RODNEY L. McCLENDON vs.

	Ann		KAISEK FOUNDATION, et
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1	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS	1	PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D., of lawful age, called
2	CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO	2	by the Plaintiff for the purpose of
3	RODNEY L. McCLENDON,	3	cross-examination, as provided by the Rules of Civil
4	Plaintiff,	4	Procedure, being by me first duly sworn, as
5	-vs- JUDGE McGINTY CASE NO. 374136	5	hereinafter certified, deposed and said as follows:
6	-vs- CASE NO. 374136	6	CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D.
7	KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH	7	BY MR. RUF:
8	Defendants.	8	Q. Could you please state your name and spell your
9	Delendarits.	9	name.
10		10	A. Peter B. O'Donovan, O, apostrophe, D-O-N-O-V-A-N.
11	Deposition of PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D., taken as if	11	Q. What is your address, Dr. O'Donovan?
12	upon cross-examination before Laura L. Ware, a	12	A. 2243 Tudor, T-U-D-O-R, Drive, Cleveland Heights,
13	Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, at	13	Ohio, 44106.
14	The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Radiology	14	Q. Doctor, my name is Mark Ruf. I represent Rodney
15	Department - Hb6, 9500 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland,	15	McClendon in a lawsuit that's been brought against
16	Ohio, at 4:15 p.m. on Wednesday, July 28, 1999,	16	Kaiser and the Cleveland Clinic.
17	pursuant to notice and/or stipulations of counsel,	17	If at any time I ask you a question and you do
18	on behalf of the Plaintiff in this cause.	18	not understand my question, please tell me. If you
19		19	give me an answer to a question, I'll assume that
20		20	you understood the question. Okay?
21	WARE REPORTING SERVICE	21	A. (Indicating.)
22	3860 WOOSTER ROAD BOCKY RIVER, OH 44116	22	Q. Also, you need to give verbal answers.
23	(216) 533-7606 FAX (440) 333-0745	23	A. Yes.
24		24	Q. Who is your employer?
25		25	A. The Cleveland Clinic Foundation.
	2		
1	APPEARANCES:		Q. How long have you been employed by The Cleveland
2		2	Clinic Foundation?
3	Mark W. Ruf, Esg. Hoyt Block Building, Suite 300 700 West St. Clair Avenue	3	A. Twenty-four years.
4	Cleveland, Ohio 44113 (216) 687-1999,	4	Q. What is your position with the Cleveland Clinic?
5	On behalf of the Plaintiff;	5	A. I'm a thoracic radiologist in the department of
6	•	6	radiology.
7	Douglas G. Leak, Esg. Mazanec, Raskin & Ryder 100 Franklin's Row 34305 Solon Road	7	Q. What does it mean to be a thoracic radiologist?
8	34305 Solon Road	8	A. A radiologist is one who interprets images, a
9	Čleveland, Ohio 44139 (440) 248-7906,	9	thoracic radiologist is one who has a subspeciality
	On behalf of the Defendant Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of Ohio;	9 10	interest in radiology of the chest.
10	-	11	
11	Victoria L. Vance, Esq. Nicholas M. Miller, Esq. Arter & Hadden 1100 Huntington Building	12	Q. Is your practice limited to evaluating x-rays of the chest or do you also evaluate x-rays of other areas
12	1100 Huntington Building	1	
13	925 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44115 (216) 696-1100,	113	of the body?
14		14	A. I also evaluate x-rays of other areas.
15	On behalf of the Defendant The Cleveland Clinic Foundation.	15	Q. It's just that thoracic radiology is of particular
16	WITNESSINDEX	16	interest to you?
17	PAGE	17	A. It is of particular interest to me.
18 10	CROSS-EXAMINATION 3 BY MR. RUF	18	<ul> <li>Q. Are you board certified in an area of medicine?</li> <li>A. I'm board certified as a diagnostic radiologist.</li> </ul>
19 20		19	A. The board certified as a diagnostic radiologist. Q. When were you board certified?
20	CROSS-EXAMINATION 40 BY MR. LEAK	20 21	A. 1979.
21	RECROSS-EXAMINATION 48 BY MR. RUF	21 22	
22			Q. When were you licensed to practice medicine in the
23 24	DIRECT EXAMINATION 54 BY MS. VANCE	23 24	State of Ohio?
24 25			<ul> <li>A. 1977.</li> <li>Q. Has your license ever been subject to any type of</li> </ul>
25		25	Q. The your numbers ever been subject to any type of

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1	disciplinary action?
2	MS. VANCE: Objection. You can answer.
3	Q. Go ahead.
4	A. No.
5	Q. Do you hold any other special certifications in
6	radiology, other than being board certified in
7	diagnostic radiology?
8	A. No.
9	Q. Do you know approximately how many films you read
10	per day?
11	A. Average, I'd say a hundred.
12	Q. Generally, do you have any interaction with the
13	patient?
14	MS. VANCE: Now, you're not limiting
15	yourself to an ER setting?
16	MR. RUF: No.
17	MS. VANCE: You're just throwing the
18	question wide open.
19	A. Obviously, when doing some procedures, I do some
20	procedures, the answer would be yes. This would be
21	a small number of cases in comparison to the number
22	of films that I interpret.
23	Q. Are you involved in the actual taking of the films
24	or does someone else generally do that?
25	A. Someone else generally does that.

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Q. What's the title for the person that generally does 1

- that? 2
- A. Radiographer. 3
- Q. Were you involved --4
- A. Some people would refer to them as a radiologic 5
- technologist. 6
- Q. Were you involved in the actual taking of films of 7
- Rodney McClendon? 8
- q A. No.
- Q. Do you know who the radiographer was that was 10
- involved in that process? 11
- 12 A. No.
- Q. Is there any way that that can be determined? 13
- A. Yes. 14
- Q. How would that be determined? 15
- A. It will be indicated on the radiographs. 16
- Q. How can you determine from the radiographs who the 17
- 18 radiographer is?
- A. They each have a specific identifying letter or 19
- number or combination of numbers and letters that 20
- they're required to put on the film. 21
- Q. Is the radiographer also put on the written report? 22
- A. No. 23
- Q. I'm handing you what's been marked Plaintiff's 24
- Exhibits 1 through 3. I believe they're the films 25

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1	of February 6th. Could you take a look at those and
2	tell me the number for the radiographer?
3	A. It was taken by a student, student number 16, and it
4	was supervised, I believe, by there's a J on here
5	and then on the side it's TJ. I don't know who that
6	is, but the J would indicate an individual who would
7	be responsible, I suspect, for supervising S16.
8	Q. You said the student's number is S16?
9	A. S for student, student number 16.
10	Q. Do you know what type of student actually took the
11	films?
12	A. A student of radiologic technology.
13	Q. So would that be an intern or resident?
14	A. No, no, it's a student who is preparing to take
15	board certification to become a technologist, not to
16	become a radiologist, but to become a technologist.
17	
18	(Pager interruption.)
19	
20	MS. VANCE: Do you need to take that?
21	THE WITNESS: I do, actually.
22	
23	(Thereupon, a recess was had.)
24	
25	Q. Before we took the break, I believe you said that a

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1	student who was training to be a radiologic
2	technician actually took the films?
3	A. Uh-huh.
4	Q. And that student was supervised by someone?
5	A. Yeah, I believe that's what the U or the J that's on
6	here TJ, looks like, TJ on here.
7	Q. Do you know what the identifying number was for the
8	supervising person?
9	A. Well, the supervisors would be technologists that
10	are on the staff. The training program is run out
11	of Tri-C, I believe, so the letters would indicate
12	one of our employees, technologists, who are
13	employed by the department. And that's their
14	identifying character is TJ. I don't know exactly
15	who that is, but there would be a master list that
16	would indicate who that is.

