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Page I 1 IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 2 OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO 3 4 LESLIE WALTER, ADMINISTRATOR, ETC., 5 Plaintiff, 6 vs Case No. 393899 7 METROHEALTH MEDICAL 8 CENTER, et al., 9 Defendants. 10 11 12 13 DEPOSITION OF LOUIS RAKITA, M.D. 14 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7,2001 15 16 Deposition of LOUIS RAKITA, M.D., a Witness 17 herein, called by counsel on behalf of the 18 Plaintiff for examination under the statute, 19 taken before me, Vivian L. Gordon, a Registered 20 Diplomate Reporter and Notary Public in and for 21 the State of Ohio, pursuant to agreement of 22 counsel, at the offices of MetroHealth Medical 23 Center, 2500 MetroHealth Drive, Cleveland, Ohio, 24 commencing at 3:30 o'clock p.m. on the day and 25 date above set forth.	Page 31LOUIS RAKITA, M.D., a witness herein, called2for examination, as provided by the Ohio Rules of3Civil Procedure, being by me first duly sworn, as4hereinafter certified, was deposed and said as5follows:6EXAMINATION OF LOUIS RAKITA, M.D.7BY MS. TOSTI:8Q. Doctor, would you please state your9name for us.10A. Louis Rakita, R-A-K-I-T-A.11Q. What is your home address?12A. 24151 South Woodland Road, Shaker13Heights, Ohio, 44122.14Q. Is that a single-family home?15A. Yes.16Q. Is your current business address here17at MetroHealth Medical Center?18A. Yes.19Q. Is your current employer MetroHealth20Medical Center?21A. Yes.22Q. In May of 1998, was your business23address and your employer the same?24A. Absolutely.25Q. Do you currently render professional
Page 2 1 APPEARANCES: 2 On behalf of the Plaintiff 3 Becker & Mishkind, by 4 JEANNE M. TOSTI, ESQ. 5 Skylight Office Tower Suite 660 6 Cleveland, Ohio 44113 7 216-241-2600 8 9 9 On behalf of the Defendant MetroHealth Medical 10 Center 11 Reminger & Reminger, by 12 THOMAS B. KILBANE, ESQ. 13 The 113 St. Clair Building 14 Cleveland, Ohio 441 14 15 216-687-1311 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 Page 4 1 services for any other entity besides MetroHealth Medical Center? 3 A. None. 4 Q. And was that also true in 1998? 5 A. Yes. 6 Q. Have you ever had your deposition 7 taken before? 8 A. Yes. 9 Q. How manytimes? 10 A. Maybe four or five. 11 Q. Of those four or five times, was your 12 deposition ever taken as a defendant in a medical 13 negligence case? 14 MR. KILBANE: Objection. 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. How manytimes? 17 MR. KILBANE: Objection. An 18 outstanding objection to old lawsuits. 19 A. Once or twice. I'm not sure. Once, I 20 think. 21 Q. Now, I am sure counsel has had a 22 chance to talk with you. I am going to go over 23 some of the ground rules for a deposition. 24 This is a question and answer 25 session. It's under oath. It's important that

