind
12		12	
13	MR. MISHKIND: Let me just object	1	BY MR. KELLEY:
14	, 6	14	
15	early morning hours. Im not but he	15	
16			standard of care.
17	1	17	
18	6 7 6		medical team including nurses and physicians
19			that were, deviated from the standard of care
20			in their delay in recognizing the intra abdominal blood that Mr. Brooks had as a
21	Q. So nothing before midnight, though?		intra-abdominal bleed that Mr. Brooks had as a
22	A. Correct. In this report, correct.	ł	result of the gastrostomy, say peg tube
23	Q. Okay. Now, it looks like you have	23	T
24	some criticisms before midnight in your note sheet.	24	
23	Sileet.	25	or do anything for the patient that they should
		1	
	Page 19		Page 21
1	Page 19 A. Correct.	1	-
1	A. Correct.	1 2	not have done?
2	A. Correct.Q. The fact that the dressings were	1 2 3	not have done? A. Well
	A. Correct.Q. The fact that the dressings were changed at 9:45, you didn't require the		not have done? A. Well Q. Do you understand let me rephrase
2 3	A. Correct.Q. The fact that the dressings were changed at 9:45, you didn't require the depositions to notice that, did you? That is	3	not have done? A. Well Q. Do you understand let me rephrase it. It sounds to me like you're alleging that
2 3 4	A. Correct.Q. The fact that the dressings were changed at 9:45, you didn't require the depositions to notice that, did you? That is	34	not have done? A. Well Q. Do you understand let me rephrase it. It sounds to me like you're alleging that
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2 3 4 5 6 7	A. Correct.Q. The fact that the dressings were changed at 9:45, you didn't require the depositions to notice that, did you? That is contained in the chart, right?A. That is contained in the chart.	3 4 5 6 7	not have done? A. Well Q. Do you understand let me rephrase it. It sounds to me like you're alleging that they weren't quick enough or timely in recognizing the bleed and initiating treatment.
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Dago	22
Page	22

	Page 22	Page 24
1	were a little slow, I'm asking if the things	1 Q. You believe he was in shock by
2	they did before the surgical consult taking	2 midnight?
3	time away, were those things appropriate, each	3 A. I believe that he had early signs of
4	of those tests.	4 shock around midnight.
5	MR. MISHKIND: Before you answer, let	5 Q. And what were those early signs of
6	me just object to your phrase a little	6 shock around midnight?
7	slow because I'm not sure that is what he	7 A. At that point, he had had agitation.
8	said. But go ahead and answer the	8 He had had a relative decrease in his blood
9	question.	9 pressure, a relative elevation in his heart
10		10 rate, he had been pulling at the gastrostomy
11		11 tube which may or may not have been
12		12 representative of pain in the abdomen which
13	let me just continue to look at this and	13 would have been a sign of bleeding as well.
14	gather some thoughts here.	14 Q. The patient had agitation before the
15	BY MR. KELLEY:	15 Peg tube was placed, didn't he?
16	Q. Sure.	16 A. He did have agitation before the Peg
17	A. I would say that the answer would be	17 tube was placed. I'm just putting all the
18	no.	18 symptoms together, the pain, with the agitation
19	Q. Okay. Just so I make sure because	19 and the change in the vital signs.
20	there were some objections, I want to make sure	20 Q. But this was a patient who had been
21	Howard understands what you said and I	21 agitated for 48 hours at least before the Peg
22	understand. There wasn't anything that they	22 tube was ever placed, correct?
23	actively did wrong but you just don't believe	23 A. That's correct.
24	they got to the surgical consult quickly	24 Q. He refused to speak to the physicians
25	enough?	25 who tried to give him informed consent. You
, I	D	Page 25
	Page 23	Page 25
	A Correct And once the surgical	
	8	1 saw that, correct?
2	consult was gotten, the surgeons did not act	1 saw that, correct? 2 A. Right.
	consult was gotten, the surgeons did not act quick enough as well.	 saw that, correct? A. Right. Q. Agitation isn't something new, is it?
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Page	20

Page 26	Page 28
1 A. Well, again, we are a dressing	1 Q. Okay. Would, if the Peg tube pierced
2 change at 9:45. There is a whole issue there	2 an artery going in, the needle and then the
3 as to why the dressing was changed. He had	3 tube going over that needle, wouldn't there
4 most likely pulled the dressing off which was	4 typically be bleeding into the stomach as well?
5 evidence of some type of agitation as well.	5 A. Not always. Again, not even a lot of
6 Q. Don't a lot of patients pull on their	6 the time. We can commonly, we commonly see
7 Peg tube?	7 instances where you are going to pierce through
8 A. People, patients pull on their Peg	8 organs and not recognize that fact when the
9 tube.	9 tube is placed. You don't always see bleeding
10 Q. They don't pull on their Peg tube	10 in the stomach. The bleeding is usually
11 because they are bleeding. They pull on their	11 outside of the stomach in the abdomen.
12 Peg tube because they have a tube sticking out	12 Q. Just so we are clear while we are on
13 of their abdominal wall, correct?	13 this point, you don't have any criticisms of
14 A. Some patients do. Also some patients	14 the placement of this tube even if it caused
15 that are having pain at the site hold the site,	15 the bleed?
16 pull the tube as well.	16 A. That's correct.
17 Q. Don't most patients tend to push in	17 Q. Okay. That's an accepted risk of
18 the area where there is pain instead of pull?	18 this procedure?
19 A. No. I think that is very	19 A. That's correct.
20 non-specific. If somebody is having pain and	20 Q. The signs and symptoms that you are
21 they look down and they see a tube, they might	21 relying on to form the opinion that the patient
22 think that is what is causing the pain and pull	22 had a slow, ongoing bleed are the nature of a
23 it out, try to pull it.	23 Peg tube insertion first?
24 Q. Could that have caused the bleeding?	24 A. Correct.
25 A. It could have. But very unlikely.	25 Q. I guess as a foundation, agitation,
Page 21	Page 29
1 Q. Why?	1 heart rate and the fact the patient was pulling
2 A. Because the tube being on the inside	2 on his tube?
3 of the stomach has already gone through the,	3 A. Right. Heart rate increased, blood
4 the tube has gone through the skin into the	4 pressure decreased and the fact that he was
5 stomach. It is a relatively soft tube. And	5 pulling on his tube, pulling on the dressing.
6 the sheer force of pulling the tube would be	6 Q. What was his baseline for his heart
7 unlikely to cause bleeding from the blood	7 rate and blood pressure prior to the placement
8 vessel that was felt to be pierced and	8 of the Peg tube?
9 bleeding. It was, more likely would have been	9 A. Baseline he had a hypertensive, he
10 a direct stick of the needle used to insert the	10 was generally hypertensive previous to the Peg
11 tube.	11 tube.
12 Q. Was there any evidence of where the	12 Q. And what were his vital signs during
13 bleeding originated from at the time of	13 the course of the day? We'll say since you put
14 surgery?	14 it on the note from up until 12 p.m., from the
15 A. There was just hypothesized in the	15 time of the Peg tube placement, until
16 note by the surgeon that the gastro epiploic	16 12:12 a.m?
17 artery. And it would be more likely that that	17 A. His blood pressure was in the
18 occurred at the time of the piercing of the	18 morning, right after the Peg tube placement was
19 needle through the skin to help place the tube.	19 it looks like 158 over 82.
20 Q. When you pierce an artery during the	20 Q. Is that hypotensive?
21 placement of a Peg tube, aren't there typically	21 A. No, it is not.
22 findings that are visible such as a hematoma?	22 Q. Is that blood pressure in any way,
A. Not always because it is underneath	23 shape or form indicative of a bleed or volume
24 the skin. So you would not see that in many.	24 loss?
25 In most cases, you would not see that.	25 A. No.
	1

	Page 30		
1	Q. Okay. What is his heart rate?	1	time did
2	A. His heart rate is 100 which is an	2	over tha
3	upper end of normal.	3	next rea
4	Q. Okay. For him, that is, does he seem	4	MR.
5	to have a baseline that would be in a normal	5	MR.
6	person tachycardic?	6	THE
7	A. Close to that. He had a mild	7	he show
8	tachycardia.	8	pressure
9	Q. When you say a mild tachycardia, this	9	as a sigi
10	is an individual who runs around it looks like	10	rate.
11	5	11	
12	A. Correct.	12	Q. Pric
13	Q. Okay. So can we really take anything	13	
	from that heart rate that would indicate that	1	physician's
	the patient was losing fluid?	15	MR.
16	A. No.	16	MR.
17	Q. Okay. Let's go to the next time. If	17	picture,
	we go to I think the next one is about	18	THE
	approximately 12 o'clock?	19	patients
20	A. Correct.	20	we are a
21	Q. His blood pressure, 172 or 177 it	21	patient a
22 23	is difficult to read over 77.	22	appears
	A. It's the same, the same range as previous.	23 24	least so
24 25	Q. The pulse is 90?	24	restrain
23			someon
	Page 31		
1	A. Correct.	1	That co
2	Q. Nothing indicative of a bleed there?	2	signific
3	A. Correct.	3	pull the
4	Q. Okay. Next 88 and then 190 over 60.	4	So in co
5	Nothing indicative of a bleed there, correct?	5	the dres
6	A. Correct.	6	ordered
7	Q. And then midnight, 136 over 77 and	7	for 24 h
8	111. Do you believe those are indicative of a	8	agitated
u	bleed?		
9		9	continu
10	MR. MISHKIND: You are talking about	10	agitated
10 11	MR. MISHKIND: You are talking about in the absence of the clinical symptoms?	10 11	agitated of agita
10 11 12	MR. MISHKIND: You are talking about in the absence of the clinical symptoms? THE WITNESS: That is what I was	10 11 12	agitated of agita o'clock
10 11 12 13	MR. MISHKIND: You are talking about in the absence of the clinical symptoms? THE WITNESS: That is what I was going to say.	10 11 12 13	agitated of agita o'clock o'clock
10 11 12 13 14	MR. MISHKIND: You are talking about in the absence of the clinical symptoms? THE WITNESS: That is what I was going to say. MR. KELLEY: The vitals in and of	10 11 12 13 14	agitated of agita o'clock o'clock pulling
10 11 12 13 14 15	MR. MISHKIND: You are talking about in the absence of the clinical symptoms? THE WITNESS: That is what I was going to say. MR. KELLEY: The vitals in and of themselves.	10 11 12 13 14 15	agitated of agita o'clock o'clock pulling combin
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Page 32
did drop again by 33 percent or so that eight-hour period. And then the
reading which it looks like is
1R. KELLEY: 2:25.
IR. MISHKIND: That is 2:25.
HE WITNESS: 2:25. The next reading
nows even more of decrease in blood
sure and a rise in heart rate as well
significant elevated respiratory
. KELLEY:
Prior to the findings at midnight,
re anything that you saw that mandated a
an's intervention?
IR. MISHKIND: Vital signs
IR. KELLEY: Vital signs, clinical
re, anything prior to midnight.
HE WITNESS: I think at least in
ents that I put gastrostomy tubes in
re always asked to be notified if the
ent appears to be uncomfortable.