- 16
- Q. So TJ is the identification for the full-time 17
- 18 Cleveland Clinic employee that was involved in to
- 19 actual taking of the films?
- 20 A. Correct.

- 21 Q. Do you know how x-rays are ordered from the Clinic
- **Radiology Department?** 22
  - MS. VANCE: Objection for relevance.
- 24 A. From the typical radiology department, i mean, we
- 25 wouldn't normally be ordering x-rays.

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1	Q. Right. If another physician wants to order x-rays,
2	how is that accomplished?
3	A. I believe there's a system called order entry where

- 4 the information is entered on the computer, but I'm
- 5 not really familiar with it. It's not my area.
- 6 Q. So you really don't have direct knowledge as to how
- 7 x-rays are ordered and how the orders are carried
- 8 out?
- 9 A. Correct, that's not my area of expertise.
- 10 Q. And so you are also not aware of what documentation
- 11 is produced when x-rays are ordered?
- 12 MS. VANCE: I'm going to object. We're
- 13 talking generally, or do you want to talk about
- 14 the Kaiser system? Because I'll tell you if
- 15 you're talking about a Kaiser patient through
- 16 the Kaiser ED, that changes things. Right now
- 17 I think he's answering questions in-house if
- 18 the patient was in the Clinic.
- 19 Q. Let's go back. If there is a Kaiser patient in the
- 20 Kaiser ER, do you know how x-rays are ordered from
- 21 the Cleveland Clinic Radiology Department?
- 22. A. No.
- 23 Q. Do you know what documentation would be produced
- 24 under that scenario?
- 25 A. No. I don't know the full extent of it. I know

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- 1 what I would receive when I interpret the films, so
- 2 I know that that would be part of the documentation,
- 3 but what else is available, I don't know.
- 4 Q. What do you receive?
- 5 A. A three-by-five index card with the patient's name,
- 6 their Clinic number, the accession number of the
- 7 case, the patient's age and sex, the examination
- 8 itself, descriptors indicating what the examination
- 9 is, and there's a space on there for some clinical
- 10 information which is not always filled out but it's
- 11 there.
- 12 Q. Do you know what the three-by-five index card is
- 13 called; is that a requisition form?
- 14 A. Yeah, I suppose an electronically generated
- 15 requisition form.
- 16 Q. What information is put on the card about the
- 17 examination itself?
- 18 A. Descriptors.
- 19 Q. What type of descriptors?
- 20 A. To indicate what the examination is. For example,
- 21 in this case it was a forearm, so it would say
- 22 forearm, right, left, two views.
- 23 Q. Is the information on the three-by-five index card
- 24 kept in the Cleveland Clinic computer system?
- 25 A. I mean, I'm sure that's -- the card is generated by

A. I don't think so.
Q. Do you know what happens to the three-by-five index
card after the films are read?
A. I toss it in the trash.
Q. is there any other information that you receive,
other than the films and the three-by-five index

- 13 card?
- 14 MS. VANCE: Same scenario, Kaiser
- 15 patient?
  - MR. RUF: Yes.

a while anyhow.

17 A. Yeah, films come with an envelope and on the outside

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the computer. How long the records are kept in the

computer, I don't know what the statute of limitations is on that, but I'm sure it's there for

Q. Do you know if there was a hard copy of the

three-by-five index card kept anywhere?

- 18 of the envelope is a little pocket and there may be
- 19 a little piece of paper. If it's a Kaiser patient
- 20 there's usually a little piece of paper on there
- 21 which has a variable amount of information on it.
- 22 Q. Is that kept with the films after you read the
- 23 films?
- 24 A. Yeah, it stays in the patient's folder because we
- 25 put our interpretation on there to make, you know,

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1	make sure the physician sees it, and we actually
2	sign what we think and put our initials and slide it
3	into the compartment on the front of the envelope.
4	Q. And what information is on that document?
5	A. Usually patient's name and maybe something like
6	question mark fracture or rule out fracture,
7	depending upon, question mark pneumonia, depending
8	upon what the area that's been x-rayed is.
9	Q. As the radiologist do you check to see whether the
0	views that are ordered are actually taken?
11	A. I assume the views that are do I check, no.
12	Q. Do you know whose responsibility that is?
13	A. Do I know whose responsibility it is to check to see
14	that the views that are taken are the views that are
15	ordered?
16	Q. Yes.
17	A. The individual that would take the films would take
18	the films that were ordered. The technologist would
19	take the films that were ordered.
20	Q. As a radiologist, do you have any discretion in what

- 21 views are actually taken?
- 22 A. Do I have any discretion? Can you maybe --
- Q. In other words, say you have some films and you
   decide that some additional views might be
- 25 warranted; is that something that you do as a

- 1 radiologist?
- 2 A. Oh, if I decide that additional views are warranted,

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- 3 I have the opportunity to request them, yes.
- 4 Q. And what might cause you to decide that additional
- 5 views are warranted?
- 6 A. For example, if you questioned whether or not there
- 7 was an abnormality on, say, a bone film, because
- 8 we're all a little different and subject to our own
- 9 genetic makeup, one might sometimes request the
- 10 complementary view of the other -- the opposite body
- 11 part, in this case the other arm, for example, to
- 12 see if what you were saying was -- what you were
- 13 seeing was a normal anatomic variant or truly
- 14 represented a pathologic entity.
- 15 Q. Do you review the clinical symptoms of a patient?
- 16 A. Do I read the information that's on the
- 17 three-by-five card before I read the film? Yes.
- 18 Q. Is there information on the three-by-five card about
- 19 the patient's clinical symptoms?
- 20 A. Sometimes yes, sometimes no.
- 21 Q. Do you know if there was any clinical information
- for Rodney McClendon on the three-by-five card forhim?
- 24 A. I couldn't tell you off the top of my head.
- 25 Q. Do you agree that a fracture line is the most