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 you understand my questions. If you don't understand them or if l phrase them inartfully, let me know and l'll be happy to repeat the question or to rephrase the question. Otherwise, I'm going to assume that you understood my question and that you are able to answer it. If at any point during this deposition you would like to look at the medical records, please feel free to do so. It's also important that you give all of your answers verbally, because our court reporter can't take down head nods or hand motions. At some point during this deposition, defense counsel may choose to enter an objection. You are still required to answer my question unless he instructs you not to do so. Do you understand those directions? A. Got them. Q. Now, doctor, you mentioned that you had been named as a defendant in a medical negligence case once before. A. I have been named more than once. I was named once for a patient I never saw in a hospital I was never in and I got notification 	 legal expert that would provide expert testimony at trial; correct? A. Right. Just to give them some sense of the validity of the case. Q. But that was for a legal matter as to whether or not there was a basis for malpractice? A. I would think so. Q. Aside from being a reviewer that did not want to testify, have you ever been a medical expert in which you agreed to testify if you found an adequate basis to do so? A. I have testified only one time in court with regard to a patient and his health as to whether his health would allow him to be incarcerated. Q. That wasn't a medical negligence proceeding? A. It was not. Q. Now, doctor, counsel has told me that you have not brought a curriculum vitae with you, and so I am going to ask you a few questions
 Page 6 1 that I was part of that. I think it was 2 subsequently dismissed and I never found out who 3 the patient was or why I was named. Q. Okay. A. So it was more than once. Q. Aside from that instance, there were 7 other instances that you had been named as a 8 defendant in a medical negligence case? 9 A. I don't think so. 10 Q. Have you ever acted as an expert in a 11 medical negligence proceeding? 12 A. I have acted as an expert for 13 attorneys with the intent of merely informing 14 them as to whether there is severity in the case; 15 that is, whether I thought the allegations were 16 true or not. 17 Q. How many times have you done that? 18 A. Maybe about three or four. 19 Q. Was that for the plaintiff or for the 20 defendant in that case? 11 A. It came, for example, from Kaiser. I 12 would get the case and provide an opinion for 13 them with the clear understanding that I would 14 not be required to testify. 25 Q. So just as a reviewer, but not as a 	 Page a about your background. Could you tell me where you went to medical school? A. McGill University in Montreal, Quebec. Q. When did you complete that program? A. 1949. Q. Did you serve a residency after that or an internship? A. Yes, I did. I had three years of residency, one year added to that as a chief resident, one year as a research fellow in cardiology. Q. Where was the three-year residency that you served? A. The first year at Montreal General, the second year that's in Montreal the second year at the Montreal Jewish Center; the third year Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans; the fourth year, a chief resident here at Metro, at that time, City Hospital. My fellowship was at the Institute for Medical Research in Los Angeles under the direction of Dr. Princeman. Q. The three-year residency, was that in internal medicine? A. Yeah.

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 Q. And did you then specialize in cardiology? Was that in your fourth year or in your fellowship? A. Both. My fourth year was predominantly a cardiology year and the fifth year was pure cardiologic research. Q. When did you receive your Ohio medical license, approximately? A. It's up in my office and I can't really tell you the exact date. I'm sorry. Q. Can you tell me what decade it was? A. In the '50s. Q. Aside from your medical license in Ohio, have you ever been licensed in any other states? A. In California. Q. And currently, are you licensed anyplace besides Ohio? A. No. Last year I gave up my California license. Q. Has your license in Ohio or any other state ever been suspended, revoked or called into question? A. No. Q. Doctor, are you board certified in any 	 Q. When was that? A. That was from 1965 until 1987. At that point, I was 65 years of age and they decided they have to appoint somebody else, with good reason. Q. How old are you now, doctor? A. I am 78. Q. Do you currently have privileges at any other hospitals besides Metro's main campus? A. At present, not. Q. Was that also true in 1998? A. I think that's right. Q. Have your hospital privileges ever been suspended, revoked or called into question? A. Never. Q. The privileges that you had in 1998, were those admitting privileges? A. Yes. Q. Have you authored or co-authored any medical journal articles or textbook chapters? A. Yes, I have. Q. Any dealing with the subject matter of Bacterial endocarditis? A. None. Q. Any dealing with the subject matter of
 Page 10 areas of medicine? A. Internal medicine. Q. And can you tell me approximately when you received that board certification? A. It would have been around '56 or '57, something like that. Q. When did you first become employed at MetroHealth Medical Center? A. I came here as chief resident, that would be 1952, '53. I came back on the full-time staff in 1954. I have been employed here ever since. I'm an old timer. Q. Do you currently hold any administrative positions here at Metro? A. Presently, not. Q. And how about in 1998, did you hold any administrative A. No, I did not. Q. We have to talk one at a time, because she will have problems taking us down. So let me ask my question again. In 1998, did you hold any administrative positions at Metro? A. None. But I used to be chief of cardiology here. 	 Page 12 prosthetic heart valves? A. None. Q. Have you ever given a formal presentation or a class on the subject matter of endocarditis or prosthetic heart valves? A. I couldn't tell you for sure. I have given lectures over a period of almost 50 years. Somewhere in there, there could have been a lecture. Q. Well, my next question would be, if you have given a lecture, would you have any type of printed material, outlines, videotapes, audio tapes from such a lecture? A. I looked at this and my charts and that's it. Q. Well, I need a little bit more specifics as to what's contained in there, and I am going to ask you a couple things and maybe you can tell me if you reviewed any of it. Earline Mizsey was seen at Southwest General Hospital's emergency room a couple times. I believe once in March of '98 and once