- t appears to be uncomfortable, rs to be pulling at the tube, at o we can assess the situation and
- n them because you don't want
- ne pulling out the tube initially.

	Page 33
1	That could be dangerous and cause
2	significant sepsis and infection if they
3	pull the tube before a tract can mature.
4	So in combination with the patient pulling
5	the dressing when it was specifically
6	ordered that the dressing not be touched
7	for 24 hours, that the patient was
8	agitated. Whether the patient had been
9	continuously agitated or intermittently
0	agitated, there appeared to be some degree
1	of agitation going on around from 9
12	o'clock at night, 10 o'clock at night, 11
13	o'clock where he is pulling at the tube,
14	pulling at the dressing, that in
15	combination with a mild change in vital
16	signs, I would expect that the physicians
17	at least be called to say the patient is
18	pulling at the tube. If they are agitated
19	and you can't really get a history, we
20	don't know if it is because they are
21	having pain or not and I would think that
22	a physician should have been notified to
23	come up and evaluate the patient some time
24	around the midnight area at the latest.
25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Page	36
rage	30

Page 34	Page 36
1 BY MR. KELLEY:	1 exactly, why was he not happy about his
2 Q. Prior to the midnight hour, should a	2 medical care.
3 physician have been called to see this patient?	3 BY MR. KELLEY:
4 A. I would say yes. I would say	4 Q. Okay. Let me phrase it this way. Do
5 100 percent at the midnight hour. But I would	5 you believe that his anxiety at that point was
6 say even before when the dressing was changed,	6 related to pain or because he was dissatisfied
7 I would think that once the patient had pulled	7 with his medical care?
8 the dressing off and the nurse has an order not	8 MR. MISHKIND: Objection. Go ahead.
9 to change the dressing and something is being	9 THE WITNESS: From looking at this
10 done that is not ordered, it is their	10 note, he denies pain. So he was not
11 obligation to call the physician and say, "This	11 having pain apparently at that point at
12 is what happened. What should we do?"	12 4:30.
13 Q. Regardless of whether it is the fact	13 BY MR. KELLEY:
14 that the patient pulled his own dressing off?	14 Q. Okay. If he is having a slow bleed
15 A. Because I think you have to be	15 that had started around between 9 and 10 a.m.
16 considerate to the fact that is there a reason	16 when the tube was placed and we are now several
17 why the patient pulled their dressing off.	17 hours out we are at 4:30 p.m why is the
18 Q. Regardless if it is just	18 patient pain free?
19 serosanguineous fluids?	19 A. Well, you don't have to have pain
20 A. Yes. Regardless of anything that is	20 from the bleed. A lot of the pain can come
21 external.	21 from after there is enough blood in the abdomen
22 Q. I would like you to look at the	22 causing decreased blood flow to different
23 nursing narrative at 4:30.24 A. 4:30 p.m.?	23 organs. If you have collection of blood, like
25 Q. Yeah.	24 a hematoma or blood clots, that can cause pain25 as well. Just the bleeding itself may not
23 Q. Teall.	25° as well. Just the bleeding itself may not
Page 35	Page 37
1 A. Okay. See where it says the patient	1 cause pain.
2 denies pain? He is claiming that no one there	2 Q. Okay. And you see if you read on
3 knows what they are doing.	3 that the last line of that note is the patient
4 A. I see it says patient hard to 5 understand at times.	4 is comfortable and lying on back?5 A. Correct.
6 MR. MISHKIND: General weakness.	6 Q. Okay. At 2145, then, the 9:45 is
7 THE WITNESS: General weakness.	7 when the dressing is changed to the Peg tube,
8 Something not assessed okay. I see.	8 correct?
9 Denies pain.	9 A. Correct.
10 BY MR. KELLEY:	10 Q. Do you see any notation that it was
11 Q. Moderate anxiety?	11 because the patient was in pain?
12 A. Moderate anxiety. States no one	12 A. No.
13 knows what they are doing around here.	13 Q. Do you see any notation that it was
14 Q. So his anxiety appears to be rather	14 because there was bleeding?
15 focused?	15 A. No.
16 A. Correct.	16 Q. Do you see any evidence that when the
17 Q. It is that he is not satisfied with	17 nurse changed the dressing that there was
18 the quality of medical care he is receiving,	18 anything abnormal or unusual that she found?
19 correct?	19 A. No.
20 MR. MISHKIND: Objection. You're	20 Q. Do you see in her data charts which
21 asking him to interpret what the nurse	21 are the graphs with kind of the boxes to check22 any evidence that they found any bleeding or
22 MR. KELLEY: He is interpreting the	
23 chart That is his role as an avport	
23 chart. That is his role as an expert. 24 THE WITNESS: I think from this I	23 abnormalities in the area of the Peg tube?
 23 chart. That is his role as an expert. 24 THE WITNESS: I think from this I 25 think it's hard to say what the patient 	

1	Page 38	Page 40
1	abdomen was soft and nontender?	1 Q. Okay. What are those criticisms?
2	MR. MISHKIND: At what time are you	2 A. There was similar criticisms that the
3	talking about now?	3 patient was again pulling at the tube, pulling
4	MR. KELLEY: During that shift.	4 the dressing off and appeared to be in a
5	During the shift between the shift runs	5 somewhat agitated state and not being
6	between 1500 and 2300.	6 reasonable, basically talking about eating
7	MR. MISHKIND: But does it indicate	7 food, and seemed to be confused in that he was
8	what time that note of soft and	8 not understanding of the situation. Because if
9 10	MR. KELLEY: It is for the shift.	9 he was coherent and understanding, he would not 10 have felt that he wanted to eat food. He would
	MR. MISHKIND: Okay. I'm just asking	
11 12	you MR. KELLEY: That is all I'm asking.	11 have understood that the reason why he had the12 feeding tube in was because it was not safe for
12	BY MR. KELLEY:	•
13	Q. Any evidence of that during that	13 him to eat food. So it didn't sound like he14 had all his wits about him again during that
14		15 time period.
15	THE WITNESS: Do you have that there?	16 Q. Okay. Obviously this is a patient
10	MR. MISHKIND: Yeah. Hold on one	17 who had mumbled speech?
18	second.	18 A. Right.
19	THE WITNESS: I don't believe so.	19 Q. During the whole hospitalization?
20	(Pause)	20 A. Correct.
20	THE WITNESS: Soft, non-tender up	20 A. Concet. 21 Q. Okay. Do you believe it was good
22	until I guess through the 11 p.m. shift,	22 medicine for the nurse to sit with him for that
23	soft non-tender with bowel sounds present.	23 extended period of time to try and calm the
24	BY MR. KELLEY:	24 patient down and reorient the patient?
25	Q. And do you see that there was no	25 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object to the
	- ·	
	Page 39	Page 41
1	nausea or vomiting either?	1 term extended period of time. I'm not
2	nausea or vomiting either? A. Correct.	 term extended period of time. I'm not sure what you mean by that. But go ahead.
2 3	nausea or vomiting either?A. Correct.Q. Okay. Assuming that the Peg tube was	 term extended period of time. Im not sure what you mean by that. But go ahead. BY MR. KELLEY:
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$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	 nausea or vomiting either? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Assuming that the Peg tube was changed for, dressing was changed for an innocuous reason, whether it be the patient pulled it off, whether it was coming off a little bit or because there was a little bit of serosanguineous fluid, do you believe the standard of care required the GI physician to be called at 9:45, or is that something that is optional? A. If it was not because the patient appeared to be confused and in pain, then I would say no. Q. Okay. The next note that we have after that goes to in essence the midnight hour and the nursing progress note is written at 2455. Do you see that note? A. Yes. Q. Okay. I assume from some of your discussions and some of the things you have written you have criticisms of the nursing care at midnight or between 12 and 1 a.m. in essence? 	 term extended period of time. Im not sure what you mean by that. But go ahead. BY MR. KELLEY: Q. If the nurse testifies that she sat with the patient for between a half hour and an hour after she found him pulling his Peg tube off or trying to pull on his Peg tube, would that be good medicine for her to spend that time with the patient to try to reorient the patient? MR. MISHKIND: Let me just object because I'm not certain that that is what her testimony was. But he can go ahead and answer the question. THE WITNESS: From what I remember from the testimony, she apparently did spend a lot of time with the patient. I don't remember the exact amount of time. I think it was very nice. But I think that she also should have picked up on some of these other things that why, why all of a sudden did he need someone to be there for that amount of time. BY MR. KELLEY:

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1 has a moderate amount of anxiety, correct?	1 describe a deviation from the standard of care?
2 A. Correct.	2 It was only with the testimony?
3 Q. That he was trying to pull on the Peg	3 A. Correct.
4 tube?	4 Q. So reading the note on its face
5 A. Correct.	5 without the deposition testimony, you felt that
6 Q. Patient at this point denies any pain	6 the care and treatment at 2455 was okay?
7 or discomfort?	7 A. I just did not address that at all.
8 A. Correct.	8 Q. And you didn't address it at all at a
9 Q. And that she was able to reorient the	9 time that you were being paid to review the
10 patient?	10 chart with a critical eye?
11 A. Again, there, you know, there are	11 MR. MISHKIND: Objection. It is
12 parts in there also about him wanting to eat	12 argumentative.
13 food and things like that which just to me	13 MR. KELLEY: No.
14 makes it seem like he really wasn't oriented	14 BY MR. KELLEY:
15 and understanding of the situation. So you	15 Q. I'm saying you were reviewing this
16 kind of almost have to take, go more on his	16 chart with a critical eye to find favorable and
17 actions than on what he is telling you because18 he doesn't really appear to understand at least	17 not so favorable things for both sides,18 correct?
19 definitely 100 percent of what is going on.	19 A. Correct.
20 Q. Now, there is, there's not a sentence	20 Q. I'm not saying it was a biased
21 in your report that directly and I know that	20 Q. Thi hot suying it was a blased
22 you and Mr. Mishkind said earlier that there is	22 A. Correct. Correct.
23 a sentence that can be inferred what I want	23 Q. And you didn't find based on your
24 to know is is there a direct sentence in your	24 review of the chart that note which is
25 report that is critical of the nursing care at	25 approximately 10 lines long, you didn't find
Page 43	Page 45
1 12a.m.	1 any reason to add that to your report?
2 MR. MISHKIND: Before you let me	2 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object because
3 just make an objection. And then you can	3 he has already testified that the care
4 go ahead and answer the question. And I'm	 4 provided during the early morning hours 5 and I'm not sure whether that is what he
 not my objection is not going to in any way impact his testimony. I just want the 	6 is referencing or not.
record to reflect that the doctor has just	7 MR. KELLEY: Well, he can tell us
8 received recently, like within the last	8 what he is referencing.
9 two weeks, the deposition testimony and	9 MR. MISHKIND: Sure. I just don't
10 has not, therefore, written any	10 want the record to inaccurately reflect
11 supplemental report based upon that.	11 what he has testified.
12 MR. KELLEY: That's not a problem.	12 MR. KELLEY: No. You objected and
13 MR. MISHKIND: But he can go ahead	13 stated that twice so far tonight.
14 and answer the question.	14 MR. MISHKIND: Okay. I might even do
15 MR. KELLEY: I'm going to clarify	15 it a third time.
16 that.	16 MR. KELLEY: A third time. And I
17 THE WITNESS: That is exactly what I	17 welcome it.
18 was going to say. Basically that the	18 MR. MISHKIND: I appreciate that.
19 depositions specifically of the nurses and	19 THE WITNESS: I did not specifically
20 the residents were basically just read	20 in this note concentrate on putting
21 over the past week or 10 days.	21 details of every single criticism and the
22 BY MR. KELLEY:	22 exact times and dates, time in the note.
23 Q. So the note in and of itself without	23 Basically instead of actually, if I
24 the depositions didn't warrant a sentence in	24 remember correctly, I think I had not
25 your report where you would specifically	25 written a report after initially reviewing
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Page 46	Page 48
1 the records and then Mr. Mishkind called	1 deposition was just something that triggered my
2 and said we needed a report and basically	2 attention.
3 kept it not intentionally but broad saying	3 Q. What did you think the purpose of
4 the medical care and by the medical team	4 writing a report was for?
5 in the early morning hours instead of	5 A. To give my broad opinions at the time
6 sitting and going through, going through	6 of when I initially reviewed the records to I
7 all the details again.	7 guess Mr. Mishkind who was identifying me as an
8 BY MR. KELLEY:	8 expert and needed some type of statement as to
9 Q. Okay. You did specifically state	9 my opinion.
10 that at 2 a.m. the patient developed chest	10 Q. Okay. Would you agree with me that
11 pain, abdominal pain, hypotension and	11 in reading your report it would be a fair
12 tachycardia, correct?	12 conclusion for a reasonable person to believe
13 A. Correct.	13 that it wasn't until 2 a.m. when the patient
14 Q. So you did put 2 a.m. specifically in	14 developed chest pain, abdominal pain,
15 there but chose not to write anything specific	15 hypotension and tachycardia that you felt there
16 about the 12 p.m. note?	16 was a problem with the care and treatment?
17 A. 12 a.m., correct.	17 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object. Just
18 Q. Okay. Isn't it more realistic that	18 one second. You have asked the question
19 you just didn't have a criticism when you	19 now two or three times.
20 reviewed the chart of the nursing care	20 MR. KELLEY: I never asked that
21 MR. MISHKIND: Objection. Go ahead.	21 question.
22 BY MR. KELLEY:	22 MR. MISHKIND: Yes, you have. You
23 Q before 2 a.m.?	23 are reading the report. You have said
A. I would say no. Because, again, I	24 reading the report isn't it fair to say
25 don't remember exactly when all the criticisms	25 what you have just said, and we have
Page 47	Page 49
1 came. But I specifically remember	1 already gone over the fact that you have
2 conversations with Mr. Mishkind before having	2 got two paragraphs to his report. The
3 the deposition speaking about the nurse's	3 second one talks about the early morning
4 failure to recognize.	4 hours, and a reasonable person can read
5 Q. And what was it about Nurse Grewel's	5 the report, the second paragraph and the
6 deposition testimony that helped you formulate	6 first paragraph and arrive at conclusions.
7 your opinion that she was negligent?	7 You have enough notice, Jay and I
8 A. Looking at basically talking about	8 understand where you are going with
9 the dressing changes and what was done and it	9 this you have enough notice
10 got me thinking and looking at why was the	10 MR. KELLEY: I'm not looking to file
11 reason the dressing was off in the first place.	11 a motion. That is not what I'm doing.
	e
12 That was when I went back and looked at things	12 MR. MISHKIND: By all means, I would
13 a little more carefully.	12MR. MISHKIND: By all means, I would13almost encourage you to do it because of
13 a little more carefully.14 Q. I'm sorry. I didn't want to	 MR. MISHKIND: By all means, I would almost encourage you to do it because of the lateness of the deposition.
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 13 a little more carefully. 14 Q. I'm sorry. I didn't want to 15 interrupt. 16 A. Okay. 17 Q. That was all in this chart, though? 18 Both dressing changes are clearly reflected in 19 this chart, correct? 20 A. Correct. 21 Q. Was there anything new in her 	 MR. MISHKIND: By all means, I would almost encourage you to do it because of the lateness of the deposition. MR. KELLEY: That's not what I'm doing here. MR. MISHKIND: I don't see the point behind it. MR. KELLEY: I'm asking questions. If you object, please go ahead and object. MR. MISHKIND: I will.
 13 a little more carefully. 14 Q. I'm sorry. I didn't want to 15 interrupt. 16 A. Okay. 17 Q. That was all in this chart, though? 18 Both dressing changes are clearly reflected in 19 this chart, correct? 20 A. Correct. 21 Q. Was there anything new in her 22 testimony, Nurse Grewel's testimony that made 	 MR. MISHKIND: By all means, I would almost encourage you to do it because of the lateness of the deposition. MR. KELLEY: That's not what I'm doing here. MR. MISHKIND: I don't see the point behind it. MR. KELLEY: I'm asking questions. If you object, please go ahead and object. MR. MISHKIND: I will. MR. KELLEY: You objected on this. I
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1	reasonable person reading your report would	1 baseline for this patient, these are not
2	come to the conclusion that your first	2 significantly altered vital signs at midnight,
3	criticism occurred at or about 2 a.m.?	3 are they?
4	MR. MISHKIND: Objection for several	4 MR. MISHKIND: Objection.
5	reasons. And also I'm not sure who the	5 THE WITNESS: Again, I think I just
6	reasonable person is.	6 said looking at the general trend of which
7	MR. KELLEY: Him, Dr. Eisner.	7 it was an eight-hour gap in obtaining
8	THE WITNESS: Again, as he stated	8 vital signs and we weren't able to see the
9	too, the second paragraph of the report	9 trend from 4 o'clock to midnight, just in
10	states the early morning hours by the	10 taking the two points in time, there is a
11	medical team and, again, at the end of the	11 difference.
12	report basically saying, you know, I look	12 BY MR. KELLEY:
13	forward to reviewing additional	13 Q. So the one thing that the nurse
14	information as it becomes available. I	14 should have done at that 2455 note is bring a
15	mean, I don't make myself out to be a	15 physician in?
16	writer. But that was meant to say that as	16 A. Correct. I believe that that was
17	I review other parts including depositions	17 24 I don't know what 2455 meant.
18	that this report is not set in stone, that	18 MR. MISHKIND: I think her testimony
19 20	opinions can be added to and changed based on other things that I read.	19 was actually at 12:55 which is when she20 made her note, but she says she was in
20 21	BY MR. KELLEY:	20 made her note, but she says she was in 21 around
21	Q. So you believe this report does	22 THE WITNESS: Somewhere between
23		23 midnight and 1 a.m.
24	MR. MISHKIND: Objection.	24 BY MR. KELLEY:
25	THE WITNESS: It includes a general	25 Q. 1 a.m.
	·····	
	Page 51	Page 53
1	criticism. Again, a broad, broad	1 A. Correct.
2	criticism. It does not specifically	2 Q. You as the phyician get called in.
3	reading it, especially if you read the	3 You have a patient with the vital signs as
4 5	first paragraph, you cannot, it does not	4 recorded by Nurse Grewel. You know that the5 patient is not in pain, specifically denies
6	mention criticism of the nurses, but, again	5 patient is not in pain, specifically denies 6 pain or discomfort. He is no longer suffering
7	BY MR. KELLEY:	7 from anxiety because she spent that time with
8	Q. What should the nurse have done?	8 him and the dressing has been reapplied. What
9	A. I think that the nurse should have	9 are you going to do?
	called the physicians by around midnight	
1 I	called the physicians by around midnight because of the reasons that I stated.	10 A. At that point, you are able to get
1I 12	because of the reasons that I stated.	10 A. At that point, you are able to get 11 the history from the nurse of the anxiety and
12	because of the reasons that I stated. Q. The patient's vital signs at	10 A. At that point, you are able to get
12 13	because of the reasons that I stated.	10 A. At that point, you are able to get 11 the history from the nurse of the anxiety and 12 that he did pull the dressing and whatnot and
12 13 14	because of the reasons that I stated. Q. The patient's vital signs at midnight, the 111 and the 136 over 77, if we	10 A. At that point, you are able to get 11 the history from the nurse of the anxiety and 12 that he did pull the dressing and whatnot and 13 ask what the vital signs were, what they were
12 13 14 15	because of the reasons that I stated. Q. The patient's vital signs at midnight, the 111 and the 136 over 77, if we take them from the baseline incorporating the	10 A. At that point, you are able to get 11 the history from the nurse of the anxiety and 12 that he did pull the dressing and whatnot and 13 ask what the vital signs were, what they were 14 before. There was a general change. You want
12 13 14 15	because of the reasons that I stated. Q. The patient's vital signs at midnight, the 111 and the 136 over 77, if we take them from the baseline incorporating the vitals for the entire day, they aren't that significantly different, are they?	10 A. At that point, you are able to get 11 the history from the nurse of the anxiety and 12 that he did pull the dressing and whatnot and 13 ask what the vital signs were, what they were 14 before. There was a general change. You want 15 to get her to put a pulse ox on to see what his
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12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 because of the reasons that I stated. Q. The patient's vital signs at midnight, the 111 and the 136 over 77, if we take them from the baseline incorporating the vitals for the entire day, they aren't that significantly different, are they? A. No. But compared to the previous reading there is a, as I mentioned the numbers before, there is a difference. Q. But vitals can go up and down. And when you look at vitals, you tend to look at baselines, correct? A. You look at a general trend up and 	 10 A. At that point, you are able to get 11 the history from the nurse of the anxiety and 12 that he did pull the dressing and whatnot and 13 ask what the vital signs were, what they were 14 before. There was a general change. You want 15 to get her to put a pulse ox on to see what his 16 oxygen level is. 17 And if I was concerned, if she was 18 concerned about his anxiety and whatnot, I 19 would draw some blood work to see why the 20 patient is anxious and having a change in 21 mental status and not acting reasonable. 22 Q. Looking at the chart and I know 23 you are familiar with it having reviewed it
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12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 because of the reasons that I stated. Q. The patient's vital signs at midnight, the 111 and the 136 over 77, if we take them from the baseline incorporating the vitals for the entire day, they aren't that significantly different, are they? A. No. But compared to the previous reading there is a, as I mentioned the numbers before, there is a difference. Q. But vitals can go up and down. And when you look at vitals, you tend to look at baselines, correct? A. You look at a general trend up and down. 	 10 A. At that point, you are able to get 11 the history from the nurse of the anxiety and 12 that he did pull the dressing and whatnot and 13 ask what the vital signs were, what they were 14 before. There was a general change. You want 15 to get her to put a pulse ox on to see what his 16 oxygen level is. 17 And if I was concerned, if she was 18 concerned about his anxiety and whatnot, I 19 would draw some blood work to see why the 20 patient is anxious and having a change in 21 mental status and not acting reasonable. 22 Q. Looking at the chart and I know 23 you are familiar with it having reviewed it