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- 1 visible if it is parallel to the x-ray beam? A. Do I agree that if a fracture line is parallel to 2 3 the x-ray beam it is most visible? I think fractures that are most readily apparent on x-ray Δ are fractures that are comminuted, where there are 5 multiple fragments, you know, the easiest to 6 7 recognize, which is, I assume, is the direction that you're going. Am I correct? 8 Q. Well, let me ask this. Can a fracture be invisible 9 when it is 90 degrees to the x-ray beam? 10 A. Can it be invisible when it's 90 degrees to the 11 x-ray beam? Now, obviously I haven't tested this 12 theory, but I suspect that it could be. 13 Q. Well, do you agree that --14 A. You can certainly have a fracture and be unable to 15 see it on the x-ray. 16 Q. Okay. Well, let's talk about an elbow specifically 17 then. 18 A. Okay. 19 20 Q. For an elbow do you believe that a fracture may be visible on one view but it may not be visible on 21 22 another view? A. Correct. 23 Q. And what views are available for the elbow? 24 A. The standard radiographic examination of the elbow 25
- 15 would be an AP and lateral projection. 1 Q. And when you talk about an AP view, could you 2 describe what view that is? 3 4 A. That would be with the forearm placed flat on the 5 table, the beam centered over the elbow joint, the film placed behind the elbow joint and the beam 6 7 coming down this way. 8 Q. Okay. 9 A. That would be the AP. 10 Q. Could you take a look at Plaintiff's Exhibits 1 through 3 and tell me if any of those would show the 11 12 AP view of a forearm? 13 MS. VANCE: Forearm now? A. Yeah. That's an AP view of the forearm right 14 15 there. 16 Q. I want to go back to the elbow. Could you describe 17 how a lateral view is taken of the elbow? 18 MS. VANCE: I think he just did. 19 A. The lateral view is taken generally --20 MS. VANCE: I'm sorry. 21 A. -- with 90 degrees flexion. Q. Do you agree that a fracture of a radial head may 22 23 not be visible on a view of the forearm? 24 A. Ido. Q. Do you have the ability to check on an order for 25

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1	x-rays by accessing that information through the
2	Clinic computer system?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Is that something that you regularly do?
5	A. No.
6	MS. VANCE: Again, are you talking
7	about a Kaiser patient or a regular house
8	MR. RUF: A Kaiser patient.
9	MS. VANCE: Let's ask the question
10	again.
11	Q. Let's assume for the rest of the deposition we're
12	talking specifically about Kaiser patients.
13	MS. VANCE: Can you ask that question
14	again then just so it's clear on the record.
15	MR. RUF: Could you read back the
16	question, please.
17	
18	(Thereupon, the requested portion of
19	the record was read by the Notary.)
20	
21	Q. For a Kaiser patient.
22	A. I
23	MS. VANCE: That's calling for does the
24	Clinic computer interface with Kaiser
25	information, that's sort of what he's asking.
I	

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5 A. I

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9 A. I

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1	A. I don't know the answer to that.
2	Q. Have you ever had a Kaiser patient come down to the
3	radiology department and you actually checked on the
4	views that were ordered by the Kaiser physician?
5	MS. VANCE: Objection.
6	A. No.
7	Q. Do you know if it is the standard practice of the
8	radiology department only to take the views that are
9	ordered by Kaiser physicians or the Kaiser emergency
10	room?
11	MS. VANCE: Laura, can you just repeat
12	that.
13	
14	(Thereupon, the requested portion of
15	the record was read by the Notary.)
16	
17	MS. VANCE: Objection.
18	MR. LEAK: Objection.
19	Q. Go ahead.
20	A. I really am not sure that I know the answer to
21	that.
22	Q. Would you agree that the standard of care for the
23	Clinic Radiology Department requires the radiology
24	department to take the x-rays that are ordered?
25	MS. VANCE: I'm going to object.

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٦	You're asking about the standard of care for
2	the department. I'm not sure if there is such
3	a thing. He's a radiologist, he can speak to
4	his standard of care.
5	Q. If you need to qualify your answer, go ahead.
6	A. I mean, I think what you're looking for is the
7	standard of care for a technologist, which I'm not
8	really qualified to speak to. I can speak to the
9	standard of care from the radiologist's standpoint.
10	Q. Please do that.
11	A. Which is, I mean, my job is to interpret the
12	radiographs, define whether or not an abnormality is
13	present and report on it.
14	Q. So the standard of care for you as a radiologist is
15	only to interpret the films that have been given to
16	you, correct?
17	A. Correct. I leave out the only. I would say the
18	standard of care for the radiologist is to interpret
19	the films that have been given to him.
20	Q. Does the standard of care also require you to
21	determine if the views that have been taken need to
22	be supplemented?
23	A. In your interpretation, you know, if you feel that
24	you need more information, you can ask for more
25	views.

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Q. How often do you do t	hat?
A. Infrequently.	
Q. Out of 100 films that y do that?	ou view, how often would you
A. I read 100 films today	and I didn't ask for it
once. I didn't ask for a	dditional views once.
Q. Do you know how ofte thousand films?	n it would happen out of a
A. I would be surprised if	it was once out of a
thousand. Now, this is,	, you know, I'm going to
further qualify this by s	aying this is going to vary

- 12 depending upon what the makeup of the thousand films 13 is.
- 14 For example, if you're reading a thousand
- 15 mammograms, you know, you're going to request
- 16 follow-up on a lot more than one in a thousand. You
- 17 may request an additional view, a different
- 18 projection on a number of them.
- 19 Q. But for a view of an upper extremity you don't very
- 20 often ask for supplemental views?
- 21 A. Right, right, probably less than one in a hundred 22 then.
- 23 Q. Do you know if you compared Rodney McClendon's
- 24 clinical information from -- compared his clinical
- 25 information to the information you obtained by
  - 20

	20
1	reviewing the x-ray films?
2	MS. VANCE: Objection. I'm not sure I
3	understand the question.
4	A. Well, I think you're asking me if I read the
5	information on the three-by-five card
6	Q. Yes.
7	A before I read the films. You know, can I
8	specifically remember doing it? No. Is it my
9	standard practice? Yes. Therefore, I would assume
10	that I did it.
11	Q. When a patient comes down from the Cleveland Clinic
12	emergency room are you provided with that patient's
13	medical record?
14	A. No.
15	Q. Other than the three-by-five index card and the
16	document that's in the envelope, do you receive any
17	other information about the patient?
18	A. No.
19	Q. Would you agree that it's common sense that if a
20	patient has severe elbow pain that an x-ray should
21	specifically be taken of the elbow?
22	MS. VANCE: Objection.
23	MR. LEAK: Objection. Go ahead.
24	MS. VANCE: Common sense on whose

part? 25

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1	Q. Did you understand the question, Doctor?			
2	A. Yeah, I think so. I mean, you're asking if a			
3	patient comes in and says my elbow hurts, what are			
4	you going to x-ray. You're going to x-ray the			
5	elbow.			
6	Q. Would you agree that if a patient is suffering from			
7	elbow pain it makes more sense to x-ray the elbow			
8	than the forearm?			
9	MS. VANCE: Objection. I'm objecting			
10	to the question. You're leaving out a lot of			
11	other clinical information that might be			
12	available that would enter into that answer,			
13	and also he's not the he's a radiologist and			
14	is not the ED doctor, the person doing the			
15	ordering.			
16	Q. Doctor, do you understand the question?			
17	A. I think so, but why don't you state it again for			
18	me.			
19	Q. Sure.			
20	MR. RUF: Could you read back the			
21	question, please.			
22				
23	(Thereupon, the requested portion of			
24	the record was read by the Notary.)			
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MS. VANCE: Objection.			
A. Yeah, that would seem to make more sense.			
Q. If you take an x-ray of the forearm is there any			
difficulty in viewing any area of the radial head?			
A. The radial head is best evaluated by radiographs of			
the elbow joint.			
MS. VANCE: I'm going to go back and			
show another objection to the preceding			
question that asked about whether if a patient			
came in complaining of elbow pain does it make			
sense to order an elbow x-ray versus a			
forearm. I made objections earlier.			
In addition to those objections, again,			
this individual, Dr. O'Donovan, is not a			
clinical physician from the standpoint of			
evaluating such patients in an ED setting and			
ordering x-rays. He's not here for that			
purpose and doesn't have any other information			
about this patient's clinical presentation.			
A. That's very true.			
Q. Doctor, you have had training in the clinical			
symptoms for elbow fractures, correct?			
A. Correct, some 25 years ago.			
Q. Could you take a look at Plaintiff's Exhibits 1			
through 3, please, and tell me if any fracture of			

