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Page 1 1 IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CUYAHOCA COUNTY, OHIO 2 3 KEVIN KISS, a minor, by and through his next friend 4 and natural mother, Anne Kiss, et ai, 5 Plaintiffs, 6 vs. Case No. 7 ANDREAS MARCOTTY, M.D., 8 etal., 402393 Defendants. 9 10 DEPOSITION OF ANDREAS MARCOTTY, M.D. 11 Friday, March 2, 2001 12 13 Deposition of ANDREAS MARCOTTY, M.D., 14 a Defendant hrein, called by the Plaintiffs for 15 examination under the statute, taken before me, 16 Karen M. Patterson, a Registered Merit Reporter 17 and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, 18 pursuant to notice and stipulations of counsel, 19 at the offices of Mazanec, Raskin & Ryder Co., 20 L.P.A., 34305 Solon Road, Cleveland, Ohio, on the 21 day and date set forth above, at 1:27 o'clock 22 p.m. 23	 Page 3 ANDREAS MARCOTTY, MD., of lawful age, called for examination, as provided by the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposed and said as follows: EXAMINATION OF ANDREAS MARCOTTY, MD. BY MS. TOSTI: Q. Doctor, would you please state your name for us, please. A. Andreas Marcotty. Q. And your home address? A. 20925 Sydenham, Shaker Heights, Ohio. Q. Is that a single-family home? A. Yes. Q. And could you tell us your zip code, please. A. 44122. Q. What is your current business address? A. 25101 Chagrin Boulevard, Room 150, Beachwood, Ohio, 44122. Q. And at the time that you rendered care to Kevin Kiss, was that also your business address? A. Correct. Q. In 1998, were you seeing patients
Page 2	Page 4
1 APPEARANCES: 3 On behalf of the Plaintiffs: 4 Becker at Mirhkind Co., L.P.A., by JEANNE M. TOSTI, ESQ. 5 Suite 660 Skylight Office Tower 1660 West Second Street 6 Cleveland, Ohio 44113 (216) 241-2600 7 On behalf of the Defendant Andreas Marcotty, 8 M.D.: 9 Mazanec, Rarkin & Ryder Co., L.P.A., by 10 BEVERLY HARRIS, ESQ. 100 Franklin's Row 11 34305 Solon Road Cleveland, Ohio 44139 12 (440) 248.7906 13 On behalf of the Defendant Cleveland Clinic Foundation: 14 Roetzel & Andress, by 15 A NNA CARULAS, ESQ. 1375 East Ninth Street 16 On celevaland Center, Tendt Floor Cleveland, Ohio 44114 17 (216) 623-0150 18 On behalf of the Defendant Signature Eye Associates: 19 Ulmer & Berne LLP, by 20 PAMELA LOESEL, ESQ. 900 Bond Court Building 21 1300 East Ninth Street Cleveland, Ohio 44114 22 (216) 621-8400 23 ALSO PRESENT: 24 Susan Wervey, R.N., B.S.N.	 anyplace else besides your professional office? A. I have a satellite office in the southwest area, and that office has moved locations every so often depending upon the whim of the person I was subleasing from. Q. Where is it currently located, the rsatellite? A. At Strongsville, SouthPark Cleveland Clinic building. Q. And do you know where it was located in 1998? A. I believe I saw Kevin in my Beachwood office. Q. We were discussing your satellite office. A. I'm sorry, it was at Southwest General Hospital. Q. And at the time that you first began caring for Kevin, who was your employer? A. Signature Eye Associates. Q. When did you change from Signature Eye to Cleveland Clinic as your employer?

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 Page 5 1 A. The entire Signature Eye Associates 2 group joined the Cleveland Clinic. 3 Q. When did that occur? 4 A. January of 99, I think. 5 Q. Cleveland Clinic bought out Signature 6 Eye Associates? 7 A. I'm not sure of the technical aspect 8 of it, but we joined the Clinic. 9 Q. Were you a partner in Signature Eye? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. Did you receive any type of 12 remuneration or monies? Did you realize any 13 monies as a result of their acquisition? 14 A. Hard assets. 15 Q. Hard assets? 16 A. Correct. 17 Q. What does that refer to, hard assets? 18 A. Equipment. 19 Q. Prior to the time that Signature Eye 20 was acquired by Cleveland Clinic, did you or, to 21 your knowledge, Signature Eye have any type of 22 professional business association with Cleveland 23 Clinic? 24 A. We would we had one of the 25 Cleveland Clinic retina doctors come into our 	 Signature Eye Associates or Cleveland Clinic if there was a transition to Cleveland Clinic? A. No. Q. Have you ever had your deposition taken before? A. Once. Q. And why was your deposition being taken in that case? A. I was asked to give an opinion regarding double vision. Q. Was that in a medical negligence case? A. No. It was in a Workmen's Compensation case. Q. Were you asked by the Plaintiff's attorney or by the employer? A. I was asked by the Plaintiff's attorney. Q. Do you recall who that was? A. No. Q. When did you give that deposition? A. Too long ago to remember exactly. I don't know if it was five, seven or ten years. Q. I'm sure counsel has had an
25 Cleveland Clinic retina doctors come into our	25 opportunity to speak with you a little bit about
 Page 6 office. They do consultative work. Q. Who was that? A. Again, it varied depending upon the time or there were two individuals. Q. Who were they? A. Dr. Rob Foster and Dr. Hilel Lewis. Q. Aside from the consultation work that Dr. Foster and Dr. Lewis did in your offices, did you have any type of relationship with Cleveland 10 Clinic that you would see patients from Cleveland Clinic? A. No. Q. Do you know whether Signature Eye had any type of a relationship that Cleveland Clinic patients would be seen at Signature Eye? A. Only those patients that were referred to see Foster and Lewis and perhaps their own individual patients because it was convenient for them it's speculation and, otherwise, no. Q. Do you currently provide professional services for any other entity besides the Cleveland Clinic? A. No. Q. And in 1998, did you provide any 	 Page a 1 depositions. I want to go over some of the 2 ground rules with you. This is a 3 question-and-answer session. It's under oath. 4 It's important that you understand my questions. 5 If you don't understand my questions, let me 6 know, I'll rephrase the question or repeat it if 7 you would like. Otherwise, I'm going to assume 8 that you understood my question and that you're 9 able to answer it. 10 If at any point in time you would like 11 to refer to medical records I see you have 12 some sitting in front of you that I assume are 13 the records please feel free to do so. 14 It's important that you give all of 15 your answers verbally because our court reporter 16 cannot take down head nods or hand motions. 17 At some point, counsel may choose to 18 enter an objection for the record. You are still 19 required to answer my question unless your 20 counsel instructs you not to do so. Do you 21 understand those instructions? 22 A. I do. 23 Q. Have you ever been named as a 24 Defendant in a medical negligence suit?

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1Q. Have you ever acted as an expert in a2a medical negligence suit?3A. No,4Q. Doctor, you are licensed to practice5medicine in the State of Ohio; correct?6A. Correct.7Q. And you were also so licensed at the8time that you cared for Kevin Kiss; correct?9A. Correct.10Q. Have you ever been licensed in any11other state?12A. Michigan, Wisconsin.13Q. Are those currently active?14A. No.15Q. Has your license in Ohio or any other16state ever been suspended, revoked or called into17question?18A. No.19Q. Doctor, are you board certified in any20particular area in medicine?21A. Yes.22Q. What area?23A. Ophthalmology.24Q. Any other area?25A. No.	 A. I'm sorry, also University Hospitals. Q. When Signature Eye was acquired by Cleveland Clinic, is that when you gained privileges at Cleveland Clinic? A. Correct. Q. Has your hospital privileges at any hospital ever been suspended, called into question or revoked? A. They have been suspended for 10 basically because of joining the Cleveland 11 Clinic, not because of any other reason. Q. So when you joined Cleveland Clinic, 13 hospitals that were not affiliated with Cleveland 14 Clinic suspended your TA. Correct. Q credentials? TA. One was voluntary. I chose to do it in advance, and the other was University, which chose to do that. Q. Have you ever been denied privileges in any hospital? A. No. Q. Now, doctor, in regard to your employment with the Cleveland Clinic, what is your title and position?
Page 10	Page 22
 Q. k there any subspecialty or additional credentials given in pediatric ophthalmology? A. I'm just there are no credentials, though I'm a fellow of the Association of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus. Q. Your ophthalmology board certification, when did you receive that? A. Approximately 1982 or 83. Q. Did you pass that on the first attempt? A. Yes. Q. Where do you currently have hospital privileges, or I guess I should ask, do you currently have hospital privileges? A. Cleveland Clinic and at Hillcrest. Q. And when you first started treating Kevin Kiss, where did you have hospital privileges? A. The old Mt. Sinai, Hillcrest, courtesy privileges at Richmond, Southwest General. Q. And then when Signature Eye was 	 A. Staff, section pediatric ophthalmology, Cole Eye Institute. I'm not sure if that answers your question. Q. Do you hold any administrative titles at Cleveland Clinic? A. Not at this time. Q. Have you in the past since your employment? A. No. (Thereupon, PLAINTIFFS' Deposition Exhibit 1 was mark'd for purposes of identification.) Q. Doctor, counsel has provided me with what I believe is a copy of your curriculum vitae that's been marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1. I'd like you to look at it, and if you would, for the record, identify the document for us and just tell us if that is indeed a copy of your curriculum vitae. A. This is a copy of my curriculum vitae. Q. Are there any corrections or additions X. There are additions to it.