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Page 54 A. Well, apparently he is not he is speaking out of the norm. He is talking about first of all, he is anxious. Second of all, he is talking about eating food. You would not expect somebody that was with it and had a feeding tube placed to give him nutrition because it wasn't safe for them to eat to be asking for food to the degree that she would put it in the note there. Q. So you do believe that his anxiety has progressed at this point? A. Correct. Q. And are we using anxiety and agitation interchangeably? A. Yes. I'm more using agitation than anxiety. Q. So had you come at between 12 a.m. and 1 a.m. to see this patient, you would have put a pulse ox on. What else? A. And gotten some blood work and probably an EKG as well. Q. Okay. The pulse ox, if the pulse ox, what sort of pulse ox reading would be concerning to you? A. Well, if there was evidence of 	 Page 56 1 Q. Okay. You also said you would want 2 to know if the patient was acidotic. Could 3 that be from a septic picture? 4 A. That could be from a septic picture. 5 It could be from medication. Looking for some 6 reason as to why the change in his mental 7 status. 8 Q. Okay. If the patient's change in 9 mental status was caused at that time by volume 10 loss, would you be able to reorient that 11 patient without giving volume resuscitation? 12 A. No. But it's unclear you know, 13 again, the note is not 100 percent clear as to 14 documenting reorientation which is that he 15 wasn't complaining anymore. He wasn't speaking 16 anymore. She just says she gave him emotional 17 support. 18 Q. If the patient was able to be, 19 through that emotional support able to be 20 reoriented to time see up at the top where 21 it says patient alert oriented times two, 22 reorient time with success? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Okay. It also states at the end that 25 the patient denies pain or discomfort, correct?
1	Page 55 hypoxia or if he was less than 90 percent	Page 57
2 3	oxygen saturation. Q. Okay. If it was over 90 percent,	2 Q. She was able to get the patient to
	Q. Okuy. If it was over 50 percent,	
4		3 stop pulling on his Peg tube, correct?
-	would you stop your inquiry there or would you do additional tests?	3 stop pulling on his Peg tube, correct?4 A. Apparently, yes.
4	would you stop your inquiry there or would you	3 stop pulling on his Peg tube, correct?4 A. Apparently, yes.
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	Page 58		Page 60
1	patient down or reorient a patient if their	1	BY MR. KELLEY:
2	dementia or disorientation was secondary to a	2	Q. Well, you don't restrain a patient
$\frac{2}{3}$	bleed, would you?	3	who pulls on a Peg tube once, do you?
4	A. Well, if they are just not saying	4	A. No. But you do restrain patients who
5	anything and they are kind of just out of it,	5	have pulled out IVs and have showed agitation.
6	you could.	6	Because if they pull on it once, they can pull
7	Q. Does that chart give you that	7	it out and cause the tract to close.
8	picture, though, in fairness?	8	Q. Is that restraining a patient a last
9	A. No. But it doesn't really give you a	9	resort, especially a patient with a cardiac
10	great picture at all.		history?
11	Q. There should be more information you	11	A. Well, it's I wouldn't say it is a
12	believe in that note?		last resort. But in someone that has a fresh
13	A. No. I'm just saying I don't think		Peg tube in, it's, the standard of care is to
	you can tell 100 percent that, you know, I		try to do everything you can to prevent them
	think you're also doing a lot of inferring into		from pulling out the tube, and soft wrist
	what she is writing down.		restraints is really not contraindicated to
17	Q. Well, my, I'm just trying to get an		someone just because they have a cardiac
	understanding of and we will call it a		history.
	hypothetical so we're fair to both sides if	19	Q. Anxiety, though, can be a problem for
	she was able to calm this patient down,		a patient who has a cardiac history, correct?
	reorient this patient, that's not something	21	A. Correct.
	that she would be able to do if the symptoms	22	Q. And restraining someone's ability to
	were caused by the bleed, correct, typically?		move even with soft restraints because the
24	A. I would say no.		theory is it prevents him from getting access
25	Q. Okay. If we assume that she was able		to his abdomen, right?
			D
1	Page 59 to reorient the patient, knowing the patient's	1	Page 6I A. Right.
2	history of having agitation for 24 to 48 hours	2	Q that can cause anxiety, right?
3	at least beforehand, knowing the fact that the	3	MR. MISHKIND: Objection.
4	patient has been somewhat for lack of a better	4	THE WITNESS: It can.
5	term angry with his medical providers you	5	BY MR. KELLEY:
6	saw from the note earlier he is dissatisfied	6	Q. It wouldn't be your first step if a
7	A. Correct.	7	patient pulled on a Peg tube one time, would
8	Q do you agree that it is reasonable	8	it?
9	that these signs and symptoms that you see here	9	MR. MISHKIND: Objection. I think he
10		10	•
11		11	THE WITNESS: If he had shown
12	•	12	
13	c c	13	
14		14	
15	possibility?	15	Q. What else has he pulled on?
16	* •	16	
17	⁰	17	the night before he had pulled out his IV, and
18	-		if he is showing evidence of agitation, then
19		19	
20		20	
21		21	don't think that in my opinion that with him
22	•	22	pulling the tube caused the bleed, but if it
23		23	
24		24	-
25	tube?	25	Q. When he pulled on his IV, did he pull
		I	

Page 62	Page 64
I it out because he was bleeding or in pain?	1 Q. And you have had a chance to see
2 A. I'm not sure why he exactly pulled it	2 Dr. Lisgaris' deposition?
3 out.	3 A. Saying that she was there.
4 Q. You are really not sure why he pulled	4 Q. That she came some time thereafter,
5 on his Peg tube either, are you?	5 correct?
6 A. No.	6 A. Correct.
7 Q. Now, the next note is at 2:20. And	7 Q. And you can see, can you not, from
8 it is the patient complains of overall pain,	8 several of the things that were ordered
9 pain medication Percocet given.	9 including blood work I think at 2:45 it was
10 A. Correct.	10 drawn
11 Q. Do you see that?	11 A. Correct.
12 A. Yes.	12 Q the typing and crossing which was
13 Q. And then 2:25 patient complains of	13 ordered at 3 a.m.?
14 pain, holding chest, anxious, short of breath,	14 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object because
15 taking clothes off.	15 I'm not I'm not sure that they typed
16 A. Correct.	16 and cross matched.
17 Q. Now, in your note, your letter, you	17 THE WITNESS: I saw it typed.
18 had the time at 2 a.m. In looking at the chart	18 MR. MISHKIND: I don't think that
19 with me, you will agree that it was actually	19 there was a cross match.
20 between 2:20 and 2:25 that these symptoms	20 BY MR. KELLEY:
21 started, correct?	20 D1 With Release 1. 21 Q. The typing at 3 a.m.
22 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object that I	22 A. Correct.
23 think the reference is, Dr. Stanisic's	23 Q. That there were physicians present
24 reference is at 2 o'clock.	24 doing things prior to 3 a.m.?
25 THE WITNESS: The resident's note was	25 A. That's correct.
Page 63	Page 65
1 written when he arrived at 3:15 the	1 Q. Okay. So you agree now, do you not,
2 patient was having chest pain at 2	2 that there at least was a resident present
3 o'clock. And this is the nursing note.	3 before 3:15 a.m.? Correct?
4 She wrote here 2:20. I don't know if she	4 A. Correct.
5 wrote the note at 2:20. But, yeah, from	5 Q. You realized that it was the MICU
6 looking at this sheet, 2:20 was when she	6 resident who didn't get there until 3:15?
7 wrote this down, patient complained of	7 A. That's correct.
8 pain. Pain	8 Q. Okay. Do you have any criticisms of
9 BY MR. KELLEY:	9 the timeliness of the nurse contacting
10 Q. We know he wasn't holding his chest,	10 Dr. Goldman or Dr. Goldman getting in touch
11 anxious, short of breath prior to 2:20 because	11 with Dr. Lisgaris?
12 she has a separate note for 2:20, correct?	12 MR. MISHKIND: Let me just object.
13 A. That's correct.	13 Assuming that there shouldn't have been
14 Q. So really that's at least we will say	14 contact before that time?
15 between 2:20 and 2:25 that he develops this	15 MR. KELLEY: Yeah. Assuming no

- 15 between 2:20 and 2:25 that he develops this16 chest pain?
- 17 A. Correct.

18 Q. Now, do you see that she paged the 19 resident, Dr. Goldman?

- 20 A. At that point, just looking at this,
- 21 I wasn't sure if he was the intern or resident
- 22 or whatnot. Correct.
- 23 Q. Okay. And Dr. Goldman was there it
- 24 looks like at least within the same note?
- 25 A. Correct.

24 within the hospital?25 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object.

22 contact surgery but they weren't able to get23 the x-ray films because of other patient needs

Q. Okay. And youhaveseen

21 Dr. Lisgaris' deposition where she attempted to

THE WITNESS: Okay. That was an

contact before 2:25.

19 BY MR. KELLEY:

appropriate thing to do.

16

17

18

Page 66 THE WITNESS: Right. That is what	Page 68 I A. Yes.
1 THE WITNESS: Right. That is what 2 she says; she contacted them.	I A. Yes. 2 Q. Did you staff a hospital during the
3 MR. KELLEY: Let me just finish	3 evening hours as a resident?
4 before you object.	4 A. For residency, yes.
5 MR. MISHKIND: Sure. Too late. I	5 Q. And there is nothing abnormal about
6 already objected.	6 residents being the ones inhouse during the
7 MR. KELLEY: I know.	7 evening hours, correct?
8 BY MR. KELLEY:	8 A. No, correct.
9 Q. And that she then went and sought	9 Q. You don't have any criticisms of the
10 assistance from the MICU? You saw that in her	10 fact that residents were involved in the care
11 depo, correct?	11 and treatment here, do you?
12 A. Yes.	12 A. No.
13 Q. Do you believe that that was a	13 Q. Have you had occasion during your
14 reasonable course for her to take to contact	14 residency or even since if you have been
I5 surgery, realized that they couldn't get the	15 covering a hospital during the evening to be
16 radiology tests and then contacted the MICU?	16 paged in the middle of the night for an
17 MR. MISHKIND: Let me object because	17 emergency?
18 the record I'm not sure that her	18 A. Yes.
19 testimony is supported by the evidence in20 this case. You are asking hypothetically	19 Q. Okay. Is it more difficult to get 20 things accomplished at 2 a.m. than 2 p.m. on
20 this case. You are asking hypothetically 21 if one believes that Dr. Lisgaris	20 things accomplished at 2 a.m. than 2 p.m. on 21 average?
22 contacted	22 A. Certain things are more difficult.
23 MR. KELLEY: I'm just saying her	23 Certain things are not.
24 testimony	24 Q. Give me an idea of some of the things
25 THE WITNESS: If she contacted the	25 that are easier or the same versus more
Page 61	Page 69 1 difficult.
 surgeon at 3:15 or around there, then I think that that was appropriate what she 	2 A. For example, routine things like
3 did. But from reading some of the other	3 blood work, x-rays can be done just as quick in
4 depositions, I have a question as to	4 the middle of the night as in the morning or
5 whether a surgeon wasn't contacted until I	5 during the day as opposed to when if the lab
6 think 5:30.	6 has a bunch of blood work that they have down
7 BY MR. KELLEY:	7 there that they are doing their morning blood
8 Q. We know surgery never got there until	8 work on.
9 5:30?	9 If patients are scheduled electively
10 A. Correct.	10 for x-rays in the middle of the night, you can
11 Q. But you saw where Dr. Lisgaris	11 just call, send the lab down to draw the blood
12 described that she called back to say that,	12 and there is nothing else being ran. It gets
13 assuming she is being truthful, that they	13 ran quickly. The x-ray, the x-ray tech is
14 couldn't get the KUB or the CT scan?	14 always in the hospital, sits there, can come up
15 A. Correct.	15 and take an x-ray if he is not doing anything
16 THE STENOGRAPHER: Excuse me. I need	16 in the middle of the night.
17 to change paper. 18 (Thorswann a races was held)	17 Q. If he is not doing anything in the
18 (Thereupon, a recess was held.)19 BY MR. KELLEY:	18 middle of the night, though, is a relatively
20 Q. What I want to do now is talk about	19 important thing, correct?20 A. Correct. Correct. And, again, there
20 Q. what I want to do now is talk about 21 2:25 going forward.	20 A. Correct. Correct. And, again, there 21 is going to be different degrees of emergencies
22 A. Okay.	21 is going to be different degrees of emergencies 22 and different degrees of priorities that things
23 Q. Okay. You obviously completed your	23 need to be taken care of. Most things, if
24 residency, you completed two residencies in	24 there is two emergencies going on at once and
25 internal medicine, then also in GI?	
	25 there is only one person there to do it, it can