	KAISER FOUNDATION, e
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1	the radial head is visible.
2	A. I do not see a fracture of either the right or left
3	radial heads.
4	Q. If Rodney McClendon was subsequently diagnosed with
5	a nondisplaced fracture at the head of the right
6	radius, that is not shown on Plaintiff's Exhibits 1
7	through 3, correct?
8	A. Correct. Yeah, I don't see a fracture.
9	Q. Is that the type of fracture that potentially could
10	not show up on a view of the forearm?
11	MS. VANCE: Objection.
12	A. Yeah. It may be invisible on the view of the elbow,
13	never mind the forearm.
14	Q. On Plaintiff's Exhibits 1 through 3 do you observe a
15	slight buckle in the cortical margin of the head of
16	the left radius?
17	A. Well, I just looked at them and I didn't see it.
18	Q. Do you know why x-rays were only taken of Rodney
19	McClendon's forearm?
20	A. No.
21	Q. Do you know why x-rays were not taken of his right
22	or left elbow?
23	A. No.
24	Q. When you're interpreting films, do you realize that
25	the clinician is relying on your expertise in

	1	radiology in interpreting the films?			
	2	MS. VANCE: Objection.			
	3	A. Do I realize that the clinician is relying on my			
	4	expertise? Yes.			
1000	5	Q. You do not expect the clinician to double check your			
THE OWNER WHEN	6	reading by examining the films himself, correct?			
	7	A. Well, I can't speak for the standard modus operandi			
	8	of the physician. I know many physicians look at			
	9	their own films.			
	10	Q. But you don't expect the clinician to do that, do			
	11	you?			
1000	12	MS. VANCE: Objection. I don't want			
1000	13	Dr. O'Donovan's expectations one way or the			
CONCINENT OF THE OWNER.	14	other to be interpreted as tantamount to or			
	15	equivalent to the standard of care for any			
1	16	other clinician.			
	17	Q. Please answer the question, if you can, Doctor.			
	18	THE WITNESS: Read it back for me,			
	19	please, could you, Laura.			
1	20				
	21	(Thereupon, the requested portion of			
ļ	22	the record was read by the Notary.)			
	23				
	24	MS. VANCE: Objection.			
	25	A. Do I expect the clinician to look at his own films?			

#### 25 I don't really have an opinion one way or the 1 1 2 2 other. Q. Do you know whether it is the obligation of the 3 3 clinician to determine if the appropriate views have 4 4 5 been taken or it's the determination of the 5 6 radiologic technician? 6 MR. LEAK: Objection. 7 7 8 MS. VANCE: Objection. 8 Q. And if you don't know, that's fine. 9 9 10 A. I guess I don't know. I'm not quite sure where 10 11 you -- could I have the question read back again. 11 12 12 Sorry. 13 13 14 (Thereupon, the requested portion of 14 15 the record was read by the Notary.) 15 16 16 - - - -17 MS. VANCE: Objection. 17 18 A. I don't know. 18 Q. Do you know whose obligation it is to see that the 19 19 views that are ordered are actually done? 20 20 MS. VANCE: Objection. I think that's 21 21 22 just another way of stating the same question. 22 A. Yeah, I don't know the answer to that. 23 23 24 Q. Do you know who Todd Richards is? 24 25 A. No. 25

- Q. Do you remember Todd Richards coming down and asking 1
- you for a second read of Rodney McClendon's x-rays? 2
- MS. VANCE: Objection. 3
- A. I don't remember anybody asking me for a second read 4
- of Todd Richards' x-rays. I don't know who -- or of 5
- Rodney McClendon x-rays, and I don't know who Todd 6 Richards is. 7
- Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as Plaintiff's 8
- 9 Exhibit 33. Were you the radiologist who actually
- reviewed and interpreted Rodney McClendon's x-rays 10
- 11 of his forearm?
- A. Yes. 12
- Q. Is there any other radiologist who would have done 13 14 that?
- MS. VANCE: Who could have or did? 15
- MR. RUF: Who could have or did. 16
- 17 A. One of our residents, a radiologist in training, was
- there with me on that particular evening and we both 18
- looked at Rodney McClendon's films. 19
- Q. If Todd Richards had come down to the radiology 20
- department and asked for a reread, would you have 21
- been the person that he would have spoken to? 22
- 23 A. He could have spoken either to myself or to the
- resident. 24
- Q. Were you present with the resident at all times or 25

27	

- would the resident read films without you being present? A. I see all the films. Q. I would guess that you have no independent recollection of reading Rodney McClendon's films on February 6th, 1998? A. I do have a memory of it. Q. What do you have a memory of? A. I have a memory of it being around 5:00, which was the time that I started in the emergency room on that particular day, and it being the first case that I looked at. And I recall the reason I remember it is because it's unusual to get bilateral forearms in rule out fracture. Q. What do you mean it's unusual? A. Well, usually you get a single joint or a single long bone or, you know, but to get both forearms. Q. When you said bilateral forearms rule out fracture, what are you referring to? A. The radiographic examination was comprised of both forearms. Q. Was that the differential diagnosis that you received for Rodney McClendon? MS. VANCE: Objection. A. You know, that may have been what was on the 28 1 three-by-five card, because my recollection seems to 2 be rule out fracture, but, you know, I can't --
- 3 that's when I think back and think of, you know, the
- 4 films I seem to recall it was rule out fracture, but
- 5 I'm not 100 percent sure that that's what was on the
- three-by-five card, but I suspect it was. 6
- 7 Q. Did it only say rule out fracture or did it say rule
- out fracture of forearms or elbows? 8
- A. I'm not a hundred percent sure that it's even on the 9
- 10 three-by-five card.
- 11 Q. And since it's February of 1998 you can't say for
- 12 sure what was on that card?
- 13 A. That's true.
- 14 Q. What else do you remember about this case?
- 15 A. Just that.
- 16 Q. Do you remember speaking to anyone about this case?
- A. To the resident. 17
- 18 Q. Who was the resident?
- A. Eunice Moon. 19
- Q. Is she still here at the Clinic? 20
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. What did you say to Eunice Moon about this case? 22
- 23 A. Something to the effect of, well, what do you think
- of this. We looked at the films, we decided that 24
- 25 there was no fracture. But I remember we both