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 Page 13 Q that you would like to make to it? A. Just in the subject of presentations, I have given other lectures in the meantime to residents and other meetings. Q. Have any of the presentations that you have given dealt with the subject matter of papilledema? A. No. Q. Any with arachnoid cysts? A. No. Q. Or increased intracranial pressure? A. No. Q. Now, doctor, you joined Signature Eye, I believe, according to your curriculum vitae, in I 997; is that correct? A. Not quite. Signature Eye is an extension, or a new organization, from a previously existing medical group, and that Signature Eye came into existence in 97. Q. Was it formed from the corporation of Solomon, Sholiton, Marcotty and Roth? A. Yes. Q. Were all of those physicians also members of Signature Eye? A. Yes. 	 Page 15 1 with those subjects that I've just listed for you? 3 A. No. 4 Q. Tell me what you have reviewed in 5 preparation for this deposition. 6 A. I have reviewed my own records. I 7 have reviewed the deposition of Dr. Luciano and 8 Dr. Kosmorsky. I have reviewed the hospital 9 records and the Cleveland Clinic outpatient 10 clinic notes. 11 Q. When you say hospital records, you're 12 referring to the Cleveland Clinic hospital 13 records? 14 A. Correct. 15 Q. Have you reviewed any records from 16 Kids in the Sun? 17 A. The records I have are letters that 18 were sent to me. 19 Q. What about Benedetto & Associates, 20 which I believe is a psychological counseling 21 service? 22 A. I have not. 23 Q. Did you review a transcript of a 24 conversation you had in August of 1989? 25 A. Yes, I did.
 Page 14 Q. Doctor, have you authored or co-authored any medical journal articles or textbook chapters or textbooks? A. No. Q. Doctor, I had asked you if any of the additional presentations that you had made dealt with some certain subjects. There's a number of other presentations that you have made in the past, and I would ask also if any of these presentations that are listed on your CV deal with the subject matter of papilledema, increased intracranial pressure or arachnoid cysts. A. Two of them may obliquely list increased intracranial pressure as a cause or a finding or a sign or a symptom, but not directly dealing with those as issues. Q. Which presentations would those be? A. Superior oblique palsy and systemic disease. Q. Do any of these presentations deal with visual field testing? A. No. Q. In any of your presentations that you have made to the various residents or medical students, have you done any presentations dealing 	 Page 16 Q. I'm sorry, August 18th, 1999. I want to correct the date. A. Ask that question again, please. Q. Yes. I misspoke and gave you an incorrect date. Did you review a transcript of a conversation that you had on August 18th, 1999? A. If that was the conversation with Kathleen Mulligan, yes. Q. Did you review any deposition summary from Dr. Bruce Cohen's deposition? MS. HARRIS: I'm going to object. Other than what he's mentioned, anything that he has read has been in addition to this, I'm sorry, was between Dr. Marcotty and myself as to my impressions of the case and my impressions of what's going on, and that's privileged. Q. Doctor, did you review a deposition summary of Dr. Cohen's deposition? MS. HARRIS: I'm going to instruct you not to answer anything about letters, correspondence, that we've sent you. Q. You may answer that question, doctor. MS. HARRIS: I'm instructing you not to answer.

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1MS. TOSTI: The fact that he reviewed2a deposition summary, I am allowed to ask him. I3don't intend to ask him what the content of the4summary was. Whether he reviewed a summary, if5he's relying on that information for his6deposition, then I have a right to ask him the7question as to what he reviewed in preparation8for this deposition.9MS. HARRIS: He's relying upon his own10involvement in this case. He has a ton of1information that I have sent him, or people in my12office have sent him, on the defense of this13case, and you are not entitled to know even what14the identity of that information is, so I'm15instructing him not to answer regarding any16correspondence, any documents that we've prepared17in this office for his benefit, for his defense.18Q. Since the filing of this case, have19you discussed this case with counsel from20Cleveland Clinic?21A. Counsel was present for a short22months ago, no.24Q. Who25MS. HARRIS: Excuse me. I'm going to	 Q. Since this case was filed, have you discussed this case with any physicians? A. My partners at Signature Eye Associates, very cursorily, saying I'm involved in a case, but the details were something that they didn't care to know and I'didn't care to share with them. Q. Other than with counsel, have you discussed the case with anyone else? A. No. Q. Aside from the clinical notes that appear in the Signature Eye records, do you have any other clinical notes on this case? A. I have copies of the depositions. Q. I'm speaking in regard to your own personal notes, doctor. A. No. Q. Aside from what is in the Signature Eye Care medical records, do you have any other notes on this case? A. None that I have written or I'm not sure how to answer that question, if that's what you want. Q. I'm just wondering if there's something besides this file that you have in
Page 18 1 put this on the record so you can't go any 2 further, Jeanne. There was a meeting with the 3 attorney for Signature Eye Care, I think it was 4 Brian Ramm who attended it; Anna Carulas attended 5 the meeting as well. As you well know, there is 6 some of the care in this case that covers care 7 rendered at the Cleveland Clinic, and technically 8 Anna represents him on that portion of the 9 Cleveland Clinic care, and Brian, who was present 10 for Signature Eye Care, represents his employer. 11 End of subject. 12 MS. TOSTI: So is it your position 13 then that Cleveland Clinic is representing the 14 doctor on the care that was given to Kevin Kiss 15 while he was an employee of the Cleveland 16 Clinic? 17 MS. HARRIS: There's one, I think, one 18 visit, if I'm not mistaken, aftenvards. 19 MS. CARULAS: I don't remember the 20 details of it. 21 MS. HARRIS: He would have been an 22 employee of the Cleveland Clinic at that time. I	 Page 20 front of you. A. No. Q. Is there a textbook in your field of ophthalmology that you feel is the best or the most reliable? A. There are lots of good textbooks. They're all useful in their own right. There's not one that I rely on. Q. Is there one that you go to more often than another? A. No. Q. Is there any that you use with the residents or medical students that you work with? A. I would use medical students don't use my textbooks. Residents will sometimes. They're more likely to use the ophthalmology home study course, which is a pamphlet book put out by the Academy of Ophthalmology. Q. As you sit here today, is there any publication that you believe has particular relevance to the issues in this case? A. Not that I'm aware of. Q. Have you participated in any research dealing with the subject matter of papilledema?

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ANDREAS MARCOTTY, M.D. Kevin Kiss, et al. v. Andreas Marcotty, M.D., et al.

Page 21	Page 23
1 A. No.	1 A. Yes.
2 Q. Any dealing with the subject matter of	2 Q. What is the difference?
3 increased intracranial pressure?	3 A. The setting of increased intracranial
4 A. Again, research?	4 pressure.
5 Q. Yes.	5 Q. So if the observations, the physical
6 A. No,	6 observations, of disc edema and papilledema may
7 Q. Any that deals with optic nerve	7 be the same, it has to do with the etiology
8 atrophy?	8 that's causing it?
9 A. No.	9 A. Correct.
10 Q. Doctor, do you specialize or limit	10 Q. Is that a generally accepted
11 your practice to any particular area of	11 definition of the difference between disc edema
12 ophthalmology?	12 and papilledema as you described? Is that
13 A. I would have to say that my practice	13 generally accepted by most ophthalmologists?
14 is mostly limited to strabismus. It's not a	14 A. That's how l use it. 15 Q. Is it your understanding that that's
15 limitation that I placed upon it. It's the 16 nature of the problems that have come, and it has	
17 to do with more serious problems tend to go to	16 what most ophthalmologists would term the 17 difference between papilledema and disc edema?
18 institutions.	18 MS. HARRIS: Objection.
19 Q. And would you just give a brief	19 A. That's what I would assume, but it's
20 definition of what strabismus is.	20 not a subject that I frequently discuss.
21 A. Crooked eyes.	21 Q. When papilledema is present, is it
22 Q. Is there a particular age group that	22 usually bilateral?
23 you see in your practice?	A. I am not it could be both
A. I see mostly children.	24 unilateral and bilateral, but I don't think I can
25 Q. Do you see some adults?	25 tell you whether it's usually.
Page 22	Page 24
Page 22	Page 24
1 A. Again, those adults with crooked eyes	1 Q. So you couldn't say more than 50
1 A. Again, those adults with crooked eyes 2 or double vision.	1 Q. So you couldn't say more than 50 2 percent of the time it's bilateral?
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6 (Pages 21 to 24)

ANDREAS MARCOTTY, M.D.

Kevin Kiss, et al. v. Andreas Marcotty, M.D., et al.