Page	7
Page	/

0 Page 72 1 be more difficult during the night. 1 A. Correct. Q. Okay. At 2:25 a.m., were you the 2 2 Q. The fact that he was short of breath, 3 individual called, if you were the person there 3 correct? 4 to evaluate this patient, what sort of things 4 A. Correct. 5 5 would have been on your differential diagnosis? Q. I know some of these may go in multiple columns because they are not **A.** I think at that point when you see 6 6 7 pathopneumonic to one thing or another. But 7 the patient hypotensive, having initially pain 8 in, I think they said total body pain, even 8 the fact that he was anxious could be though he is holding his chest. But then they consistent with a heart attack too, correct? 9 9 10 said he denied chest pain. Again, you are 10 A. Correct. 11 11 worried about a cardiac event. So you get an Q. The description of all over body pain 12 EKG first to see if the patient is having a 12 can be consistent with a heart attack, can't 13 heart attack. You are worried about volume 13 it? 14 depletion. So you are going to draw blood and 14 A. Sure. 15 see if there is any abnormalities in the blood 15 Q. The heart rate and blood pressure 16 count. Is the hemoglobin low? 16 could be consistent with a cardiac event, 17 You are worried about infection, 17 correct? A. Correct. 18 sepsis. You are going to look at the white 18 19 blood cell count. With hypotension, you are 19 Q. It would be contraindicated to do an 20 worried about bleeding. You are worried about 20 exploratory surgery on a patient who could be 21 initially is the blood pressure low because the 21 having an MI, correct? 22 patient got Percocet and is it from the 22 **A.** Correct. Unless the reason why they 23 Percocet being low. 23 were having the MI was because of the --Q. Thebleed? 24 That would give two things because it 24 25 would give a reason for pain not causing the 25 A. Correct. They were losing blood. It Page 71 Page 73 1 blood pressure which we usually don't like to is easy enough to rule out a cardiac event by 1 2 give two different diagnoses. But that would 2 getting a quick EKG and listening to the heart 3 be another possibility to explain the 3 and lungs and whatnot. 4 significant drop in blood pressure at that 4 Q. With volume -- shall we put a volume 5 time. 5 and bleeding together? Q. Okay. So there would be -- I'm not 6 A. That's fine. 6 7 putting these in any particular order. Just 7 Q. Okay. Is chest pain or clutching how I was trying to write them as you went 8 one's chest consistent with bleeding into --8 in -- you would have in your mind could the 9 9 you're talking about blood in the abdomen, 10 vital signs be accounted for based on a 10 correct? 11 pharmacologic reason, that being Percocet, 11 A. Correct. 12 could there be bleeding, could it be cardiac, 12 Q. Would clutching one's chest be 13 consistent with bleeding into the abdomen? 13 could it be volume, which seems like it would 14 overlap with bleeding, correct? --14 A. Well, again, if the hemoglobin has 15 A. Correct. 15 dropped low enough to cause a decreased cardiac 16 Q. -- or sepsis? 16 output, then you can get chest pain as a result 17 A. Correct. 17 ofthat. 18 Q. Okay. Let's start with cardiac. The 18 Q. How low would the hemoglobin have to 19 fact that the patient had a history, one would 19 be to create chest pain? 20 be relevant, correct? 20 **A.** It really wouldn't be a specific 21 A. Correct. 21 number as opposed to a time factor. In other 22 Q. The fact that he was clutching his 22 words, I believe his hemoglobin was 9 which can 23 chest even though he denied chest pain would be 23 be a lot of people walking around with a 24 indicative of something perhaps cardiac, 24 hemoglobin of 9. If their hemoglobin has 25 correct? 25 dropped from 14 to 9 over a year or even over a

Page 74	Page 76
1 month as opposed to somebody who just to make	1 his was like 13. We can get the exact we
2 the comparison is out on the street with a 3 homoglobin of 14 and gots shot in the parts and	2 probably should get the exact numbers instead3 ofjust
3 hemoglobin of 14 and gets shot in the aorta and 4 their blood count drops to 0 in a matter of	5
4 their blood count drops to 9 in a matter of5 minutes and then they are going to pass out	4 (Pause) 5 A. His hematocrit at 1:52 p.m. was 39
	5 A. His hematocrit at 1:52 p.m. was 39 6 with a hemoglobin of 13.3 and then at
6 right away and they can get chest pain like7 that. So really we look more at the change	7 3:08 a.m so over 12, 13 hours his
8 over time as opposed to the actual number.	8 hemoglobin had dropped from 13.3 to 8.6. So
9 Q. Wouldn't the pain first manifest	9 that's the five the hemoglobin goes up one
10 itself in the area of the bleed typically,	I0 with each unit. The hematocrit goes up three
11 though?	11 with each unit. The hematocrit drops from 39
12 A. Again, not always. You know, as	12 to 24 and a half. So, again, a third.
13 people that have you can have leaks of	13 Q. At I, the time of the first blood
14 blood. You can become anemic rather rapidly	14 draw, was that at 1:45?
15 and get chest pain. That doesn't have to, it	15 A. Correct. 1:47.
16 doesn't have to happen abdominal pain before	16 Q. Okay. There is no those blood
17 the chest pain.	17 values aren't consistent with someone who is
18 Q. Well, if in fact this patient had	18 having a bleed, are they?
19 lost, had gone from we will use your numbers 14	19 A. Correct.
20 to 9.1, that would be about a unit and a half	20 Q. They are perfectly normal, the
21 of blood on average, correct, to drop six	21 hemoglobin and hematocrits there, correct?
22 points or five points?	A. I would consider them normal. They
23 A. No. That would basically be like	23 actually do fall below the normal range for the
24 five units. I was talking hemoglobin.	24 lab. But just looking again at that blood
25 Q. Hemoglobin.	25 value, it's a normal, we would consider that
Page 75	Page 77
Page 75 1 A. From 14 to 9.	Page 77 I normal.
 A. From 14 to 9. Q. So that would be five units of blood 	I normal. 2 Q. Yeah. That is not something you
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Page 78 1 eight minutes to get a blood result back. So 1 took as you saw anywhere from eight to ten as soon as the hypotension was evident and the 2 minutes to get the results back. An EKG takes 2 3 blood work ordered, you have your answer within 3 a couple of minutes. It takes, I would think 4 4 that the standard of care someone getting minutes 5 MR. MISHKIND: I think that may have 5 called to see this patient, evaluating the 6 patient takes two or three minutes. You decide 6 been second blood, if I'm not mistaken. I 7 think there was one even earlier than 7 what tests you want. The initial test would be 8 that. Lisgaris testified 2:45. **8** blood work, EKG and x-ray, and the blood work MR. KELLEY: 2:45. It comes back at and EKG are back within minutes of when it is 9 9 10 10 thought about. So those things don't take 2:56.THE WITNESS: I didn't see that in 11 time. 11 12 the lab section here. Here we go. 2:45 12 Q. Those three things were 13 here, correct? 13 was when they drew the blood gas because 14 of the respiratory rate which was also a 14 A. Correct. 15 reasonable thing to do. That is where the 15 O. So they were absolutely 16 9.1 was. 16 their initial assessment to send 17 MR, MISHKIND: What is that? 17 by 2:45? 18 MR. MISHKIND: Again MR. KELLEY: Those are pages that 18 19 clearly demonstrate there was no 19 before. Just dealing with it 20 20 negligence in the case. Those are also 21 21 pages that clearly demonstrate there was 22 no negligence in the case. 22 23 MR. MISHKIND: We had this 23 24 24 conversation before. 25 25 (Laughter) Page 19 MR. KELLEY: Off the record. 1 1 2 (Discussion held off the record.) 2 3 3 BY MR. KELLEY: 4 Q. So we have the fact that the abdomen 4 5 5 is distended? A. Correct. 6 6 7 7 **O.** Anythingelse? 8 8 A. Well, again, there is also, the main 9 9 thing that the person caring for the patient 10 should think of is, you know, what did the 10 11 patient have that day. The patient had a 11 12 surgical or an endoscopic procedure done that 12 13 day. So, you know, why is this day different 13 14 than other days? 14 15 You are thinking that, you know, a 15 16 procedure was done. That's one of the 17 considerations of is this a complication of the 17 18 procedure, which, again, would be perforation,

19 which would be a sign of infection, sepsis and 20 bleeding.

21 Q. Obviously all of these things take 22 time, correct?

- 23 A. Well, an assessment of the patient an
- 24 and ordering blood work should occur fairly
- 25 rapidly. The intern draws the blood and it

don't take
e all done
v fine with that blood off
n, assuming not from a 2:20

- time period?
- MR. KELLEY: Right.
- THE WITNESS: Maybe we can save some
- time with this. I think before the break
- we kind of got to that. I think that from
- the time that Goldman and Lisgaris were

Page 81 called, got there, did their quick evaluation, ordered what they ordered, and if in fact she did at 3:15 call the surgical team, I think what she did was appropriate there. BY MR. KELLEY: O. Okav. MR. MISHKIND: Actually, I think she testified she called --MR. KELLEY: I think she said she called between 3 and 3:15. MR. MISHKIND: 2:45 and 3. MR. KELLEY: And she said -- my recollection is she said she called twice. THE WITNESS: Correct. 16 BY MR. KELLEY: Q. Once. And they said, "Get the 18 films," and then she called back to say, "We

- can't get the films. We will call the ICU?" 19
- 20 **A.** Right. I'm not really sure why she
- 21 was getting the films. I think that her job
- 22 was to call the surgeon. I think she -- I
- 23 don't know if it was her or the other one that
- 24 had in the note that when they saw the
- 25 hemoglobin was low, they lavaged the Peg.