#### 29

- 1 looked at the case.
- 2 Q. Now, after you reviewed the films and decided there
- was no fracture, did you produce a written report? 3
- 4 A. Yeah. Yes.
- Q. Would that written report be put with the x-rays or 5
- 6 does it take time for the report to be transcribed?
- 7 A. It takes time for the report to be transcribed.
- Q. Do you dictate the report? 8
- A. There are actually two written reports. There is a 9
- report dictated, but we also put a note on the 10
- 11 little piece of paper that's in the plastic folder
- 12 on the front of the x-ray folder which we talked
- 13 about earlier, so there would have been something
- 14 written there and then there would have been a
- 15 dictated, formal dictated report which is right
- 16 here.
- 17 Q. If the x-ray -- I'm sorry, if the emergency room
- 18 physician wants to review your reading of the films,
- 19 how does the x-ray or how does the emergency room
- 20 physician do that?
- 21 A. They all have different styles, but usually they'll
- 22 come back with the film and they might say something
- 23 like can you take another look at this.
- 24 Q. Well, for somebody in the Cleveland Clinic emergency
- 25 department -- I'm sorry, for somebody in the Kaiser

#### 30

- emergency department how would they know what your 1
- 2 reading is if the patient is waiting there in the
- 3 emergency room?
- A. They would come and pick up the films and on the 4
- 5 front of the film jacket is a small piece of paper
- 6 that's stuck in a plastic folder and on that it has
- 7 the patient's name and it may have some clinical
- 8 data, such as rule out fracture. And also on that
- there would be a handwritten note by either me or 9
- the resident which was our interpretation of the 10
- 11 film, a summary of our interpretation. In this case
- 12 it probably said something like negative for, no 13 fracture.
- 14 Q. Do you write on the x-ray jacket what your findings 15 are?
- 16 A. No, just on this piece of paper that's actually in
- 17 the folder on the front of the jacket.
- MS. VANCE: I don't think his answer is 18
- 19 complete. You had asked him what are the ways
- 20 that the physician will know the
- 21 interpretation. He's talked about the written
- 22 piece of paper.
- 23 Q. Yeah, how else could the physician find out what
- 24 your reading is?
- A. He could pick up the telephone and dial 55800 and 25

-	
	31
1	then plug in the patient's number, and he could
2	actually hear the dictation.
3	Q. Do you know what happens to the dictation after it's
4	transcribed?
5	A. I'm assuming that as it's it's stored on some
6	sort of disk or tape and after the transcriptionist
7	has typed it and it's been proofread and finalized,
8	that then
9	MS. VANCE: I would caution you not to
10	assume how long it lasted on the computer.
11	A. Yeah, I'm assuming and I'm not going to do that.
12	Q. So you have no idea how long those tapes are kept,
13	correct?
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. is there anything on the x-ray jacket that indicates
16	what views have been ordered for a patient?
17	A. I'm not sure.
18	Q. For Rodney McClendon would there have been anything
19	on his x-ray jacket that would indicate what views
20	were ordered?
21	A. I'm not sure.
22	MS. VANCE: You're distinguishing the
23	jacket from that slip that's inside the
24	pocket
25	MR. RUF: Yes.

	32		
1	MS. VANCE: on the jacket?		
2	MR. RUF: Yes.		
3	A. There would be nothing on the jacket. There would		
4	be nothing on the x-ray jacket. There might be		
5	something on the slip, but I'm not sure.		
6	MS. VANCE: Okay.		
7	Q. Do you know if the x-ray jacket for Rodney McClendon		
8	is here in the radiology department?		
9	A. I have no idea.		
10	MS. VANCE: I can tell you that I've		
11	checked and I've been told that it's it does		
12	not it's not here at The Cleveland Clinic		
13	Foundation, that that entire jacket is gone and		
14	not part of our film library or inventory of		
15	films for this patient.		
16	Q. Are the x-rays and the x-ray jackets for Kaiser		
17	patients kept at the Cleveland Clinic Radiology		
18	Department or are they sent to Kaiser?		
19	A. I have no idea.		
20	Q. So you have no idea what happens to the actual films		
21	and jacket after you read the films?		
22	MS. VANCE: For a Kaiser patient?		
23	Q. For a Kaiser patient.		
24	A. When I read the films they're in a temporary jacket,		
25	they're not in the patient's master folder. The		

#### 33

- master folder may not even be on campus at the time 1
- the patient appears in the emergency room. 2
- 3 Q. What's the master folder?
- A. It's pretty much what it says, it's the master 4
- folder, it's the folder in which all radiographic 5
- examinations pertaining to that particular 6
- individual are kept on a full-time basis. 7
- Q. Do you know where the master folder is kept for 8
- Kaiser patients? 9
- 10 A. No.
- Q. Were you aware that there was a request for x-rays 11
- of both the forearm and elbows for Rodney 12
- McClendon? 13
- MS. VANCE: Objection. 14
- A No. 15
- Q. If x-rays for Rodney McClendon's forearm and elbows 16
- were requested, would you expect the x-ray 17
- technician to take x-rays of both the forearm and 18
- 19 elbows?
- MS. VANCE: Objection. 20
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. Based upon your experience here at the Clinic, does 22
- the x-ray technician use their own determination in 23
- what views to be taken or do they follow the 24
- 25 doctor's order for certain views?

### 34

- MS. VANCE: Objection. 1
- A. Follow the doctor's order. 2
- Q. Does the radiologic technician have authority to 3
- override a doctor's order for certain views? 4
- MS. VANCE: Objection. He said earlier 5
- he's not a technologist, and I don't want him 6
- 7 to venture into standard of care territory as
- it relates to technologists. я
- 9 A. Yeah
- Q. Well, have you worked with radiologic technicians 10
- here? 11
- A. Uh-huh, I have. 12
- Q. And you're familiar with what they do here at the 13
- **Cleveland Clinic?** 14
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know the scope of the authority for a 16
- radiologic technician? 17
- 18 A. By far the vast majority of the cases, I suspect,
- that the technologist takes the film that is 19
- requested. Now, if the technologist has a question 20
- pertaining to the radiographic examination, then 21
- they might seek clarification of the order, but more 22
- than that I really can't say. 23
- Q. A radiologic technician is not a doctor, correct? 24
- A. Correct. 25

	35
1 2 3 4 5 6	Q. A doctor has more medical training than a radiologic
2	technician, correct?
3	A. Medical training, correct.
4	Q. Is it your understanding that the role of the
5	radiologic technician is to take the views that are
6	ordered and then submit the films to you for
7	reading?
8	MS. VANCE: Objection.
9	A. That's my understanding, unless they have a question
10	in which case they might seek clarification.
11	Q. Do radiologic technicians ever come to you and ask
12	for a consultation as to whether additional views
13	should be taken?
14	A. Occasionally.
15	Q. Do you have any way of determining whether a
16	radiologic technician has actually taken the views
17	that have been ordered by the clinician?
18	MS. VANCE: Objection. I think we've
19	gone over this before.
20	A. Yeah, this sounds familiar. It's not something I
21	do.
22	Q. Do you have any way of determining that?
23	MS. VANCE: Objection.
24	A. I'm not a hundred percent sure.
25	Q. Is that something that you have done in the past

#### 36

- here at the Cleveland Clinic? MS. VANCE: Objection. A. I don't know that I've done it in the emergency room for Kaiser examinations. I don't know. I don't think I've done that. Q. Do you consider any radiologic texts to have accurate, reliable information? MS. VANCE: Objection. A. Do I consider any radiologic texts, as in textbooks? Q. Yes. MS. VANCE: Objection. Q. I'm sorry, is there some confusion about what I'm asking? A. You're asking ---MS. VANCE: Sounds like you're asking --A. Are you asking about textbooks written on radiology to have reliable information? Q. Yes. 20 21 A. Yes. Q. What textbooks do you consider to have accurate and reliable information? MS. VANCE: Objection under the
- evidence rules. 25

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# PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D.