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Page 25	Page 27
 again. Q. How often in your practice do you see patients with papilledema? A. Maybe one a year. Q. Now, doctor, you said that papilledema is caused by increased intracranial pressure; is that a fair statement? A. I believe so. Q. When you see a patient with papilledema, have they already been diagnosed with increased intracranial pressure? A. They may have been. I'm - Q. Go ahead and finish your answer. A. I had finished. Q. What I'm trying to understand is do you diagnose patients with increased intracranial pressure? A. No. Q. So would you be in a position to diagnosis of increased intracranial pressure? MS. HARRIS: Can you repeat that question? (Record read.) 	 neurosurgeon would diagnose that using various tests. Again, I really can't diagnose papilledema. Q. Can you, as an ophthalmologist, diagnose disc edema? A. Yes. Q. How is disc edema diagnosed? A. A finding of swelling of the optic nerve head. Q. Now, is it necessary to dilate the eyes in order to do a complete evaluation for disc edema? A. No. Q. Can you gain any additional information by dilating the eyes in evaluating for disc edema? A. I can. Q. What additional information is gained by doing a dilation when you're evaluating for disc edema? A. I have a better view of the optic nerve. Q. And as you look at the internal structure of the eye, what is it that you're looking for to determine if disc edema is present
 Page 26 MS. HARRIS: I'm going to object, because I'm not sure I understand the question. A. I don't know how to answer that question. Q. Doctor, you said you don't diagnose increased intracranial pressure; correct? A. Correct. Q. And you told me that you have to have 9 increased intracranial pressure in order to make 10 the diagnosis of papilledema; correct? 11 A. Okay. 12 Q. So as an ophthalmologist, do you ever 13 make the diagnosis of papilledema if there isn't 14 an established diagnosis of increased 15 intracranial pressure? 16 A. I would never say, per se, this is 17 papilledema. I might say this is a concern I 18 have, so that it's a working diagnosis. It could 19 be changed. 20 Q. Have you ever had patients referred to 21 you for evaluation, management and followup when 22 they have been diagnosed with papilledema? 23 A. No. 24 Q. How is papilledema diagnosed? 25 A. I would presume that a neurologist or 	 Page 28 1 or absent or what degree of disc edema there is? 2 What are you looking at? 3 A. I'm looking at the degree of the 4 swelling that's present, or the flatness, how 5 much I'm looking for, the signs of exudates or 6 hemorrhages. I'm looking for a loss of the blood 7 vessel visibility as those blood vessels leave 8 the optic nerve. 9 Q. When you look at disc edema, is there 10 some nomenclature for grading the severity of 11 it? 12 A. I'm sure there are grading systems for 13 everything. 14 Q. What type of grading system do you use 15 when you're evaluating disc edema? 16 MS. HARRIS: Objection. Go ahead. 17 A. I use a system of mild swelling, 18 moderate swelling, severe swelling. 19 Q. Doctor, when there is disc edema, is 20 there usually a loss of definition or blurring on 21 the optic disc margins? 22 A. That is what blurring is, yes. 23 Q. With papilledema, do you know if 24 there's a loss of definition seen in any 25 particular portion of the disc margin first?

7 (Pages 25 to 28)

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	Page 29		Page 31
	Fage 29		Fage 31
1	A. My understanding is that it tends to	1	again, a less severe finding overall.
2	show up inferiorly first.	2	Q. To your knowledge, are there any
3	Q. Doctor, when increased intracranial	3	complications associated with papilledema?
4	pressure causes papilledema, does it cause the	4	MS. HARRIS: If you know. Objection.
5	blood vessels in the optic disc to dilate and be	5	A. Again, papilledema is increased
6	pushed forward?	6	intracranial pressure. So you're looking at
7	A. It may cause it to dilate, but, again,	7	complications that could be present or that can
8	that may be an inaccurate finding.	8	occur, yes.
9	Q. Why would that be?	9	Q. Would you tell me what those
10	A. I don't know why that is. That's	10	complications are?
11	just I understand that it's not an accurate	11	MS. HARRIS: Objection. If you know.
12	diagnostic tool to decide whether this is disc	12	MS. CARULAS: Please note my objection
13	edema or not or papilledema or not. It can	13	as well.
14	occur.	14	Q. You may answer.
15	Q. Now, is a finding of papilledema cause	15	MS. HARRIS: Go ahead, if you can.
16	for concern?	16	A. Okay. You might have vision loss,
17	A. I can't find papilledema. I can only	17	double vision, other neurological abnormalities.
18	find disc edema.	18	Q. What type of neurological
19	Q. Is disc edema cause for concern in a	19	abnormalities?
20	patient?	20	A. That's out of my bailiwick. I don't
21	A. It would depend upon the severity of	$\frac{20}{21}$	know.
22	it.	22	Q. So that's not something that you would
23	Q. You said that you use a nomenclature	23	be able to diagnose; correct, if there was a
24	of mild, moderate and severe. Could you tell me	24	neurological abnormality as a result of
25	what it is that causes you to classify disc edema	25	papilledema?
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	Page 30		Page 32
	Page 30		Page 32
1	as mild, moderate or severe?	1	A. Correct.
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8 (Pages 29 to 32)

Page 33	Page 35
1 Q. Doesn't the optic atrophy cause the 2 loss or the defects in the visual fields?	1 Q. Would you follow a patient for the
2 loss or the defects in the visual fields?3 A. Not technically, no.	 2 progress of optic atrophy in your practice? 3 A. Not directly, no.
4 Q. No?	4 Q. If you noted that in a patient, would
5 A. No.	5 that be an instance where you would refer the
6 Q. If you have atrophy of the optic	6 patient to another specialist to be followed for
7 nerve, you're not going to lose that portion of	7 any progression of the optic atrophy?
8 the visual field?	8 A. More for an analysis and assessment as
9 A. You most certainly will, but the	9 to why it took place.10 Q. Doctor, when a patient has optic
10 atrophy isn't what caused the loss of the visual 11 field.	10 Q. Doctor, when a patient has optic 11 atrophy, is the vision loss proportionate to the
12 Q. The cause for the loss of the visual	12 severity of the optic atrophy?
13 field, would that be like increased intracranial	13 A. No.
14 pressure causing the optic atrophy causing the	14 Q. Would you agree that visual signs of
15 loss of vision? Is that what you're referring	15 optic atrophy usually cannot be seen on
16 to?	16 examination of the internal structures of the eye
17 MS. HARRIS: Note my objection.	17 until disc edema or papilledema resolves?
A. Yes. The reason for the swellingwould be what would cause the damage to the	18 A. You're asking me then if I can see 19 optic atrophy?
20 nerves, which would then result in their cell	20 Q. In the presence of disc edema or
21 death, which would then result in the development	21 papilledema.
22 of the atrophy.	A. I would say, generally, no.
23 Q. Doctor, if a patient has persistent	23 Q. So in most instances, the disc edema
24 papilledema, are they at increased risk for optic	24 or papilledema would have to resolve before you
25 atrophy as compared to someone who doesn't have	25 could on physical examination view changes that
Page 34	Page 36
1 papilledema?	1 would be suggestive of optic atrophy?
2 MS. CARULAS: Objection.	2 A. Yes.
3 A. Papilledema is increased intracranial	3 Q. Doctor, do you know whether optic
4 pressure, again. That's the issue of	4 atrophy from papilledema and increased
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	Page 37		Page 39
15 16 17 18 19 20 2 1 22 23 24	MS. CARULAS: Objection. A. You know, I don't relieve papilledema, I don't see those children, so I don't know how to answer that question, other than I don't know. Q. Now, doctor, when optic atrophy occurs, are there visible changes that can be seen on funduscopic examination of the internal structures of the eye? A. Yes. Q. What type of changes would you see if optic atrophy was present when you examined the internal structures of the eye? A. You're looking for a difference in the color of the optic nerve, the thinning of the vessels, and on some with more cooperative people you can sometimes even see a thinning of the nerve fiber layer or a loss of the nerve fiber layer. Q. Are there progressive changes that can be seen as the optic atrophy progresses so if you did serial examinations, you would see it change? MS. HARRIS: Objection. A. You might see a gradually increasing	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 underlying problem. Q. What is an optic nerve sheath fenestration? A. You cut a small window in the optic nerve sheath. Q. And is the purpose of that procedure to relieve the compression on the optic nerve? MS. HARRIS: Note my objection. A. You know, I don't do this procedure so that I don't know the exact details as to how it functions and the exact purpose of it, whether it is relieving the pressure on the optic nerve or it's relieving the pressure from the intracranial fluid, or whether it's relieving the axon transport. I don't know the exact mechanism as to how it relieves the pressure on the nerve. Q. Have you ever referred a patient with chronic papilledema or chronic disc edema for an optic nerve sheath fenestration? A. No. Q. If a patient has papilledema from increased intracranial pressure, does it always go away when the intracranial pressure is reduced back to normal?
25	degree of paleness to the nerve.	25	MS. HARRIS: Note my objection.
1	Page 38 Q. Anything else that might be observed	1	Page 40 A. Ultimately it will go away. It's not
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	 in a progressive optic atrophy? A. None that I no. Q. When vision loss results as a result of papilledema and increased intracranial pressure, is there a particular field of vision that's affected first? A. Not that I know of. Q. Doctor, in children, is it common for them to compensate for vision loss and not be aware of it? A. Yes. Q. If a patient has persistent papilledema, do you know how that is treated? MS. CARULAS: Objection. A. Treat the problem. Q. Treat the underlying cause? A. Yes. Q. Any other treatments that can be utilized for a patient that has persistent papilledema? MS. HARRIS: Note my objection. A. Again, you spoke of optic nerve fenestration which can be used for treatment of 	14 15 16	necessarily an immediate disappearance. There's a delayed response. Q. Would you agree, when a patient is found to have papilledema, the patient should have followup evaluation to determine if the papilledema has resolved or whether it's persistent? MS. CARULAS: Objection. MS. HARRIS: Objection. MS. LOESEL: Objection. A. I guess the decision to do that, to follow up, would really be made by the person who is treating the papilledema and what they believe is appropriate in the care of that individual. Q. You don't treat papilledema; is that correct? A. Correct. Q. Now, in a patient with disc edema, when the patient has been diagnosed with disc edema, should that patient have followup evaluation to determine if the disc edema has resolved or whether it's persistent? A. Correct. MS. HARRIS: Objection.