	Page 82		Page 84
1	There was no evidence of any bleeding coming	1	talked about, the 14 to 8 or 9. The Peg tube
2	from inside the GI tract.	2	lavage was negative. The patient was
3	I think at that point the diagnosis	3	hypotensive. And they can begin to stabilize
4	was, everything else was ruled out. Whether he	4	the patient medically as best as they can.
5	was having a heart attack, they did the EKG.	5	Giving blood should be the first
6	Anything I think at that point, it was obvious	6	thing to do in that situation because he
7	it was secondary to a significant drop in his	7	clearly needed blood. And I think that there
8	intravascular volume, blood, you know, from the		was a delay in getting the patient blood. They
9	morning or afternoon until that time of the	9	could have given him unmatched blood quicker
10	morning.	10	than when they eventually did. They had the
11	I think at that point she doesn't		result at 2:45. He didn't get blood until I
12	need any x-rays, she doesn't need any CAT scans		believe 4:40. But it should be done in
	and she had the diagnosis and she called the		preparation for surgery. But I think that
	surgeon. If she did call the surgeon, I think		surgery could have realistically been done
	she did the appropriate thing.		relatively soon, much sooner than it was done.
16		16	Q. By 4:30?
17	think the surgeon was negligent in his care.	17	MR. MISHKIND: Before you answer
	Putting the patient in the ICU temporarily	18	that, you are
	before going to surgery is a good idea. She	19	MR. KELLEY: We are starting at 2:25.
	couldn't take the patient to surgery.	20	MR. MISHKIND: And you are assuming
21	Q. How long do you think it would have	21	that they are giving him blood in the
22	taken had you been there to get this patient to	22	interim until the surgery team
23		23	MR. KELLEY: I'm asking if he was
24	A. Well, it can take X amount of time	24	there at 2:25, put all the wheels in
25	again, when you have a surgical emergency,	25	motion, did the assessment, ordered the
	Page 83		Page 85
1	which at that point the diagnosis was clear	1	tests, got the blood work back around
2	that the patient was having an intra-abdominal	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	2:50, whatever, or the second set of
3	bleed, if the surgeon was contacted at that	3	blood, tried to call the surgeon, tried to
4	time, the surgical resident I would assume or	4	get the things, heard things back so that
5	intern would come up and evaluate the patient,	5	we know ICU was called between <i>3</i> and 3:15.
6	agree with the diagnosis, call the surgical	6	THE WITNESS: Correct.
0	attending who I assume would be at home or	0	BY MR. KELLEY:
0	maybe he is in the hospital, and I would think	8	Q. When does this patient get to
9 10	that the attending could be at the hospital.	9	surgery?
10	Different hospitals have different policies. I would think a reasonable amount of	10 11	MR. MISHKIND: I've got to object
		11	because I'm not sure your question is including him being given blood in the
[time for the surgeon to get to the hospital would be a half hour. In the meantime, I would	12	meantime or no blood being given.
	think that the surgeon would tell the surgical	13	••
ł	resident to start to call the OR and begin to,	14	giving absolutely the perfect care that
	you know, get the OR ready for surgery. So I	15	
	would think that from the time the surgical	10	MR. MISHKIND: That's not the
3	resident was called he should come up, he or	18	
	she should come up and evaluate the patient	10	
	based on what the medical team was telling the	$\begin{vmatrix} 19\\20 \end{vmatrix}$	MR. KELLEY: I'm asking how fast does
20	patient it sounds like it is an emergency.	$\begin{vmatrix} 20\\21 \end{vmatrix}$	this patient get to the OR.
$21 \\ 22$	· · ·	$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	MR. MISHKIND: You are not answering
22		$\begin{vmatrix} 22\\23 \end{vmatrix}$	my question. But go ahead and answer.
$\begin{vmatrix} 23\\24 \end{vmatrix}$	1 5	23	THE WITNESS: I would say that
	significant drop in the blood volume that we	25	realistically the patient should have
1 <i>L</i> J	significant drop in the bloba volume that we	1 45	realistically the patient should have

	Page 86		Page 88
1	gotten surgical evaluation, the blood, the	1	can to stabilize the patient, but sometimes you
2	vital signs stabilized as much as	2	are going to take the patient to the OR to
3	possible, which obviously what he needed	3	actually stop the bleeding.
4	the most was blood. His respiratory rate	4	Q. It is pretty obvious, though, when
5	appeared to be increasing. He needed to	5	you have a gunshot wound, right? You have a
6	be intubated at that time, which he	6	hole right in the middle of the
7	eventually was, but probably a little	7	A. Correct. But in this situation, you
8	later than he should have been. The	8	had something for the obvious. By 2:48 in the
9	surgeon should have come in and mobilized	9	morning that a blood count had dropped from 14
10	the room. I would say the reasonable		to 8. And they had the diagnosis there. So we
11	thing to do would have been the first		are not critical of them, of the medical team
12	thing in the morning, 6 o'clock in the		once they were were notified at 2:25. They
13	morning get the patient to the OR.		basically had the diagnosis by 2:56 when they
	BY MR. KELLEY:		got the blood back with the hemoglobin that had
15	Q. Okay.		dropped from 14 to 9 and the blood result came
16	A. Again, assuming, again, starting from		back at 2:56.
	that 2:30, 2:25 standpoint.	10	Q. Did you see in Dr. Stanisic's note
18	Q. Starting from that point.		where he talks about hypotensive shock as one
19	A. Three and a half hours I think is	1	of the things on his differential? He says
	more than enough time to be able to stabilize		
	the patient and get the wheels in motion and		was negative. Will check CT of the abdomen to
	get the OR available.	1	rule out bleed. Once a hemodynamic
23	Q. The first thing that you have to do	•	improvement. Normal saline wide open. Begin
14	in a situation like this is kind of go back to	1 14	NeoSynephrine to maintain maximum blood
	in a situation like this is kind of go back to the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation?		NeoSynephrine to maintain maximum blood pressure"
	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation?		NeoSynephrine to maintain maximum blood pressure"
	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87		pressure" Page 89
	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct.		Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we
25 1 2	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock,	25	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here.
25 1	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct.	25	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of
25 1 2	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock,	25 1 2	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note.
25 1 2 3	A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the	25 1 2 3	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of
25 1 2 3 4	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct.	25 1 2 3 4	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note.
25 1 2 3 4 5	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the shock, we want to try to stabilize the patient who is in shock, correct?	25 1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note. A. Right. Where were you reading from? Q. I think I'm on the second page of that note near the bottom. You will see it
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25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the shock, we want to try to stabilize the patient who is in shock, correct? A. You are doing both at the same time. You want to give him blood. It was the major	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note. A. Right. Where were you reading from? Q. I think I'm on the second page of that note near the bottom. You will see it says number 2 and then it says CV, then across hypotension shock.
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25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the shock, we want to try to stabilize the patient who is in shock, correct? A. You are doing both at the same time. You want to give him blood. It was the major thing that he needs. And sometimes giving blood you are able to stabilize the patient and sometimes it's not only blood. You have to	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Pressure" Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note. A. Right. Where were you reading from? Q. I think I'm on the second page of that note near the bottom. You will see it says number 2 and then it says CV, then across hypotension shock. A. Okay. Let me just look at one thing for one second here. (Pause)
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$\begin{array}{c}1\\1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\end{array}$	 the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the shock, we want to try to stabilize the patient who is in shock, correct? A. You are doing both at the same time. You want to give him blood. It was the major thing that he needs. And sometimes giving blood you are able to stabilize the patient and sometimes it's not only blood. You have to stop the bleeding. We can kind of I mean ABCs is the textbook what you have to do. But in reality it doesn't take that long to do the ABCs. The AB takes seconds. You get an airway, intubate 	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note. A. Right. Where were you reading from? Q. I think I'm on the second page of that note near the bottom. You will see it says number 2 and then it says CV, then across hypotension shock. A. Okay. Let me just look at one thing for one second here. (Pause) A. I see where you are reading from. I think in reading the whole note, in other words, the next page too, where the GI, I think at that point when lavage for blood was negative of the Peg tube, the rectal
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\end{array}$	 the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the shock, we want to try to stabilize the patient who is in shock, correct? A. You are doing both at the same time. You want to give him blood. It was the major thing that he needs. And sometimes giving blood you are able to stabilize the patient and sometimes it's not only blood. You have to stop the bleeding. We can kind of I mean ABCs is the textbook what you have to do. But in reality it doesn't take that long to do the ABCs. The AB takes seconds. You get an airway, intubate the patient and that is done. And the C part, 	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Prage 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note. A. Right. Where were you reading from? Q. I think I'm on the second page of that note near the bottom. You will see it says number 2 and then it says CV, then across hypotension shock. A. Okay. Let me just look at one thing for one second here. (Pause) A. I see where you are reading from. I think in reading the whole note, in other words, the next page too, where the GI, I think at that point when lavage for blood was negative of the Peg tube, the rectal examination was negative. There was no
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\end{array}$	the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the shock, we want to try to stabilize the patient who is in shock, correct? A. You are doing both at the same time. You want to give him blood. It was the major thing that he needs. And sometimes giving blood you are able to stabilize the patient and sometimes it's not only blood. You have to stop the bleeding. We can kind of I mean ABCs is the textbook what you have to do. But in reality it doesn't take that long to do the ABCs. The AB takes seconds. You get an airway, intubate the patient and that is done. And the C part, blood X amount of time to get blood available.	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Prage 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note. A. Right. Where were you reading from? Q. I think I'm on the second page of that note near the bottom. You will see it says number 2 and then it says CV, then across hypotension shock. A. Okay. Let me just look at one thing for one second here. (Pause) A. I see where you are reading from. I think in reading the whole note, in other words, the next page too, where the GI, I think at that point when lavage for blood was negative of the Peg tube, the rectal examination was negative. There was no evidence on the stated physical examination
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\end{array}$	 the ABCs, airway, breathing and circulation? Page 87 A. Correct. Q. We clearly have a patient in shock, right? A. Correct. Q. And before we treat the cause of the shock, we want to try to stabilize the patient who is in shock, correct? A. You are doing both at the same time. You want to give him blood. It was the major thing that he needs. And sometimes giving blood you are able to stabilize the patient and sometimes it's not only blood. You have to stop the bleeding. We can kind of I mean ABCs is the textbook what you have to do. But in reality it doesn't take that long to do the ABCs. The AB takes seconds. You get an airway, intubate the patient and that is done. And the C part, 	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 pressure" Page 89 A. Let me just find that note so that we are on the same page here. Q. It is his note from that morning of June 5th. It is a very neatly printed note. A. Right. Where were you reading from? Q. I think I'm on the second page of that note near the bottom. You will see it says number 2 and then it says CV, then across hypotension shock. A. Okay. Let me just look at one thing for one second here. (Pause) A. I see where you are reading from. I think in reading the whole note, in other words, the next page too, where the GI, I think at that point when lavage for blood was negative of the Peg tube, the rectal examination was negative. There was no evidence on the stated physical examination written down here that there was any bleeding