RODNEY L. McCLENDON vs. KAISER FOUNDATION, et al.

	37	
1	Q. Go ahead, Doctor.	1
2	A. Most of those you see behind me you would have faith	2
3	in.	3
4	Q. And the library here contains a number of radiology	4
5	textbooks?	5
6	A. Correct.	6
7	Q. Do you consult those textbooks during your	7
8	practice?	8
9	MS. VANCE: Objection.	9
10	A. Correct.	10
11	Q. And the textbooks include Merrill's Atlas of	11
12	Radiographic Positions and Radiographic Procedures.	12
13	A. I don't know if it's here.	13
14	Q. It's over there.	14
15	A. Yeah, it's here.	15
16	Q. Have you ever consulted that textbook?	16
17	MS. VANCE: Objection.	17
18	A. Yeah, I believe I have, although not in a long	18
19	time.	19
20	Q. And your library also contains Eisenberg's Atlas of	20
21	Signs and Radiology?	21
22	A. I believe so.	22
23	Q. And it also contains Taveras and Ferrucci Radiology?	23 24
24		25
25		2,5
1	A. I'm not sure about Grainger and Allison. Have you	1
2	seen it there?	2
3	Q. Go ahead and look, Doctor.	3
4	MS. VANCE: Well, rather than play a	4
5	guessing game	5
6	Q. Well, it's the blue book there, Doctor.	6
7	A. The Diagnostic Radiology, the blue book.	7
8	Q. And your library also contains Sutton, a Textbook of	8
9	Radiology and Imaging?	9
10	A. Yes.	10
11	Q. And Gunderman, Essential Radiology?	11
12	MS. VANCE: We'll stipulate that the	12
13	Clinic has a very complete radiology library.	13
14	A. Comprehensive.	14
15	MS. VANCE: Comprehensive, with	15
16	journals and texts.	16
17	Q. And those radiology textbooks are here for your	17
18	consultation, correct?	18
19	A. Correct.	19
20	MS. VANCE: We won't stipulate,	20
	a star that the star such a star star star star star star star st	I 0 4

however, that any of the books or texts in this

of Ohio. In fact, we'll specifically refute

that and debate that and dispute that point.

library are admissible under the Evidence Rules

MR. RUF: Well, that's up to the Judge

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1	to decide that issue.			
2	MS. VANCE: Just so it's clear that			
3	through this witness' testimony he has not			
4	given any imprimatur of authoritativeness to			
5	any of these texts such that they should be			
6	admissible in evidence under the Rules of			
7	Evidence for cross-examination purposes.			
8	MR. RUF: That's not required under the			
9	current rule.			
10	MS. VANCE: Under the current rules.			
11	Same point is being made here, that Dr.			
12	O'Donovan's comments regarding the library			
13	contents are not to be interpreted as any			
14	assent to the basic requirements of the			
15	evidence rules to enable any of these books to			
16	be admissible for cross-examination purposes.			
17	Q. Do you remember conversations with anyone other than			
18	Eunice Moon about Rodney McClendon's case?			
19	A. No.			
20	Q. Did you ever meet Rodney McClendon?			
21	A. No, not that I recall.			
22	MR. RUF: That's all I have for now,			
23	Doctor. I believe that Mr. Leak may have some			
24	questions for you.			
25	MR. LEAK: Doctor, my name is Doug			

#### 40

Leak. We just met.	I represent Kaiser.
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- CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D.
- BY MR. LEAK:
- Q. The three-by-five index card, that's different from
- what is put in the compartment that goes with the
- x-ray jacket?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know if there's any other copies of the
- three-by-five index card, other than the one that
- you get that you dispose of?

\_ \_ \_ \_

- A. I don't think there is.
- Q. And is that a computer printout or is it handwritten information?
- A. It's computer generated.
- Q. And you don't know how long that's kept in the
- **Cleveland Clinic computer system?**
- A. I don't know.
- Q. In this case you're not really privy to what was
- ordered because you really don't have a recollection
- 21 as to what was on the card, correct?
- 22 A. Correct.
- 23 Q. Can nurses at the Cleveland Clinic in the emergency
- 24 room department place an order for particular
- 25 films?

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	41	I	43
1	MS. VANCE: In the Kaiser emergency	1	MS. VANCE: Objection.
2	room?	2	Q. Do you understand what I'm saying?
3	MR. LEAK: Yes.	3	A. I do understand what you're saying. There would be
4	A. I believe so.	4	two separate cards. You wouldn't get an index card
5	Q. You said that if there's an order for elbow films	5	with forearm, elbow. There would be each would
6	you would expect elbow films, correct?	6	be a specific radiographic examination and each
7	MS. VANCE: Objection. Wait a minute.	7	specific radiographic examination has a separate
8	Say the question again.	8	accession number and a computer generated card
9	Q. Okay. I thought your testimony was earlier when Mr.	9	Q. Got you.
10	Ruf asked you if there's an order for forearm and	10	A is made for each accession number.
11	elbow films you would expect separate films of the	11	Q. Let's assume that there were, in this case, there
12	elbow; is that correct?	12	was an order for forearm, wrist and elbow. Does
13	MS. VANCE: Objection.	13	that mean you would expect to see three different
14	MR. RUF: To actually be taken?	14	three-by-five index cards?
15	MR. LEAK: To be taken.	15	A. Yes.
16	A. Yeah, I would expect that.	16	Q. And so if you have three different index cards and
17	Q. Okay. Does that mean you would expect a PA and a	17	you only have a set of forearms, will you then speak
18	lateral view of the elbow if there was a specific	18	to the tech and say, hey, where's the rest of the
19	order for elbow films?	19	films?
20	A. Correct.	20	A. Where's the rest of the exam, yeah.
21	Q. Will all radial head fractures show up on PA and	21	Q. You mentioned something about this case. You recall
22	lateral views of the elbow?	22	this case because bilateral films were taken of the
23	A. No.	23	forearm for a suspicion to rule out fracture?
24	Q. Can you explain why?	24	A. Usually when you get a case that says rule out
25	A. There is an incidence of fractures being invisible	25	fracture, you get one body part or you may get, you
			·······
	42		44
1	immediately after they've been sustained. Exactly	1	know, a wrist, an elbow, a shoulder, or one
2	what the figure is, I couldn't say, but it's	2	extremity. But to get both forearms, rule out
3	certainly not uncommon and most, I'm sure all,	3	fracture is an unusual request. That's the reason
4	emergency room physicians would be aware of that and	4	that I remember it.
5	would know that should, you know, should	5	Q. Did you do any further investigation to find out,
6	symptomatology persist for a week after a fracture,	6	you know, why are we getting this particular set of
		<b>H</b>	