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Page 41	Page 43
 Q. I'm sorry, doctor, I didn't hear your answer. A. Correct. I would, yes. Q. Would you agree that it would be the standard of care to do so in February of 1998, if a patient had disc edema, that it would be the standard of care to follow that patient to determine if the disc edema was resolving, staying stable or getting worse? MS. CARULAS: Objection. MS. HARRIS: Objection. MS. HARRIS: By whom? MS. HARRIS: By whom? MS. TOSTI: Well, first off, by an ophthalmologist. A. It would be a useful it would be the standard of care to follow the patient and determine what was happening to the disc edema if it was noted by you? A. I would follow that. Q. Would most ophthalmologists follow the patient to determine what was happening with the 	 printout after the test has been completed " A. Correct. Q that indicates when the patient responded in seeing the light? A. Correct. Q. Why do you use that type of testing in the office? A. I'm not sure how to answer that. What do you mean? Q. Are there other ways to test visual 11 field? A. You can do confrontation fields. Q. Why do you use the machine in your office? A. It is, in theory, a more accurate test, a more sensitive test. Q. Why is that? A. You're using smaller targets. Q. And so you would be able to define more clearly exactly the area of the visual field that may have a defect because the target is smaller? A. Correct. M. Correct. M. Correct. M. Correct. M. Correct.
 Page 42 A. I would presume so. Q. What is visual field testing? A. It's a test which looks at the ability to see in the peripheral edges of your field of vision. Q. Do you do visual field testing in your office? A. I do. Q. And how do you do the visual field testing? A. Using an automated perimeter. Q. Could you describe just briefly how the visual field testing is done. A. The physical arrangement? Q. Yes, how the test is done, what it is that the patient has to do and what is being tested. A. The patient sits in a chair, their head is in a big bowl, they have to maintain fixation on a small light, and while they maintain fixation of the small light, they have to be aware of lights blinking at them from the peripheral or from the side, and press a button when they see this light blink. Q. And then do you get some type of a 	 Page 44 visual fields with the automated testing that might not show up with the confrontational testing? MS. HARRIS: Objection. MS. CARULAS: Objection. A. Yes. Q. In patients that you have seen with disc edema, have you ever done sequential visual field testing to monitor for the development of visual field defects? A. It's not something I see very often, and the children that I see it in, who have it, the visual field tests that I do with them, when I do sequential visual fields, it occurs in older children. Q. So you do do sequential visual fields in some patients; correct? A. Yes. Q. Do you do it to monitor whether there has been any progression of the visual field defects? A. Or the development, yes. Q. Doctor, would you agree that when a patient has chronic disc edema that they should be followed with sequential visual field

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1	
Page 45	Page 47
1 testing?	1 Q. I'm applying it to the children that
2 MS. HARRIS: Objection. 3 MS. CARULAS: Objection.	2 you're doing sequential visual fields on. In
	3 those instances when you determine that
4 MS. LOESEL: Objection.	4 sequential visual fields are appropriate, one of
5 A. Repeat the question.	5 the things that you're looking for is a visual
6 (Record read.) 7 A. I would follow them with repeat visual	6 field defect; correct?
1	7 A. Correct.
	8 Q. If you find that the child that has
9 Q. And why would you do that, doctor?	9 had a chronic disc edema that you have done
10 A. To monitor their visual field and 11 their vision status.	10 sequential visual fields on has a visual field
	11 defect, would it suggest the possibility of nerve
	12 fiber damage?
13 whether any defects were occurring?14 A. That would be the purpose, yes.	1.3 A. Yes.1.4 O. Doctor, when you observe a patient
	15 that has chronic disc edema, do you look for what
16 defects occurring, would that suggest that there 17 may be optic atrophy occurring?	16 the cause might be? 17 A. No. I generally will involve other
18 A. No, not at that time necessarily.	A. No. I generally will involve otherpeople to look for that cause.
19 Q. Would that at least raise a concern	19 Q. So that when you see that, if it
20 that optic atrophy may be occurring?	20 suggests that there may be some other underlying
21 MS. HARRIS: Objection.	20 suggests that there may be some other underlying 21 cause, would that be an instance where you would
22 MS. CARULAS: Objection.	22 refer the person for evaluation by another
23 A. Atrophy is an end product. Could	23 specialist
24 there be damage occurring, okay.	24 A. Yes.
25 Q. Well, what would we be talking in	25 Q to determine the cause?
Page 46	Page 48
 regard to damage, what would be the damage? A. The nerve fiber layer of the axons, the nerve itself, but the atrophy is the end result of that damage. So you're not going to see - semantics. 	 A. Yes. Q. Do you have an independent recollection, as you sit here today, of Kevin Kiss? Do you remember him? A. Not the face, not the child, per set
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 A. The nerve fiber layer of the axons, the nerve itself, but the atrophy is the end result of that damage. So you're not going to see semantics. Q. So before you have atrophy, you have nerve fiber damage? A. Correct. Q. So that you would do sequential visual field testing in a patient that had chronic disc edema, and if you saw defects, it might suggest that there was some nerve fiber damage? MS. HARRIS: I'm going to object. You misconstrued his testimony all the way through. He said he sometimes does sequential visual fields with older children. Now you're saying in every case. MS. HARRIS: Essentially that's exactly what you did. Q. Doctor, do you understand my question? A. I understand the question you're 	 Q. Do you have an independent recollection, as you sit here today, of Kevin Kiss? Do you remember him? A. Not the face, not the child, per se, not the habitus. Q. Do you remember any of the events surrounding his care? A. I remember seeing him twice. Q. I'm going to ask you some questions about the care that you rendered to him, and if you would like to have the records available, feel free to do so. When was the first time that Kevin Kiss came under your care? A. February 9th, 1998. Q. And how is it that he came to see you on February 9th, 1998? A. I believe his pediatrician referred him to see me. Q. Can you tell me who that was, if you know? A. Michelle Levy. Q. And what is your understanding as to
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Page 49 Page 51 He had had a fenestration of a brain cyst, and he I headaches and neckaches. 2 was complaining of frequent winking. 2 O. Now, I believe there's a notation at 3 the right-hand side of the page. First off, the 3 Q. Did he also complain of headache and **4** neckache at that visit? writing that's at the top of this page, is 4 5 5 A. Not at the presentation. Later in the that --6 examination, that was a complaint that I had 6 A. That's different. That's my 7 7 elicited from him. assistant. 8 Q. But at that visit on the 9th, he did 8 О. Who is your assistant that wrote the 9 complain of headache and also neckache? 9 top part of the page? 10 A. I believe it's a woman by the name of 10 A. I asked him. O. Did he respond he did have headache Sarah, but, again, she -- there are no initials 11 11 **12** and he did have neckache? 12 by the side, so I'm guessing. 13 A. The parents responded, yes. 13 **Q.** And then your notations are underneath 14 I4 Q. At the time of this visit or shortly her handwriting; is that correct --15 before, did you receive any information from 15 **A.** Correct. Q. -- at the right-hand side of the page Cleveland Clinic about the care that he had 16 16 received at Cleveland Clinic? 17 in your handwriting. It looks like it says 17 18 A. No. 18 Motrin for pain. Q. Who accompanied Kevin, if you recall, 19 A. Yes. **I**9 20 20 to the February 9th, 98 office visit? Q. Am I reading that correctly? A. 21 21 A. Obviously, a parent. If I look at the Yes, that's correct. Q. Did they tell you that Kevin was 22 sign-in page, I may have -- whoever signed it 22 23 will be the person who accompanied him, and 23 taking Motrin for pain? 24 whether there was a second parent there or not, I 24 A. Yes. 25 don't recall. Do you want me to look? 25 Q. What type of pain was Kevin having Page 50 Page 52 that he was taking the Motrin for? Q. Yes, if you have a sign-in page, 1 A. I didn't inquire until later as to why 2 because I don't have a copy of the sign-in page, 2 3 I don't believe. 3 he was taking Motrin for pain, and they didn't tell me that he was having pain and taking Motrin 4 MS. HARRIS: You have a complete copy 4 5 of the records, Jeanne. 5 for this reason. He just - are you allergic to A. Anne Kiss. 6 any medicines, are you taking any medications. 6 O. They didn't say if it was for the 7 Q. I do not have in my records anything 7 8 that is a sign-in page. May I see it? Is one of 8 headache or the neckache? these filled out each time a patient came in to 9 9 A. No. Q. How old was Kevin when you saw him on 10 see you? 10 February 9th, 1998? 11 A. First time. 11 Q. Just the first time? A. That would make him eight years old. 12 12 13 Wasn't he actually about 13 A. Just the first time. Q. 14 MS. TOSTI: Just to have a complete 14 seven-and-a-half at the time that you saw him? **15** set, I would make a request for that page. 15 A. Actually, you're right. O. Did you have any knowledge of any Q. When Kevin came in, did you obtain a 16 16 17 vision testing that was done on Kevin prior to I 7 history from Kevin or his mother or parent? the time that you saw him? 18 A. Yes. 18 Q. And what history did you obtain from 19 A. I had no knowledge on Kevin at all. 19 20 Q. And you didn't have any type of 20 him or his mom? **A.** Again, that he had had brain cyst 21 records or anything that were given to you from 21 22 fenestration on December 17th for a brain cyst. 22 the parents or --A. This is what I had.Q. You have to let me finish my question 23 He was complaining of facial stress is the words 23 **24** the family had used. He had been frequently 24 25 winking. And later in the exam, he complained of **25** because our court reporter is going to have a