- 21 as you can and you want to do something to 22 correct the problem.
- The analogy would be someone that 23
- 24 comes into the emergency room with a gunshot, a
- 25 trauma patient. I mean, you do everything you
- **24** after -- it had to be after 3: 15 because he 25 wrote down at **3:**15 patient was continued

23 this note written, which it looks like it was

22 whatnot, that at that point by the time he had

			0.00
1	Page 90 hypotensive that the diagnosis was basically		Page 92
2	made. Dr. Lisgaris had already called the	 being a resident usually you can't get a chance to write the notes until all the dust is 	;
3	surgeons.	3 settled.	
4	MR. MISHKIND: Supposedly.	4 Q. You kind of provide your care and	
5	THE WITNESS: Supposedly. They had	5 treatment and then write your note thereafter?	
6	done their job and made the diagnosis at	6 A. Correct.	
7	that point. Whether, again, he mentions	7 Q. You never leave a patient's side to	
8	in here possible abdominal aortic	8 write a note?	
9	aneurysm. But they basically made the	9 A. No.	
10	diagnosis with the abdominal distention,	10 Q. So there is nothing unusual or	
11	the decrease in hemoglobin, and I think	11 unreasonable about the fact that this note was	
12	they did a good job in making the	12 not written until approximately 5 a.m.,	
12	diagnosis. The problem was not rapidly	12 not written until approximately 5 a.m., 13 correct?	
13	correcting the problem.	14 ^A. Correct.	
14	BY MR. KELLEY:	15 Q. And is it typical as a resident that	
16		16 the resident who would be in charge would be	
17	Q. You see that he did order a type and cross in that same thing to transfuse four	17 the one who would write the note in a situation	
	units of	18 like this or would everybody write the same	11
19	A. Right. I think with that degree of	19 note?	
20	drop I think they could have just given	20 A. I think everybody would write a note.	
20	uncrossed matched blood.	21 I don't think, you know, usually what happen	2
22	Q. There is risks with that, though,	22 you got an intern on, a resident, the ICU	,
23	aren't there?	22 you got an intern on, a resident, the reo	
23 24	A. Yes.	24 Q. Is that required or is that just	
25	Q. The risk is a hemolytic reaction?	25 something that happens?	
	Page Q1		Page 93
1	Page 91	1 A I guess different training programs	Page 93
$\frac{1}{2}$	A. That's correct. But in certain	1 A. I guess different training programs 2 would have different policies. Usually	Page 93
2	A. That's correct. But in certain emergency situations, we give uncrossed matched	2 would have different policies. Usually	Page 93
2 3	A. That's correct. But in certain emergency situations, we give uncrossed matched blood, and the patient was hypotensive, volume	2 would have different policies. Usually3 everybody is required to write a note as part	Page 93
2	A. That's correct. But in certain emergency situations, we give uncrossed matched blood, and the patient was hypotensive, volume depletion from blood depletion. These are the	2 would have different policies. Usually3 everybody is required to write a note as part4 of their education and training as well.	Page 93
2 3 4 5	A. That's correct. But in certain emergency situations, we give uncrossed matched blood, and the patient was hypotensive, volume depletion from blood depletion. These are the kinds of patients that you give uncrossed	 would have different policies. Usually everybody is required to write a note as part of their education and training as well. Q. The note by Dr. Stanisic, it clearly 	Page 93
2 3 4 5 6	A. That's correct. But in certain emergency situations, we give uncrossed matched blood, and the patient was hypotensive, volume depletion from blood depletion. These are the kinds of patients that you give uncrossed matched blood to.	 2 would have different policies. Usually 3 everybody is required to write a note as part 4 of their education and training as well. 5 Q. The note by Dr. Stanisic, it clearly 6 shows an understanding of the patient's 	Page 93
2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. That's correct. But in certain emergency situations, we give uncrossed matched blood, and the patient was hypotensive, volume depletion from blood depletion. These are the kinds of patients that you give uncrossed matched blood to. Q. What is the threshold how do you 	 2 would have different policies. Usually 3 everybody is required to write a note as part 4 of their education and training as well. 5 Q. The note by Dr. Stanisic, it clearly 6 shows an understanding of the patient's 7 condition, correct? 	Page 93
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	 A. That's correct. But in certain emergency situations, we give uncrossed matched blood, and the patient was hypotensive, volume depletion from blood depletion. These are the kinds of patients that you give uncrossed matched blood to. Q. What is the threshold how do you determine what patients get uncrossed matched 	 2 would have different policies. Usually 3 everybody is required to write a note as part 4 of their education and training as well. 5 Q. The note by Dr. Stanisic, it clearly 6 shows an understanding of the patient's 7 condition, correct? 8 A. Correct. 	Page 93
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- A. Correct. I would -- like I said, I
 assume it was written much later because he was
 writing about 3:15. Usually I remember when
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

	Page 94	Page 96
1	Q. And that the purpose of that is to	1 Q. And how do you define a cardiac
2	increase the volume, to try to benefit the	2 arrest?
3	profusion, correct?	3 A. A cardiac arrest basically is when
4	A. Correct. Although the standard is	4 the heart stops pumping. Now, you can have
5	losing blood you really have to replace with	5 what we call a dissociation between the heart
6	blood better than with fluids. But that was	6 and the blood system or you can have a heart
7	Q. 8.6 and 9.1 for hemoglobin, that is	7 rate without any pumping of blood. That would
8	not a critically low hemoglobin, correct?	8 be a cardiac arrest. But there are, it is very
9	A. I think we discussed that already.	9 difficult in blood pressure listed usually
10	MR. MISHKIND: I'm going to object.	10 during a code before more significant
11	It has been asked and answered.	11 monitoring.
12	THE WITNESS: You don't look at an	12 In other words, if a patient had an
13	isolated value as the change.	13 arterial line in the groin or wherever they are
14	BY MR. KELLEY:	14 going to put it, monitoring the blood
15	Q. Is that number nonconducive with	15 pressures, then you can say for sure what the
16	life?	16 blood pressure was. It is very difficult to
17	A. Again, we discussed as well. I'll	17 auscultate a blood pressure sometimes if the
18	say no.	18 blood pressure is very low. And just because
19	Q. Okay. The arrest which occurred	19 it's unable doesn't mean that it's not there.
20	first at 4: 10 a.m., you saw the code sheet?	20 And, again, the major thing in addition to that
21	A. Yes.	21 would be that there was no evidence that any
22	Q. Okay. Do you believe that to be a	22 CPR was performed.
23	cardiac, cardiorespiratory or simply a	23 Q. When it says in the nurse's note
	respiratory arrest?	24 decreased mental status, unresponsive, triple
25	A. Again, there is a lot of confusion	25 initiated patient and then it shows that the
	Page 95	Page 97
1	brought up in the depositions as well. But	1 patient is transferred to the ICU, what does it
2	forgetting about the depositions and just	2 mean when it says triple initiated?
3	looking at the note, Number 1, it clearly says	3 A. I'm not sure what triple means.
4	cardiac arrest, no; respiratory arrest, yes, as	4 Q. If triple included CPR, would that
5	opposed to the second code which is listed as a	5 change your opinion as to
6	cardiac arrest and then looking just to see	6 A. 2:25
7	where they may put it on the first code, the	7 MR. MISHKIND: No. The testimony in
8	second code is under significant events, they	8 the case was that was she did not time
9	list CPR. There is no evidence under	9 it. And I think this is at the time
10	significant events in the first code that CPR	10 MR. KELLEY: That the patient was
11	1	11 transferred to the ICU.
12		12 MR. MISHKIND: Right. Which would be 13 in between the two codes. So I'm not
	was not performed, then that would be below the	
	standard of care. But there is nothing to	14 sure, in fairness to the doctor, I'm not
15	suspect from the code sheet or the notes and from some of the physicians' depositions that	15 sure whether we can correlate that. In foot if anything, it would correlate to
	from some of the physicians' depositions that that occurred. It seems that what occurred was	16 fact, if anything, it would correlate to 17 the second.
10	that this was a respiratory arrest first code and second code of cardiac arrest.	18 MR. KELLEY: The timing issue is 19 aside.
20	Q. What was the patient's blood pressure	
20	from 4: 10 a.m. to 4:22?	 THE WITNESS: If triple means CPR, then at some point CPR was administered.
$\frac{21}{22}$	A. It is listed as unable.	22 BY MR. KELLEY:
$\frac{22}{23}$	Q. So they were unable to trace any sort	23 Q. Have you ever heard of a double or a
24		24 triple in terms of codes?
25	· ·	25 A. No.
_3		

- 24 of blood pressure during that time?25 A. Correct.