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1	Page 13 in May of '98.	1	Page 15 made and have it sent to you.
2	Did you look at any of the Southwest	2	MS. TOSTI: Could I take a look at
3	General Hospital medical records?	3	it?
4	A. I probably did. But I can't tell you	4	MR. KILBANE: Absolutely
5	the details.	5	(discussion off the record.)
6	MR. KILBANE: If it makes it easier,	6	Q. Aside from the medical records that
7	he was provided some of these that he reviewed:	7	are in front of you in the blank binder, as well
8	The outpatient chart from Metro, which I think	8	as what's been referred to as the shadow chart,
9	spans, begins in January of 1995. Included in	9	do you have any other notes or file on the care
	that, I think there is the faxed copy of the	10	you provided to Earline Mizsey?
11	Southwest General chart, emergency room chart.	11	A. No, I have none.
	He has also seen the Metro emergency room visits	12	Q. Doctor, is there a textbook in your
	from April 21st, April 26th, May 6th, and the	13	field of practice that you consider to be the
	0 5	14	best or the most reliable?
	8th and then the Metro admission.	15	MR. KILBANE: Objection. It assumes
16	MS. TOSTI: Broadview Multicare	16	he finds any reliable. But you can answer.
17 18	records that you know of? MR. KILBANE: I don't think he has	17	A. No.
	seen that.	18 19	Q. Are there any publications, as you sit
20	MS. TOSTI: Any Cleveland Clinic	20	here today, that you feel have particular relevance to the issues in this case?
21	records?	20	A. None that I know of.
22	MR. KILBANE: No, just the Metro	22	O. Have you participated in any research
	records.	23	dealing with the subject matter of bacterial
24	Q. Doctor, have you reviewed any	24	endocarditis?
25	deposition testimony in this case?	25	A. I have not.
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	Page 14		Page 16
1	A. None.	1	Q. Have you participated in any research
2	Q. When did you become aware that there	2	here at Metro dealing with the referral of
3	was a lawsuit pending relative to Earline	3	patients for echocardiography to evaluate
4	Mizsey's care?	4	endocarditis?
5	A. I think it was about two weeks ago.	5	A. No.
6	Q. Well, since	6	Q. Have you heard of any such research
7	A. About the time that I received this.	7	project here at Metro? A. No.
8 9	Q. And since the time you became aware	8 9	
-	that there was a lawsuit, have you discussed this		Q. Doctor, in May of 1998, what was your title and position at Metro?
11	case with any physicians? A. No.	11	A. Visiting physician, and carried with
12		12	that professor emeritus of medicine at CWRU.
13	Q. And other than with counsel, have you discussed it with anyone else?	13	Q. And what does it mean to be a visiting
14	A. No.	14	physician in medicine?
15	MR. KILBANE: One thing I forgot, the	15	A. I'm an attending physician with
16	doctor has a separate chart that they call a	16	privileges.
17	shadow chart, separate and apart from the	17	O. How does that differ from a staff
18	hospital chart that he keeps in his department,	18	physician?
19	and I just got a copy of it myself recently and I	19	A. The same.
20	will provide that to you.	20	Q. Are all of the physicians at Metro
21	MS. TOSTI: Do I have to make a formal	21	designated as visiting physicians?
22	request for it?	22	A. I have no idea. I really don't know.
22	MP KILBANE: You do not But knowing	22	O I am just interested in that I