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	1 . 1 . 1
1 hard time taking us both down at the same time.	1 us what you have written there? I think it
2 The parents did not provide you with	2 starts with plus sign, disc edema. If you would
3 any records and you didn't obtain any records	3 just read that.
4 from any other source when you saw him on	4 A. Plus disc edema, OU.
5 February 9th of 98; correct?	5 Q. The next line?
6 A. Correct.	6 A. Complaining of headaches, neckaches.
7 Q. Now, did you perform any type of an	7 Q. Now, the OU, that refers to both eyes?
8 examination on Kevin when you saw him on February	8 A. Both eyes.
9 9th?	9 Q. It appears that you underlined OU, and
10 A. I did.	10 then it appears that there's an exclamation point
I 1 Q. What type of an examination did you	11 after that. Is that an exclamation point?
12 do?	12 A. Yes.
1 3 A. I did an eye exam, specifically vision	13 Q. Why did you underline the notation for
14 testing, depth perception testing, muscle balance	14 both eyes and place an exclamation point after
15 testing. I looked at the back of his eye,	15 it?
16 Q. When you did the examination of his	16 A. Presumabiy because I wasn't expecting
17 eye, that was a Funduscopic examination of the	I7 to see it.
18 eye?	18 Q. Was the finding of positive disc edema
19 A. Yes.	19 in both eyes cause for concern in Kevin's case?
20 Q. Did you dilate Kevin's eyes?	20 MS. HARRIS: Objection. Go ahead.
21 A. I did.	21 A. In the setting that he arrived to see
22 Q. When you did the internal examination	22 me, yes.
	23 Q. And why is that?
24 normal in the Funduscopic examination?	θ
25 A. There were deviations before that	25 having crossed eyes. He had a history of cyst
Page 54	Page 56
Page 54	Page 56
I point that were not normal.	1 fenestration, and then a third finding
I point that were not normal. 2 Q. Well, we'll talk about some of the	 fenestration, and then a third finding additionally of disc swelling.
I point that were not normal.	 fenestration, and then a third finding additionally of disc swelling. Q. Did the symptoms that you just
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 Page 57 Q. I think we talked about this previously. In the presence of disc edema, it would be difficult to visualize changes consistent with optic atrophy? A. Correct. Q. Now, when you looked at the internal structures of his eyes, were you able to determine if his disc edema was the result of an acute or a chronic problem? A. No. Q. Did you note any signs of nerve weakness in your examination of Kevin? A. No. Q. Now, you have a notation on the left-hand side of the page in regard to the right eye, I believe. Would you read us what that notation is. A. This is back to his history in that I was told +- asked questions related to this, and I was told that the right eye had improved in the sense that he had presented originally with what was thought to be a Compressive third and ptosis, and I believe this was related to me by the family and that it had improved. Q. Your actual notation 	 Page 59 secondary to esotropia, crossing eyes, or ICP. Q. Now, you did find some crossing of the eyes if Kevin; is that correct? A. I did. Q. The degree of crossing that you noted, could that be due to a neurological problem? A. The pattern that he had did not suggest a neurological problem. Q. Could it have been due to a neurological problem? MS. HARRIS: Objection. MS. CARULAS: Objection as well. A. Yes. Q. Considering Kevin's recent cyst fenestration and the symptoms of the headache, the neckache, the frequent blinking, the disc edema, did you have any concern that his crossing may be due to increased intracranial pressure? A. I was concerned that that was related, yes. Q. Now, aside from what we've just discussed, did you find any other deviations from normal on your examination and testing of Kevin that you felt was significant?
 Page 58 A. It says right eye improved/after, and ptosis. On the other side of the slash, fine, compressive third. Q. That's not a finding that you found at your examination? A. No. No. Q. You have a figure here with eights in four different areas. Could you tell us what that refers to? A. That's a graph or a diagram indicating the degree of crookedness or crossing of his eyes in different positions of gaze: Up, down, left and right. Q. In the bottom right-hand corner of your notation, there's a question mark and an ET. Could you read us what that block of information says. A. It says, question ET secondary to ICP versus ACC space ET. And then the second line is question HA secondary to ET/or ICP. Q. And does that refer to question etiology? A. No. Question esotropia secondary to increased intracranial pressure versus accommodated vasotropia, and question headache 	 Page 60 1 at the time of my examination, he also had more 2 crossing up close, which is very typical for 3 children who have crossing eyes. They will 4 oftentimes have a greater deviation in near than 5 in distance. The fact that when I put that plus 6 three in front of him, which is the third line of 7 the column we talked about, his crossing 8 disappeared and suggested that his crossing may 9 be focusing-related crossing rather than 10 neurological problems. 11 Q. Doctor, what actual testing of the vision did you do at this visit? 13 A. Visual acuity testing. 14 Q. How did you do visual acuity testing? 15 How did you do any visual field testing of 18 Kevin when you saw him on February 9th of 98? 19 A. I did not. 20 Q. Now, knowing Kevin's history when you 21 saw the bilateral disc edema, did you have 22 heightened concern that Kevin may have increased 23 intracranial pressure causing papilledema? 24 MS. HARRIS: Objection to heightened

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 Q. I didn't hear your answer, doctor. A. Repeat the question again now. Q. I said: When you saw Kevin on February 9th, knowing his history, when you saw the bilateral disc edema, did you have a heightened concern that Kevin may have increased intracranial pressure causing papilledema? MS. HARRIS: Objection. A. I did. Q. Tell me what was within your differential diagnosis at that visit when you saw him. A. My thoughts were that there was a focusing-related crossing eye problem, treatable by glasses, versus crossing induced by an intracranial pressure problem, and that his headaches, they also had been due to an attempt to control the double vision either from the focusing-induced crossing or increased intracranial pressure. The disc edema wasn't of such severity that it necessarily meant increased intracranial pressure. It may have in fact been just simply diorathic in that it was mit was a mit was always there 	 him in there to be evaluated and then treated appropriately. Q. Well, doctor, isn't one of the ways you see if there were signs of nerve problems is by doing the visual field testing and finding that there's a defect in the part of the visual field? Isn't that how you would determine that there was an optic nerve problem? A. That's how you would show the damage to the nerve, yes. Q. So if you have got a heightened concern that the disc edema may be related to increased intracranial pressure, wouldn't you do visual field testing to see if there was in fact any damage to the optic nerve? MS. HARRIS: Objection. Go ahead. A. It would not have altered what I was going to do, which is get him back to the neurosurgeon. Q. Did you believe that the neurosurgeon would take care of referring him to an appropriate person for followup visual field testing? MS. HARRIS: Objection. MS. HARRIS: Objection.
25 idiopathic in that it was it was always there,	25 MS. CARULAS: Note an objection.
 Page 62 and that's the way he is. So there were a number of different issues that I was looking at or thinking about. Q. And did you know how long Kevin had had disc edema before you saw him? A. I don't even know if he had disc edema I mean, he had disc swelling, correct. I don't know how long he had this finding. I don't know, again, if that was him, that's always been him, or whether this was brand new or whether it's been there for four months, five months. Q. Doctor, if you had a heightened concern that Kevin's disc edema and other symptoms may be related to increased intracranial pressure, is there a reason why you did not do visual field testing to check for signs of nerve damage? MS. HARRIS: Objection. Go ahead. A. There was no evidence of nerve damage at that time, and, secondly, because I don't treat increased intracranial pressure problems, it was important to get him to see the neurosurgeon or the pediatric neurologist, whoever was going to be caring for him, and get 	 Page 64 A. I can't answer what he would do in this sense. Again, he deals with increased intracranial pressure that is by nature his job and, therefore, the followup, the care, the management that he's going to give to that individual is going to be driven by what he finds and what he thinks is appropriate. Q. Would you agree that, when Kevin was diagnosed by you with disc edema, he should have been followed closely for the development of optic atrophy? MS. HARRIS: Objection. MS. CARULAS: Objection. MS. HARRIS: You know, Jeanne, you use words like heightened, closely. Define those terms. MS. TOSTI: I'm sorry. If the doctor has a question, he can ask me to define my terms, but that's not for you to do, and I object to your interruption and suggestion that I have to define terms for you. Q. Doctor, if you don't understand my question, please let me know and I'll be happy to rephrase it or to define a term. MS. HARRIS: Jeanne, I'm representing