- 6 symptomatology persist for a week after a fracture,
- that -- or a week after an injury that no fracture 7
- 8 was -- when no fracture was found that that would be
- 9 good grounds for repeating the radiographic
- 10 examination.
- 11 Q. Does the radiology department receive the triage
- 12 notes from the nurses, whether it's the radiology 13 tech or you?
- 14 A. Certainly the physician doesn't -- the radiologist
- 15 doesn't. I believe that the technologist does, but 16 again, you know, you need to ask the technologist
- 17 that.
- 18 Q. If you looked at the three-by-five, and I'm talking
- 19 about in general, not this particular case, if you
- 20 look at a three-by-five index card and the
- descriptors, I think you called it for the films? 21
- 22 A. Uh-huh.
- 23 Q. If it says forearm, elbow and then you get the films
- and there's no elbow, will you as the radiologist 24
- 25 ask the tech to then take the elbow films?
  - WARE REPORTING SERVICE

## Page 41 to Page 44

#### 10 is one of thinking that this was unusual and the

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8

9

11 reason now that it, you know, that I'm thinking back

A. That brings me back to the question that I was asked

earlier, which is my recollection. My recollection

- 12 on it, the reason I thought it was unusual was
- 13 because it was rule out fracture.

films for this rule out fracture?

- 14 So that's why I think that the three-by-five
- 15 card stated rule out fracture. But do I remember
- 16 actually reading rule out fracture off the
- 17 three-by-five card? I wish I could tell you that I 18 did, but I don't.
- 19 Q. I want to talk about after you have reviewed the
- 20 films. If a PA came back in this case to speak to
- 21 someone, it could have been you or it could have
- 22 been your resident; is that correct?
- 23 A. Correct,
- Q. Is it unusual to have either the PA or the emergency 24
- 25 room physician bring the films to you and say, hey,

	45
1	look, you know, the patient's complaining of this,
2	can we take another look at that; is that unusual?
3	A. Not that unusual.
4	Q. If someone came back from the emergency room
5	department, whether it is the emergency room
6	physician or the PA, and gave you a clinical
7	presentation, can you assess that clinical
8	presentation or make a determination as to whether
9	or not the proper films were taken as a radiologist?
10	MS. VANCE: Objection.
11	Q. In other words, can you take that clinical
12	information and then make a determination as to
13	whether or not the proper views were taken?
14	MS. VANCE: Objection. Just based on
15	that very, very general question?
16	MR. LEAK: Yeah.
17	A. It is a very general question. You know, I mean, if
18	they came back with an x-ray of the foot and told me
19	the patient had abdominal pain, well, then, I would
20	say, well, I think you x-rayed the wrong body part.
21	Q. Let's assume that someone came back and discussed
22	the clinical presentation of Mr. McClendon and said
23	that this man is still having pain upon extension.
24	From a radiological standpoint, what suspicions
25	would that raise for you?

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	46					
1	MS. VANCE: Objection. I'm objecting					
2	just because I think that's limited information					
3	sort of in a vacuum, and you're asking this					
4	witness to render some sort of impression or					
5	opinion or thought process about just that					
6	information.					
7	I'm not sure that that represents a					
8	realistic scenario of what might have happened					
9	or, in fact, did happen in this case. That's					
10	my objection.					
11	Q. Well, I guess basically, Doctor, then in general if					
12	someone presented a case to you clinically of pain					
13	upon extension as a radiologist what suspicions					
14	would you raise?					
15	A. Pain upon extension would suggest pain on motion at					
16	a joint and therefore you would, you know, your					
17	suspicion would center on the joint.					
18	Q. And what joint is that					
19	MS. VANCE: Objection.					
20	Q that you're talking about?					
21	A. Well, the well, if the extension is in the case					
22	of the forearm, then the joint would be the elbow					
23	joint.					
24	Q. And if that was the presentation and you didn't have					
25	views of the elbow, would you then request					

RODNEY L.	McCLENDO	Ν
VAISED EA		

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	47
1	additional films to include elbow films?
2	MS. VANCE: Objection.
3	A. I mean, this is conjecture and I really don't know.
4	You know, I can't answer these questions insofar as
5	it's conjecture.
6	Q. I guess I'm just trying to determine if you had a
7	suspicion of some problem with the elbow joint and
8	you don't have those films available or they weren't
9	taken, can you as the radiologist ask to bring the
10	patient back and have additional films taken?
11	MS. VANCE: Objection. That just
12	presupposed so much more of what the role of
13	the radiologist is to even have such suspicion
14	in the first place.
15	Q. I'm trying to find out what your role is as a
16	radiologist.
17	A. It's the interpretation of the films. I mean, if
18	somebody came after the films had been taken and
19	said, look, can you go over this again, I would look
20	at the films and say, you know, either look there's
21	something here I didn't see or, you know, I still
22	don't see anything.
23	Q. And whose responsibility would it be if the films
24	didn't include the elbow and there was a suspicion
25	for a problem with the elbow?

1	MS. VANCE: Objection.
2	Q. And I'm talking about in the context if someone came
3	back and gave you back the films.
4	A. In that scenario there would be a conversation
5	between the individual that came back and myself.
6	You know, and if the films were of the forearm and
7	the individual came back and said, well, you know,
8	my concern is for an area that's not well seen on
9	the film, you know, my question would be, well, why
10	did you order this in the first place, you know.
11	Q. Assuming that was the person who placed the order
12	then, correct?
13	A. Well, you know, I mean, that would be the individual
14	to talk to, yeah.
15	Q. The person that ordered the films?
16	A. Yeah, the person that evaluated the patient and
17	decided what should be x-rayed, yeah.
18	MR. LEAK: Thank you, Doctor, I have
19	nothing further.
20	MR. RUF: Doctor, I have a follow-up
21	question or two.
22	
23	RECROSS-EXAMINATION OF PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D.
24	BY MR. RUF:
25	Q. I want you to assume that Todd Richards testified as

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#### 49

1	to the	following	about the	conversation	with the
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- 2 radiologist at the Cleveland Clinic.
- 3 A. I'm sorry, who's Todd Richards?
- 4 Q. Todd Richards is the PA that saw Rodney McClendon in
- 5 the ER.
- 6 A. Okay.
- 7 Q. Todd Richards has given the following testimony:
- 8 'What I remember about the conversation of this
- 9 radiologist is that I told him that Mr. McClendon is
- 10 a 42-year-old male who is having pain in his right
- 11 upper extremity upon, you know, greater than or the
- 12 latter ten degree extension and the pain is
- 13 nonspecific. And I told him that despite the x-ray
- 14 being negative he has no point tenderness or any
- 15 kind of sign of a specific or localized swelling
- 16 over the bony prominences, so I asked him to reread
- 17 the x-ray, and that's where it was left."
- 18 Assuming that did occur, would you make any
- 19 recommendation as to additional views to be taken or
- 20 would you only reread the x-ray?
- 21 MS. VANCE: Objection.
- 22 A. I would, again we're talking conjecture here and I
- 23 don't recall any conversation with any individual
- 24 other than my resident with regard to this
- 25 particular case, but I, again, we're talking