- request for it?
 MR. KILBANE: You do not. But knowing
 my own practice, it might be good for you to
- 25 follow up with a letter, but I will have a copy

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Q. I am just interested in that. I

24 haven't heard any of the physicians that I have

25 previously deposed in this case refer to

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 themselves as visiting physicians and 1 am wondering if your category is something different than the other physicians here? A. No, the same. You sometimes hear them referred to as visiting and sometimes as attendings, but they are one and the same. Q. Has that always been your title since you have been here at Metro, aside from administrative titles that you held? A. I really don't know what my titles have been over the years. Only recently I became aware of the fact that I have a title. Q. Well, in May of 1998, what were your duties and responsibilities as a visiting physician? A. The same. Teaching, seeing patients on rounds, consultation rounds, and in '98, I was probably doing I'm not certain when I came off, but at that time, I think I was doing attending rounds on the intensive care unit, cardiac intensive care unit. Q. There is a cardiac unit and then there is a cardiac intensive care unit? A. Yes. 	 read electrocardiograms, and depending on the time of the year, I make consultation rounds on assignment, and then participate in the division's ongoing activities of grand rounds and things like that. Q. What were the consultation rounds that you mentioned at certain times during the year? A. I'm sorry, what were they? Q. Yes. A. Well, what would happen is that the division of cardiology would get a request to see a patient. The fellow or resident or a student would be assigned to see the patient. They would then present the findings to me. We would then go either singly or as a group to see that patient and provide consultation rounds? A. When I was on service, it would be five and a half days a week. Q. And how often were you on service? A. At that time, I think I was on for three months of the year.
 Page 18 1 Q. Is one like a telemetry unit? 2 A. Yes. 3 Q. And one a cardiology unit? 4 A. Yes. 5 Q. And you were making rounds on the 6 telemetry unit? 7 A. I think at that time. 8 Q. Did you have any responsibilities in 9 the intensive care unit? 10 A. By that time 1 think I was off. 11 Q. In May of 1998, were you seeing 12 patients both in the outpatient department as 13 well as acutely in the hospital? 14 A. Yes. 15 Q. In May of 1998, were you doing any 16 type of invasive diagnostic or invasive 17 therapeutic cardiology procedures? 18 A. No. 19 Q. In that time period, could you give me 20 kind of an idea as to what your usual schedule 21 was as far as seeing patients in the outpatient 22 department, as well as in the hospital? 23 A. I see patients in the outpatient 24 department three half days a week. I 	 Page 20 period? A. I don't know when it changed, but I think it was then broken down into two week blocks. Q. And you trade off with another cardiologist then? A. And then they would take over, right. Q. Now, doctor, the patients that you were seeing in May of 1998, was your practice limited to seeing patients with cardiology problems? A. Right. Q. How often in your practice do you see patients with bacterial endocarditis? A. Not too often anymore. Q. Can you give me a little better idea as to what you mean by that? A. Well, we used to see it not infrequently, when there was more rheumatic heart disease. I may see one or two cases a year now. Q. Would that be true in 1998 also; approximately one or two cases a year? A. I would think so. Q. Have you personally diagnosed patients