Page 98	Page 100
1 Q. Okay. What is epinephrine given for?	1 following 4, the events of 4:10 to 4:25 we'll
2 A. Usually to patients that do not have	2 say let me just start over. Following that
3 a heart rate to stimulate the heart.	3 first code from 4:10, had this patient been
4 Q. Any respiratory benefit?	4 taken to surgery and survived as you allege the
5 A. No.	5 patient should have been, would the patient
6 Q. What about Atropine?7 A. Again, to speed up the heart if there	6 have had any residual brain damage?7 A. I think at this point in reviewing
8 is a heart rate present.	8 through the code sheet, the patient had a heart
9 Q. And you see that this patient in the	9 rate throughout the whole code. I think I
10 first code was given epinephrine	10 don't think that I would be able to say if
11 A. Correct.	11 there would have been any residual brain
12 Q and was given Atropine?	12 damage.
13 A. Correct.	13 Q. You can't say yes; you can't say no?
14 Q. And the sole purpose of those are to	14 A. Correct. If I again, I think it
I5 pharmacologically stimulate heart function,	15 would be more likely that he would not have.
16 correct?	16 But at this point just from looking through
17 A. Correct.	17 this code sheet, I think it's not clear to me
18 Q. Truly there is two ways you can,	18 of the damage that was done to the patient
19 there is multiple ways you can get someone's	19 during those, during those 20 minutes.
20 heart back in rhythm. Pharmacologic, right?	20 Q. Okay. Let me make sure because you
21 A. Correct.	21 added to that more likely than not. Do you
22 Q. You can use electrical paddles that	22 have an opinion based on your training and your
23 we have all seen several times on TV. You have 24 seen it in real life, correct?	23 experience that the patient would not have been
24 seen it in real life, correct?25 A. Correct.	24 impaired neurologically or cognitively25 following the first code or is that outside
25 A. Concet.	25 Tonowing the first code of is that outside
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	Page 102]	Page 104		
1 deficits follo	owing that event or is that	1	should have been said, "All right. It is 3:15,		
2 outside your	-		4 o'clock, 5 o'clock in the morning. We get a		
	l, again, I assume it would be	3	CT scan at 9 o'clock in the morning and see		
	specialty. However, in looking at	4 what that shows and then maybe take the patient			
	leet, it's not very well documented.	. 5	to surgery."		
	nat there were only two readings a	6 I think that if a CT scan this			
	t where there was no blood pressure	7	would have been a noncontrast CT scan. It can		
	e next reading he had an excellent	8	be done in minutes, you know, again, depending		
	ure. So looking at this code sheet,		on I'm not familiar with the situation at		
	ly sure how long the arrest was.		the hospital. But emergency CT scans of the		
	was only two minutes or so, I	1	abdomen can be done rather quickly even in the		
	hink that that would affect his	1	middle of the night.		
13 neurologics		13	If it did not affect the surgeon		
	e first arrest, the 4:10 arrest	1	in other words, I would not take an answer from		
	and the patient actually had no	1	the surgeon get the CT scan and call me with		
·	ure from 4: 10 to 4:22 as documented		the result. I think his obligation was to get		
	nable, if that actually meant none,	F	the surgeon. And he did write in his note		
	re an opinion or would that be r specialty as to whether or not the		general surgery to evaluate. I would like to have him be a little more aggressive in getting		
	Id have been able to survive that	1	the surgeon. There is a note right after his		
	but brain damage?		note. I'm not really sure who wrote that. It		
	ents can survive codes of that		looks like MICU.		
	en if it is cardiac arrest if CPR is	23	MR. MISHKIND: Doctor, I think		
	and there is circulation. From	24	Dr. Stanisic testified that he didn't		
	s not appear that CPR was given.	25	request the surgical consult until 5:30.		
	-	1	·		
1					
1 So again i	Page 103	1	Page 105 THE WITNESS: And again I think	5	
	f this was a cardiac arrest, I	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	THE WITNESS: And, again, I think	5	
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Page 106	Page 108
 Page 106 1 like the patient has no blood pressure at all; 2 that the patient is I would think stable to go 3 to the OR assuming that blood was getting ready 4 to be on board and that the surgeon would then 5 evaluate the patient, made the diagnosis and 6 agreed with the diagnosis and said this has to 7 be fixed surgically. 8 Q. At what time, considering the fact 9 that the patient without receiving blood 10 products is stable enough for surgery, at what 11 point do you give blood without cross matching 12 it to a patient that is stable enough for 13 surgery? 14 A. I think at that point, you have the 15 hypotension. You make the diagnosis. You have 16 a significant decrease in blood pressure. 17 That's when the blood has to be given right 18 away. The patient has evidence that they have 19 dropped their I mean, you don't know if they 20 are going to be stable. 21 Looking at that point in time, you 22 think seeing that, you know, this patient has 23 chest pain, blood pressure at 90 over 60. 24 Hemoglobin has dropped from 14 to 8. That is 	 Page 108 blood product. I said if you can't get the blood in other words, the blood should be given immediately. That is part of the ABCs. The C is off the way it is because of the blood. You need blood. Now, sometimes, you know, the blood isn't going to be good enough. You need surgery. At that point, nothing was done. They didn't give uncrossed matched blood and they didn't take surgery. I would never say that you should take him to surgery without giving him the uncrossed matched blood. You want to give him the blood and if need be take him to surgery. Q. So the latest moment in time we could have given this patient blood was around 3:08 or immediately thereafter? A. I don't understand the question. MR. MISHKIND: Again, I'm going to let me hold on one second. BY MR. KELLEY: Q. Assuming 2:25 as the start point, the physicians had until they got the type back? A. In looking at the vital signs here, I would say that a 3:25 the blood pressure was
25 an emergency basically. He has to be given,	25 would say that at 3:25 the blood pressure was
 Page 107 1 the blood should be given at that point right away. You don't know what is going to 4 happen. I said the blood pressure reading at 3:15 was 120. But you didn't know that. I 6 think at 2:25, you have the decrease in 7 hemoglobin, a marked decrease in hemoglobin, 8 the low blood volume. That is when the patient 9 should have been given typed blood. Q. We don't even get the type back until 13. A. Right. 3:08. Q. Okay. So at 3:08 you believe we 4 should have given the patient blood regardless 15 of cross matching it? A. Correct. Q. Okay. And what we're doing in that 18 situation, then, if we put ourselves in those 19 physicians' shoes is we are weighing the risk 20 of hemolysis against the patient's stability? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Even though this patient by your own testimony was stable enough to go to 24 surgery without the blood product? A. Correct I didn't say without the 	 Page 109 1 80 over 50. At 3:30 it was 87 over 60. At 2 3:35 it was 85. At 3:50 it was 83. I think at 3 that 3:25 when the blood pressure is 80, that's 4 when I would have given the unmatched blood. 5 Q. That is when you would give the 6 unmatched blood? 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. And you do agree with me that 9 unmatched blood could potentially kill a 10 patient? 11 MR. MISHKIND: Objection. 12 THE WITNESS: Correct. 13 BY MR. KELLEY: 14 Q. Especially a patient with low 15 reserves? 16 A. Correct. 17 Q. And Mr. Brooks you will agree is a 18 patient who had low reserves? 19 A. Correct. 20 Q. Once surgery arrives let me finish 21 with Stanisic first. I'm sorry. Any other 22 criticisms of Stanisic other than the issue 23 regarding the CT which we touched on and 24 failure to more aggressively push for a 25 surgical consult? Any other criticisms?

5 114	D 114
Page 110 MR. MISHKIND: And the blood.	Page 112 1 surgeons and I will say that I will
2 THE WITNESS: And the blood.	 surgeons and I will say that I will defer some of that decision to surgeons.
3 BY MR. KELLEY:	3 However, as a gastroenterologisttaking
4 Q. And the blood. Anything else?	4 care of patients that I know in other
5 A. No.	5 words, if a patient is bleeding from
6 Q. Okay. What about once the surgeons	6 within the stomach, we can do things. We
7 were consulted and then got there? Any	7 can do an endoscopy, go through the scope
8 criticisms after that?	8 and do things to stop the bleeding. If
9 A. Yes. Because I believe they came	9 there is nothing I can do to stop the
10 at 5:30.	10 bleeding, I have to rely on the surgeons.
11 MR. MISHKIND: They were contacted at	11 I can't take the patient to surgery. So,
12 5:30. I think the testimony was that the	12 you know, these are things that we
13 resident was there at about 6 o'clock.	13 encounter all the time, and I think at
14 MR. KELLEY: About 6 a.m.	14 this point this was clearly not something
15 THE WITNESS: I think that once they	15 that could be treated medically or even
16 were there and evaluated the patient I	16 conservatively and the patient needed to
think it was I forget his name, theresident, the surgical resident. It	17 go to surgery.18 BY MR. KELLEY:
resident, the surgical resident. Itdidn't appear to me that he was	18 BY MR. KELLEY: 19 Q. When did the patient stop bleeding?
20 100 percent on board as to the diagnosis	20 A. I don't think we know for sure when
21 and what needed to be done. He mentioned	21 the patient did stop bleeding. I know by the
something about considering an endoscopy.	22 time the patient was operated on about 11
23 I think that was an inappropriate decision	23 o'clock that there was a lot of blood in there
24 on his part. He also wanted to get a CAT	24 and blood had clotted off. I'm not exactly
25 scan and whatnot, which I don't think was	25 sure when the patient had stopped bleeding. I
Page 111	Page 113
Page 111 1 necessary to do. And he wrote in his note	Page 113 1 would defer that to a surgeon.
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 Page 114 ended up being done at 10:45 I would say, again, I would defer the details of that to a surgeon. But I would say looking at the numbers where do we have the vital signs for the next morning? (Pause) MR. KELLEY: You want the vitals for the next MR. MISHKIND: Yeah. I've got it. (Pause) MR. MISHKIND: Off the record. (Discussion held off the record.) BY MR. KELLEY: Q. When was the last chance for intervention? You said the blood needed to be there an hour earlier. A. Right. Q. And surgery needed to be there to have altered the outcome? A. When he actually should have been taken to surgery? Q. Yeah. A. As opposed to the surgeon coming? Q. Yeah. A. I would say somewhere by 8 and 9 	Page 116 1 (Discussion held off the record.) 2 THE STENOGRAPHER: Are you ordering 3 the transcript? 4 MR. KELLEY: Yes, I am ordering the 5 transcript. 6 MR. MISHKIND: And I need a copy. We 7 both need it by Tuesday. 8 MR. KELLEY: Yes. 9 (Witness excused.) 10 (Thereupon, the deposition was 11 concluded at 9:05 p.m.) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
 Page 115 1 o'clock. 2 Q. A.m.? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. Do you know Moises Jacobs? 5 A. No. 6 Q. The other experts in this case, 7 Dr. Dineen, do you know Dr. Dineen? 8 A. No. 9 Q. Dr. Nearman? 10 A. No. I know who they are from this. 11 Q. From this case. But that's the 12 extent of your knowledge? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. You haven't talked to any of the 15 other experts in regards to this? 16 A. Correct. 17 Q. Is there anything else that you 18 reviewed in preparation for today or of your 19 report that we haven't talked about? 20 A. No. 21 MR. KELLEY: I don't have anything 22 further. Thanks a lot. 23 MR. MISHKIND: Okay. We will read 24 the deposition. And we can go off the 25 record. 	Page 117 1 THE STATE OF FLORIDA COUNTY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY. 3 4 I, the undersigned authority, certify 5 that the aforementioned witness personally 6 appeared before me and was duly sworn. 7 8 WITNESS my hand and official seal 9 this 20th day of November, 2000. 10 11 12 13 14 15 Denise T. Medina Notary Public-State of FL 16 My Commission Expires: 4/22/01 My Commission No.: CC633839 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 118	Page 120
CERTIFICATE	1 ERRATA SHEET
2 3 THE STATE OF FLORIDA	2 IN RE: BROOKS V. CLEVELAND CLINIC
COUNTY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY	3 DEPOSITION OF: TODD D. EISNER, M.D.
4 5	4 TAKEN: 11/16/00
l, Denise T. Medina, Registered	5 DO NOT WRITE ON TRANSCRIPT - ENTER CHANGES HERE
6 Professional Court Reporter, State of Florida at Large, do hereby certify that the	6 PAGE# LINE# CHANGE REASON
7 aforementioned witness was by me first duly sworn to testify the whole truth; that I was	7
8 authorized to and did report said deposition in	8
stenotype; and that the foregoing pages, 9 numbered from 1 to 116, inclusive, are a hue	9
and correct transcription of my shorthand notes	10
 10 of said deposition. 11 1 further certify that said 	
deposition was taken at the time and place	
12 hereinabove set forth and that the taking of said deposition was commenced and completed as	12
13 hereinabove set out.	13
14 I further certify that I am not attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor	14
15 am I a relative or employee of any attorney or	15
counsel of party connected with the action, nor 16 am 1 financially interested in the action.	16
17 The foregoing certification of this	17
transcript does not apply to any reproduction 18 of the same by any means unless under the	18
direct control and/or direction of the	19
 certifyingreporter. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto 	20
set my hand this 20th day of November, 2000.	21
21 22	22
Denise T. Medina 23 Notary Public - State of Florida	23
23 Notary Public - State of Florida My Commission No : CC633839	24
24 My Commission expires 4/22/01 25	25
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