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r		1	
1	Page 65 him, and I have every right to ask you to define	1	Page 67 neurosurgeon for evaluation and evaluation of
2	the terms.	2	what I thought was concerned may be increased
3	MS. TOSTI: No, you do not; the doctor	3	intracranial pressure, and then I wanted to have
4	only. I'm not taking your deposition; I'm taking	4	Kevin come back in approximately six weeks for
5	the doctor's, and if he has difficulty with the	5	evaluation of his crossing.
6	question that I'm asking, he can ask for an	6	Q. Now, if Kevin indeed had papilledema
7 8	explanation. MS. HARRIS: Well, Jeanne, we can	7 8	from increased intracranial pressure, that's not something that you would follow and treat; is
9	agree to disagree.	9	that correct?
10	Now, doctor, if you need the question	10	A. I clearly would not treat it.
11	read back or a definition, please let her know.	11	Q. Now, at the end of your note on the
12	A. Please give me a definition of what	12	bottom left-hand side of the page, there's a
13	you mean by closely.	13	
14	Q. Well, let's just take the word	14	Cohen. Could you tell me what that says and what
15	closely out.	15	that refers to.
16	Would you agree that when Kevin was	16	A. It says Mark Luciano, cc, Cleveland
17	diagnosed with disc edema that he should have	17	Clinic, Bruce Cohen, who I know is also at staff
18 19	been followed for the development of optic atrophy?	18 19	there. Q. And why are there names included down
20	MS. HARRIS: Objection.	20	Q. And why are there names included down here?
21	MS. CARULAS: Note my objection as	$\frac{20}{21}$	A. Because they were involved already in
22	well.	22	his care.
23	A. Optic atrophy would be a side result	23	Q. So it was your understanding that, by
24	of damage to the nerve, and the cause of the	24	February 9th of 1998, Dr. Cohen was involved in
25	damage to the nerve would be what would decide	25	Kevin's care?
	Page 66		Page 68
1	how that should be cared for and evaluated,	1	A. I don't actually recall how I got to
2	how that should be cared for and evaluated, whether he should be referred for what kind of	2	A. I don't actually recall how I got to put his name there. Perhaps I don't recall.
2 3	how that should be cared for and evaluated, whether he should be referred for what kind of followup?	2 3	A. I don't actually recall how I got to put his name there. Perhaps I don't recall. And I don't recall whether or not he was involved
2 3 4	how that should be cared for and evaluated, whether he should be referred for what kind of followup? Q. Visual field testing.	2 3 4	A. I don't actually recall how I got to put his name there. Perhaps I don't recall. And I don't recall whether or not he was involved in his care or not.
2 3 4 5	how that should be cared for and evaluated, whether he should be referred for what kind of followup?Q. Visual field testing.A. don't know what he should have done.	2 3 4 5	 A. I don't actually recall how I got to put his name there. Perhaps I don't recall. And I don't recall whether or not he was involved in his care or not. Q. When Kevin was there on the 9th, did
2 3 4 5 6	 how that should be cared for and evaluated, whether he should be referred for what kind of followup? Q. Visual field testing. A. I don't know what he should have done. Q. When you referred the patient to the 	2 3 4 5 6	 A. I don't actually recall how I got to put his name there. Perhaps I don't recall. And I don't recall whether or not he was involved in his care or not. Q. When Kevin was there on the 9th, did you inform Kevin's parents that he had the disc
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17 (Pages 65 to 68)

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Page 69	Page 71
1 evaluation related to the disc swelling?	1 it was that you spoke to?
2 MS. HARRIS: Objection. Go ahead.	2 MS. CARULAS: Note an objection.
3 A. I don't recall specifically what I	3 A. An appointment was made for him to go
4 told them as to why I wanted Kevin to come back,	4 see him.
5 but I did ask them to come back for reevaluation.	5 Q. Did you discuss who would be
6 Q. And I think we talked about it	6 responsible for following Kevin's vision status
7 before. You had indicated that with the crossing	7 and checking for signs of resolution of the disc
e	
8 of the eyes, the possibility of some type of a	8 edema?
9 lens correction might be helpful to him; correct?	9 A. I did not discuss it.
10 A. Correct.	10 • ••••
11 Q. Did you discuss that with the parents?	11 (Thereupon, PLAINTIFFS' Deposition
12 A. Yes.	12 Exhibit 2 was mark'd for purposes
13 Q. Did you discuss with Kevin's parents	13 of identification.)
14 that Cleveland Clinic would make a referral for	14
15 any additional eye evaluation that would be	15 Q. Doctor, I'm handing you what's been
16 necessary after the neurosurgeon saw him?	16 marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2, which is a
17 MS. HARRIS: Objection.	17 correspondence dated February 11th, 1998. Bev,
	18 it's this letter. I would ask you to look at it,
19 Q. Did you assume that Cleveland Clinic	19 and, if you would please, identify that document
20 would make a referral	20 for us, if you would.
21 MS. HARRIS: Objection.	A. This is the letter that I wrote to Dr.
22 Q for any eye evaluation that would	22 Luciano based upon regarding the visit I had
23 be necessary?	23 had with Kevin.
24 MS. HARRIS: Objection.	24 Q. Doctor, in the last paragraph of this
25 MS. CARULAS: Objection.	25 letter, the fifth line down, it says, "I have
	,
Раде 70	Page 72
Page 70	Page 72
	Page 72 1 discussed this with Dr. Luciano who will be
I A. I didn't assume one way or the other.	1 discussed this with Dr. Luciano who will be
I A. I didn't assume one way or the other. 2 You're asking me what was going to happen after	 discussed this with Dr. Luciano who will be re-evaluating the child on February 10th." The
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Page 73 Page 75 1 referred you to, it says, "I have discussed this 1 A. I did not. 2 with Dr. Luciano who will be re-evaluating the 2 O. -- at six weeks? Do you know if Kevin child on February 10th. Once this has resolved, 3 received any type of ophthalmology followup at 3 I have indicated to the family that they need to the Cleveland Clinic instead of seeing you? 4 4 5 consider glasses to help control the esotropia 5 A. I would have no way of knowing that. \mathbf{O} . Do you have an opinion as to whether and that I would like the opportunity of 6 6 reevaluating him in approximately six weeks." 7 Kevin had papilledema when you saw him on 7 8 Were your directions to the family, 8 February 9th of 98? 9 once the problems that he was having resolved, 9 A. No. I didn't know what he had, that he should use the glasses? 10 whether it was disc swelling or papilledema. 10 A. No. Once he had been in to see Dr. O. Now, you next saw him on July 14th of 11 11 12 Luciano and had been evaluated, they still would 12 98: is that correct? 13 need to get these glasses. 13 A. Yes, it is. O. How is it that Kevin came to see you O. Well, it doesn't say go in and be 14 14 evaluated. It says once this is resolved. What **15** on that date? 15 were you referring to that should be resolved? A. My understanding is it was 16 16 A. The visit with him. requested --- he was asked to see me again by Dr. 17 17 O. Why did you tell Dr. Luciano that you 18 18 Cohen. 19 wanted to see Kevin in six weeks? 19 Q. Did you obtain any history from him at 20 A. To re-evaluate the crossing of his 20 that visit? 21 eyes that was present at the examination. 21 A. The history is as you have seen it, basically that he had had a lot of problems, had 22 22 O. And did Dr. Luciano agree that Kevin 23 should come back to you in six weeks? 23 emergency surgery with a shunt put in, and then 24 A. They didn't disagree or agree. That 24 shortly before I saw him again was complaining of 25 was not a decision that he was supposed to make. 25 some difficulty with his vision again. Page 74 Page 76 Q. Did you do an examination of Kevin on Q. In your office note here, there's 1 1 2 another date stamped for March 30th of 1998, and 2 July 14th of 98? 3 it's followed by a handwritten notation NS. Does 3 A. The exam I did is, as I've written it, that mean that there was an appointment but the 4 4 visual acuity, and then a visual field. 5 patient did not show up for it? 5 Q. Did Kevin have any nerve weakness that you found at that visit? A. That's correct. 6 6 7 7 Q. Do you know whether Kevin's A. I didn't record any if I found any. 8 deteriorating medical condition was the reason 8 Did you do a funduscopic exam at that Q. 9 9 that he did not come to that appointment? visit? 10 MS. HARRIS: Objection. Go ahead. 10 A. I did a funduscopic. Again, it's not 11 11 written. A. No. 12 Q. Do you know why Kevin didn't show up 12 Did you dilate his eyes? Q. 13 for that appointment? 13 A. l don't believe so. It looks like we 14 14 crossed it off. A. No. 15 Q. Did you or your office call to find 15 O. Do you recall what your findings were 16 out why Kevin was not at that appointment? 16 on the funduscopic? A. I don't recall. I believe I saw optic atrophy or optic 17 17 A. Q. Is that a procedure that would usually pallor. 18 18 19 be done at your office, to call the patient to 19 Q. Was there any evidence of disc edema find out why the appointment wasn't kept? 20 at the time that you saw him in July? 20 A. None that I recall. 21 A. Not usually, and it again would depend 21 22 22 upon the problem and the patient and the Q. Doctor, you mentioned that you did 23 circumstances surrounding things. 23 visual field testing at that visit. Why did you Q. Did you inform Dr. Luciano that you do visual field testing at that visit? 24 24 25 did not see Kevin as you had intended --25 A. Because he had returned with a visual