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- conjecture, but I would assume in that situation I
   would say, you know, if this discomfort that the
- 3 patient has persists then the area should be
- 4 re-x-rayed in seven to ten days. It's kind of
- 5 standard.
- 6 Q. Why is it standard?
- 7 A. For the reasons that I mentioned earlier, that is
- 8 that a significant number of fractures are not
- 9 visible on x-rays taken immediately after the
- 10 fractures are sustained. They may become visible at
- seven to ten days by virtue of the healing process,
- 12 the callus that's laid down at the site of the
- 13 fracture is radiographically visible.
- 14 Q. Now, if Todd Richards, the PA, testified to the
- 15 following: "So you told the radiologist your
- 16 concern based on the clinical findings and then you
- 17 left it up to his discretion what to do at that
- 18 point?" And he answered, "Absolutely."
- 19 Would he have been mistaken in the role of the
- 20 radiologist?

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- 21 MS. VANCE: Objection.
- 22 MR. LEAK: Objection.
- 23 MS. VANCE: Go ahead, Doctor.
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And why do you say that?

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radiologist about, he should be conversing with the
clinician, you know, he should be looking at the

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A. That conversation that, you know, that data that Mr.

5 x-rays and saying, well, the clinical information is

Richards claims that he conversed with the

- 6 this and this is the radiographic picture, what
- 7 should we do here. That's the clinician's call, you
- 8 know, or Mr. Richards' call, depending upon who's
- 9 responsible for the care of the patient.
- 10 Q. If Mr. Richards wanted to have additional views
- 11 taken, do you know how that would be accomplished?
- 12 A. Yeah, he orders them, the same way as he ordered the
- 13 first set.
- 14 Q. Would a Kaiser PA or a Kaiser physician have the
- 15 authority to go to the radiologic technician and ask
- 16 for additional views to be done?
- 17 A. I'm not sure what the pecking order is over there,
- 18 who orders what, how these things are accomplished.
- 19 It's really not my area of expertise. I don't work
- 20 in the Kaiser emergency room, I don't know how the
- 21 chain of command works over there.
- 22 Q. Well, do you know if Kaiser employees, whether
- 23 they're physicians, nurses or other employees, have
- 24 the authority to ask a radiologic technician to take
- 25 additional views?

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1	A. They can order more x-rays, I think. I mean, that's
2	my sense of the question that I was asked.
3	MS. VANCE: Well, sure, they ordered
4	them in the first instance, so they can order
5	more if they want more.
6	THE WITNESS: Yes.
7	Q. Did you review anything before your deposition
8	today?
9	A. Did I review anything? I met with I did have a
10	look at copies of this report here, yeah. And I met
11	with my attorney, the attorney in this case, yeah.
12	Q. Did you actually review any films?
13	A. No.
14	Q. And did you look for either the master folder or the
15	x-ray jacket for Rodney McClendon?
16	A. No.
17	Q. Do you consider any radiology textbooks to be
18	authoritative?
19	MS. VANCE: Objection. How do you
20	define authoritative, unquestionably accepted
21	from cover to cover without debate or
22	question?
23	If that's the definition, do you find
24	any of these textbooks to be authoritative to
25	the point where you would accept it

KAISER FOUNDATION, et al.

	53	l	55
1	unquestionably from cover to cover without	1	
2	question?	2	CERTIFICATE
3	MR. RUF: Well, I would object to you	3	The State of Obio ) SS
4	giving a definition.	4	The State of Ohio, ) SS: County of Cuyahoga.)
5	MS. VANCE: That's how it's been widely	5	
6	interpreted and that's how the case law is	6	I, Laura L. Ware, a Notary Public
7	determined.	7	within named witness, PETER O'DO
8	Q. Doctor, for the previous textbooks that were listed	8	truth, and nothing but the truth in the
9	do you consider those textbooks to have accurate and	9	I, Laura L. Ware, a Notary Public for the State of Ohio, do hereby cert within named witness, PETER O'DO me first duly sworn to testify the trui truth, and nothing but the truth in th aforesaid; that the testimony then gi by me to stenotypy in the presence subsequently transcribed into typew direction, and that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the testimony s
10	reliable information?	10	direction, and that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the testimony s
11	MS. VANCE: Objection.	11	aforesaid.
12	A. By and large, yes.	12	I do further certify that this dep
13	Q. And is that why they're kept here in the Cleveland	13	I do further certify that this dep was taken at the time and place as s foregoing caption, and that I am not counsel or attorney of either party o interested in the outcome of this act
14	Clinic radiology library?	14	interested in the outcome of this act
15	MS. VANCE: Objection.	15	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hand and affixed my seal of office at
16	A. They're kept here as a reference.	16	Ohio, this day of , 1999.
17	Q. Well, you're not going to have textbooks here that	17	
18	contain inaccurate and unreliable information, are	18	Lours L. More More Penerting Sor
19	you, Doctor?	19	Laura L. Ware, Ware Reporting Serv 3860 Wooster Road, Rocky River, O My commission expires May 17, 200
20	MS. VANCE: Objection.	20	My commission expires May 17, 200
21	A. I don't think you can look at any textbook and say	21	
22	everything that's in this is gospel, you know. I	22	
23	mean, everything has to be taken at face value. But	23	
24	the textbooks that are here, the majority of the	24	
25	material that's in them is good.	25	
1	MR. RUF: Okay. Thank you, Doctor.		
2	MS. VANCE: Doctor, I have one further	E.	
3	guestion I'd like to ask of you just to clarify		
4	some of the earlier testimony.		
5	MR. RUF: Objection.		
6	····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION OF PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D.		
8	BY MS. VANCE:		
9	Q. Doctor, would you also have an expectation that a		
10	clinician who's examining a patient and appreciating		
10	annen an an annen 19 a banan an airte a	1	

- the patient's symptomatology and expressions of 11
- 12 discomfort, who also has available the x-ray views
- that have, in fact, been taken, if that clinician 13
- 14 has any question or concern about whether the
- appropriate views have been taken or additional 15
- views ought to be taken, would you expect that that 16
- clinician has the authority or the ability to obtain 17
- additional views as part of their examination and 18
- evaluation of the patient? 19
- MR. LEAK: Objection. 20 A. Yes. 21 MS. VANCE: No waiver of signature. 22 23 24 PETER O'DONOVAN, M.D. 25

lic within and rtify that the ONOVAN, M.D., was by uth, the whole the cause given was reduced e of said witness, ewriting under my s a true and so given as position specified in the ot a relative, or otherwise ction. e hereunto set my at Cleveland, vice Ohio 44116

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