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Page 77	Page 79
 acuity of counting fingers. Q. What type of visual field testing did you do? A. I did the Humphrey field testing, automated visual field testing. Q. What were the results of that visual field testing? A. Visual field testing showed some loss of visual field in the superior hemifield of both eyes as well as some extension into the right inferior quadrant. Q. Was the visual field defects that you found the same in both the right and the left eye? A. Not exactly. They were sort of similar. Q. What were the differences between the right and the left eye that you found? A. Sensitivity differences and degree of involvement in the different quadrants. (Thereupon, PLAINTIFFS' Deposition Exhibits 3A & 3B were mark'd for purposes of identification.) 	 of the eye, you noted optic nerve atrophy; is that correct? A. I believe so, yes. Q. What degree of severity did you note in your evaluation of the inner part of the eye? A. I didn't note it, write it down, so that on July 14th the optic atrophy that was present, I can't quantify other than it was visible and it was it was visible to me. Q. You don't have any recollection of the discussion that you had with Kevin's parents; is that correct? A. Not specifically as to what I expected for him or anything like that. I do recall asking what happened when I saw his vision test. Q. You asked what happened? A. Well, because he had had some vision loss in his left eye. Q. Do you recall any response from Kevin's parents in regard to the information you provided to them? A. Not specifically, no. Q. Now, following the evaluation that you
 Page 78 1 Q. Doctor, I'm handing you a copy of 2 what's been marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 3 A and 3 3B, and I would ask you if this is a copy of the 4 printout of the visual field testing that you did 5 on July 14th of 98 of Kevin Kiss. 6 A. It is. 7 Q. Is the pattern that is seen on Kevin 8 Kiss' visual field testing of July 14th, 1998 9 consistent with optic atrophy resulting from 10 chronic papilledema? 11 MS. HARRIS: Objection. 12 MS. CARULAS: Objection. 13 MS. LOESEL: Objection. 14 MS. HARRIS: If you can answer that. 15 A. I can't answer that. I don't know the 16 answer. 17 Q. After you completed the visual field 18 testing, did you discuss the results with Kevin's 19 parents? 20 A. I don't specifically recall what I 21 discussed. I may have said to them that there 22 was vision loss, but I don't recall to what 23 degree of specificity or how specific I was 24 regarding this. 25 Q. When you did the internal examination 	 Page 80 1 did on Kevin on July 14th of 98, did you contact 2 Dr. Luciano regarding your findings of optic 3 atrophy? 4 A. I believe I did. 5 Q. When did you contact him? 6 A. I don't have an exact date; it's not 7 written down, but I do know that Kevin did return 8 to see him shortly thereafter again. 9 Q. Did you talk with him on the phone? 10 A. I believe so, or his representative. 11 Q. What was Dr. Luciano's reaction when 12 you informed him that you had found that Kevin 13 had optic atrophy? 14 A. That I don't recall. 15 Q. Do you recall whether Dr. Luciano said 16 that this was he surprised to hear that he had 17 optic atrophy? 18 MS. CARULAS: Objection. 19 A. Again, I don't recall. 20 Q. Do you recall him telling you that Dr. 21 Cohen had observed this several weeks before you 23 MS. HARRIS: Objection. He said he 24 doesn't recall whether he talked to Luciano or he 25 talked to his representative.

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	Page 81		Page 83
1	A. Agreed. I don't recall.	1	see me in six months, to redo the visual fields.
2	Q. You don't recall whether there was any	2	Q. Anything else?
3	information that either Dr. Luciano or his	3	A. I had already communicated with Dr.
4	representative was aware of the optic atrophy	4	Luciano, so there was nothing else I wished to do
5	prior to the time that you contacted them?	5	at that time.
6	A. I have no knowledge as to what they	6	Q. After the visual field test results
7	knew.	7	were sent to the Cleveland Clinic, did you
8	Q. Well, I'm asking you what your	8	receive a correspondence from Dr. Kosmorsky?
9	knowledge is. You made a contact with people	9	A. I may have. I'll have to look. Do
10	over at Cleveland Clinic, and I'm wondering,	10	you want me to?
11	whether it was Dr. Luciano or the representative,	11	Q. Yes.
	whether it was your impression that they already	12	A. Yes.
13	knew about the optic atrophy when you contacted	13	Q. Could you tell us what the date of the
$13 \\ 14$			letter is?
15	A. I have no I don't recall whether or	15	A. July 23rd.
	not there was any knowledge on their part,	16	
17		10 I7	Q. Did Dr. Kosmorsky indicate to you in that correspondence that he wanted you to give
17	surprise or recognition that it was already there. I don't know.	17	some followup to Kevin?
		19	A. Yes.
19 20	Q. Now, doctor, there's a note here in	20	
20	your records on July 22nd of 1998. I believe it says, sent copy of the visual fields and the		Q. Was it your understanding that you were to follow Kevin for his optic atrophy secondary
$21 \\ 22$			
1	vision readings to neuro-ophthalmologist. That	22	to edema from his arachnoid cyst?
23	was written by one of the assistants in your	23	A. That's what the letter reads, yes.
24	office; is that correct?	24	Q. What would be the followup for a
25	A. Correct.	25	patient as described by Dr. Kosmorsky what
	Page 82		Page 84
1	Q. Did you have any contact with the	1	type of followup would you do for that?
2	Q. Did you have any contact with the Cleveland Clinic in regard to sending those	2	A. I would expect the family to call and
3	visual field tests? Did you talk to anybody that	3	make an appointment. Dr. Kosmorsky may suggest
4	said, please send them over?	4	to them that they come back in a certain time
5	A. Not specifically that I recall	5	frame and then we would re-evaluate him at that
6	speaking to anybody about it. I may have, but	6	time.
7	it's not something where I made the phone call.	7	Q. What would your re-evaluation consist
8	I don't recall doing that.	8	of?
9		9	A. Redo his vision testing and
10	Q. So you don't – A. I may have been asked about it. I may	10	re-evaluate his visual fields.
	have said oh, yes, send them.	11	Q. Why would you re-evaluate his visual
12	Q. You don't recall being contacted and a		fields?
	request being made directly to you for those	12	A. Because the changes that were visible
	tests?	I 4	
15	A. It may have been made personally to	15	may not be the same when he returns. They may
16		16	improve. The test was a moderately inaccurate
I 10	have been made to my telephone answering system.	17	test at the time, so with experience he may do
18	Q. Did you at any time speak to Dr.	18	better.
	Kosmorsky about Kevin?	19	Q. Why was it moderately inaccurate?
19 20		20	A. Due to the fixation losses that were
20	A. I may have. I don't recall	20	
$\begin{vmatrix} 21\\22 \end{vmatrix}$	specifically that I did. Ω Now when you completed your care of	21	Q. What is a fixation loss?
22	Q. Now, when you completed your care of Kavin on July 14th 1008, what was your plan of	22	A. The fixation loss is the child is
23	Kevin on July 14th, 1998, what was your plan of care for him?	23	looking at this point at a small light, and
1 24			
	Δ I had asked the family to return to	25	actually the computer is registering whether he
25	A. I had asked the family to return to	25	actually the computer is registering whether he

21 (Pages 81 to 84)

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	Page 85		Page 87
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	 is looking at that light. And if the child is looking elsewhere, then the visual field testing you're doing is inaccurate because you're not controlling the peripheral vision. Q. Is part of that related to the age of the child that's taking the test in that they aren't able to concentrate on what they're directed to concentrate on? A. Absolutely. Q. And is that also one of the problems when you do confrontational visual field testing with a child of a young age, that they have difficulty concentrating on what you're telling them to concentrate on? MS. CARULAS: Objection. MS. HARRIS: Objection. M. It's a different test. The format is entirely different. Q. I understand that, doctor, but is it also difficuit to get them to have their full attention \$\propto you get an accurate reading? MS. CARULAS: Objection. A. ItOESEL: Objection. A. Confrontational fields are inaccurate 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 page, this child needs referrals in order to be evaluated. So these visits are driven by someone else. I can request it, but someone has to authorize it. Q. In this case, this October 3rd of 98 visit, was this a referral that came from someone? A. I don't know. It says saw Dr. Kosmorsky, but I don't know why they came in at that particular moment. Q. Did you also do an examination on Kevin on October 3rd of 98? A. I did. Q. Did you find anything, any new deviations from normal that you felt were significant, anything different than your previous examinations of him? A. The notations are different, but I think the examination is fundamentally unchanged. Q. Did you do visual field testing at this visit? A. I dia different visual field testing, which is the central 40, which is an attempt to further define his central vision loss.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 86 compared to this kind of a test, but both need to be accurate. Q. Once optic atrophy occurs, is there anything that can be done to treat it? A. Not to my knowledge. Q. So the vision loss that occurs from optic atrophy would be permanent then; correct? A. After a period of time, the atrophy stabilizes and the vision loss that you have at that time, yes. Early on, the vision may be poor and then improve with time, signifying not necessarily an improvement in the atrophy, but just a recovery of the vision. Q. When you saw Kevin in July, was his vision at a stable state at that point? A. I have no way of knowing. Q. Now, you then saw him again, I believe, on October 3rd of 98; is that correct? A. Correct. Q. There is a stamp that is not fully legible that is underneath that date. I don't know if it's legible on your record or not. I just see something, no referral, and I don't know	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 88 Q. When you did that test, what were your findings? A. That there was loss of central visual field in the straight ahead region. Again, it's an inaccurate test from the information based upon the fixation losses. It's, again, a difficult test for a child to do, so that I wasn't sure as to the exact pattern that he was going to ultimately demonstrate and felt that his vision loss had actually improved from the previous visit. Q. Were you able to determine whether the improvement was in his right eye, his left eye or both eyes? A. His right eye was 20/20, so the vision had stayed the same. The visual acuity in the left eye had improved. Q. Because you have done <i>two</i> different visual field testings, can you actually say that there was an improvement, or could it be that one test tested slightly different than the other test because it was a different instrument? A. It was the same machine; it was a
24 25	what the first word says. A. Has no referral. At the top of this		different test, so the results are different. The improvement came from the visual acuity test,

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 which was the same test. Q. Are you confident that there was actual improvement in the vision when you tested him on October 3rd, and that that wasn't just a deviation because of different testing methods? A. The visual field I can't comment on; it's a different test, and so I won't comment whether there's an improvement or not an improvement there. The visual acuity test was the same test. Q. There was an improvement in visual acuity? A. There was an improvement in his measured acuity. Q. Now, when you did the visual field testing on October 3rd of 98, did you send those results to Cleveland Clinic? A. I don't recall whether I sent the results of that to Cleveland Clinic or not. I don't know if my records indicate I sent a letter back indicating such. Q. On your handwritten note in the clinical record, I would like you to just read through what's in your handwriting. MS. HARRIS: For what date? 	 A. Yes, that would be correct. Q. Now, did you see Kevin again then on let's see June 1st of 99? A. I did. Q. And your findings at that visit, were they any different than what you had found at the previous visit? A. Visual acuity testing was 20/20 in the right. Count fingers at four feet; that's the same. Color vision test, he missed a number of color vision tests, and this is with both eyes open, so that he had a red/green color defect, and that may have impressed beforehand. It was just another test to throw into the evaluation. Retinoscopy was the same, essentially. He had bilateral optic nerve pallor, left greater than right, and Humphrey visual field tests were done. Q. When you saw him on June 1st of 99, were you able to determine whether or not his vision loss had stabilized? A. I wasn't able to determine whether it stabilized. I wasn't answering that question in my mind. The question is more did I believe or feel that it had stabilized, and I felt it had. Q. Now, did Kevin's mother express any
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 MS. TOSTI: October 3rd, 98. A. Positive MG pupil left eye. Retinoscopy plus 75, plus .75. O atrophy, left eye. Mild atrophy right eye, and otherwise VMP, vessels macular peripheral normal OU. Next visit, 24-2, six months long. Humphrey visual field on the side, central 40 right normal, left see prints, and I wrote right doubt. Q. What does the right doubt mean? A. That it was probably not normal. Q. Now, you have optic atrophy. That section says optic atrophy? A. Optic atrophy, OS, left eye. Q. He had optic atrophy in his left eye? A. Yes. Q. What was the degree of optic atrophy in his left eye? A. I didn't quantify it. Q. Was it greater than what you saw in the right eye? A. Yes. Q. You designated mild for the right eye? 	 concern to you regarding Kevin's eyesight? A. The question was asked, does the patient have a disease in his left eye. Q. Did you respond to that question? A. I don't recall what my response was. I'm sure I said he had problems with his vision, yes. Q. Do you recall any conversations that you had with Kevin's mother from that visit? A. Other than asking him to wear protective lenses, not specifically, no, but protective lenses are a conversation in itself. Q. Doctor, under the June 1st, 99 visit, could you tell us what you have written in your handwriting at the bottom. A. I don't know where you're referring to. Which part? Q. After the HVF, there's a line, see prints both eyes. What's written under that? A. Retinoscopy, plus one, plus one, bilateral optic nerve pathology left greater than right. One year AM. Q. Now, there's a stamp in the notes that says letter dictated. Did you dictate a letter? A. I doi.

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	Page 93		Page 95
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	 Page 93 Q. Who was that letter dictated to? A. Morrie Levinson, Bruce Cohen, Michelle Levy. If I dictated any other ones, I have'to continue digging. Q. That's fine, doctor. What was the reason that you were dictating those letters? A. To inform them what I was seeing at this visit. Q. Would that be in regard to Kevin's vision loss? A. It would be revolved to his examination, yes, because of his vision loss. Q. k the loss of visual acuity one of the later findings of chronic papilledema? MS. HARRIS: Objection. A. Again, they're findings of papilledema. I don't know where to put it in the time scale, whether it's necessarily early on or later on, but it certainly can be a late finding. Q. Do you have an opinion as to when Kevin developed vision loss? A. I have no knowledge as to when he developed vision loss other than after February 	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 by page 95 to who was supposed to monitor the papilledema. A. The monitoring of the papilledema would be the setting of his entire care, which would have been related to his intracranial pressure. Q. Would that be Dr. Luciano's job? A. It could be. It could be Dr. Cohen's job, it could be Dr. Kosmorsky's job; any of these individuals that were involved in the care. Q. Do you have any criticism of the care that was rendered to Kevin by the Cleveland Clinic? A. I don't have enough knowledge about intracranial issues. Q. Do you have an opinion as to what caused Kevin's visual loss? A. It's presumptive. I don't know what caused it. I believe, I would assume, it's related to problems related to the cyst fenestration and the reasons for the need for the ventricular peritoneal shunt and issues related to that. Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether it was caused by increased intracranial pressure? A. Notdirectly.
$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\23\\24\\25\end{array} $	Page 94 14th, 98. Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether Kevin's optic atrophy and resulting vision loss was preventable? A. No. MS. CARULAS: Objection. A. I don't. Q. Do you have an opinion as to whose responsibility it was to monitor Kevin's papilledema? MS. CARULAS: Objection. MS. HARRIS: Objection as to the word monitor. A. I'm not going to monitor his papilledema. I'm not going to monitor his intracranial pressure. Q. So your opinion is that it wasn't your responsibility to monitor Kevin for papilledema; correct? A. Correct. Q. Do you have an opinion as to whose responsibility it was? A. You're asking me who is supposed to treat it. Q. I'm asking if you have an opinion as	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Page 96 Q. His vision loss. Doctor, I'm going to hand you a copy of the August 18th, 1999 transcript of the conversation that you had with Kathy Mulligan, and I would like you to just review it, if you would, and tell me if your testimony today has been consistent with what you said in that transcribed conversation of August 18th, 99. MS. HARRIS: Cease and desist. He will not answer these questions. This transcribed statement that your office took was questions by your paralegal I assume it's a paralegal who told this doctor, under the guise of Michael Becker, under his signature, that he was not going to be sued. She took this. We have no idea of the dictating equipment, we have no idea whether this is an accurate translation, and, in fact, half of the questions in this thing don't even make sense. He is not answering any questions about the accuracy or the inaccuracy of your translation. End of subject. MS. TOSTT: Are you instructing him not to MS. HARRIS: I am instructing

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	Page 97	Page 99
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 33	MS. TOSTI: Let me finish. Are you instructing your client not to answer my question as to whether the transcription that I have provided to him is consistent with what he has testified to today? Are you instructing him not to answer that question? MS. HARRIS: I am absolutely telling him that. MS. TOSTI: Okay. MS. HARRIS: I think this is unfair, unreasonable and irresponsible. MS. TOSTI: I have no further questions for you, doctor. MS. CARULAS: No questions. MS. LOESEL: No questions. MS. HARRIS: Are you writing this up? MS. TOSTI: Yes. MS. HARRIS: When she writes it up, he will not waive signature. Would you send a copy to me, I'll get it to him for signature. Can we waive the seven days signing, Jeanne?	1 AFFIDAVIT 2 I have read the foregoing transcript from 3 page 1 through 98 and note the following 4 corrections: 5 PAGE 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 ANDREAS MARCOTTY, M.D. 19 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of, 2000.
23	MS. TOSTI: Yes. How long do you	23
24 25	want? MS. HARRIS: Three weeks max, four	24 Notary Public 25 My commission expires
$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\23\\24\\25\end{array} $	weeks. (Deposition concluded at 3:40 o'clock p.m.) (Signature not waived.) 	Page 100 1 CERTIFICATE 2 State of Ohio,) 3 S5: 3 County of Cuyahoga.) 4 I, Karen M. Patterson, a Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, duly county of Cuyahoga.) 5 I, Karen M. Patterson, a Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, duly commissionedand qualified, do hereby certify that the within named ANDREAS MARCOTTY, MD. was by me first duly worn to testify to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony as above set forth was by me reduced to stenotypy, afterwards transcription of the testimony. 1 ido further certify that this deposition twas taken at the time and place specified and was completed without adjournment; that I am not a 1 relative or attorney for either parry or otherwise Interested in the event of this action. 1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my 1 hand and affixed my seal of office at Cleveland, Ohio, on this 12th day of March 2000. 16 Maxer M. Patterson, Notary Public Within and for the State of Ohio 17 May commission expires October 7, 2004.

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8 9 10	PLAINTIFFS' Deposition Exhibit 2 was mark'd	
	PLAINTIFFS' Deposition Exhibits 3 A & 3B were mark'd	
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