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 A. Yes. Starting back in my internship days. Q. Have you diagnosed patients with prosthetic valve endocarditis? A. Yes. Q. What are the factors that would place a patient at increased risk for developing prosthetic valve bacterial endocarditis? A. Anything that would produce a bacteremia or septicemia. Anything that will cause the circulation of bacteria in the bloodstream would put them at risk. Q. Would a patient be at increased risk for developing prosthetic valve bacterial endocarditis if they were diabetic? A. Yes. Q. In a patient that has a bioprosthetic heart valve, what would cause you to be suspicious for bacterial endocarditis? A. If the patient came to me with symptoms of fever, petechia, spondylomegaly and on examination I were to find the development of a new murmur that had not been present before, that would raise my suspicions. Q. Would symptoms of anorexia be seen in 	 me to the diagnosis of endocarditis. Q. Can bacterial endocarditis be ruled out on the basis of a single blood culture? A. No. Q. Does a patient have to have a positive blood culture before a presumptive diagnosis of bacterial endocarditis can be made? A. A presumptive diagnosis can be made, but a specific diagnosis could not be made. Q. Doctor, is there a higher rate of negative blood cultures in patients with prosthetic valve endocarditis as compared to endocarditis patients without prosthetic valves? A. I don't know. Q. Is there a higher rate of negative cultures in subacute bacterial endocarditis? A. I don't really know, but probably. Q. And how is prosthetic valve endocarditis treated? A. With antibiotics, if you can identify an organism. Q. Is surgical replacement of the prosthetic valve endocarditis?
 Page 22 some cases of bacterial endocarditis that was associated with the prosthetic valve? A. That's a rather nonspecific kind of symptom. That wouldn't raise my suspicion. Q. How about fatigue? A. Not necessarily. Q. Weight loss? A. Not necessarily. It could be due to many different things. Q. Are there any diagnostic studies that are helpful in diagnosing a patient with bacterial endocarditis? A. Echocardiography and blood cultures. Q. Is a sedimentation rate at all helpful in assisting you to make the diagnosis? A. Not specifically. Q. Isn't a sedimentation rate almost always elevated in a patient that has bacterial endocarditis? A. It's elevated in so many different things. Q. But isn't it always usually elevated in bacterial endocarditis? A. Most likely, if there is an infection, it's likely to be elevated. That wouldn't lead 	 Page 24 A. Usually, I don't know what that means. More commonly than not? Q. Yes. A. I don't know. I really don't know what the percentage is. Q. Would you agree that one of the main goals of treatment in prosthetic valve endocarditis is to eradicate the infecting organism as soon as possible? A. Yes. Q. And would you agree that the sooner a prosthetic valve endocarditis is treated with antibiotics, the more likely the outcome will be positive? MR. KILBANE: Objection. Go ahead. A. I am trying to think. Let me get that question again. The sooner it's treated Q. Would you agree that the sooner prosthetic valve endocarditis is treated with antibiotics, the more likely the outcome will be positive? A. I am trying to think. Let me get that question again. The sooner it's treated Q. Would you agree that the sooner prosthetic valve endocarditis is treated with antibiotics, the more likely the outcome will be positive? A. It depends entirely on the organism that you are treating. Q. What type of complications are associated with prosthetic valve endocarditis?

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 Page 25 A. Arrhythmias, congestive heart failure, new valve lesions, abscesses. And it's not specific for a prosthetic valve endocarditis. That would be true for any endocarditis. Q. Thromboembolism? A. A thromboembolism can occur. Q. Would you agree that there has to be a high degree of vigilance for bacterial endocarditis in a patient with bioprosthetic heart valve? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. It depends on the other factors that are involved in the case. For example, it depends on how the patient presents and what the other circumstances are that the embolism presents with or the thrombus presents with. Q. Well, I didn't mention anything about thromboembolism. I just asked you if you would agree that there has to be a high degree of vigilance for bacterial endocarditis in a patient with a bioprosthetic heart valve; that as a physician, you have to be vigilant for signs and symptoms because of the fact that the patient has a bioprosthetic heart valve? 	 Page 27 1 course, would you agree that an echocardiogram 2 should be done on a high priority basis? 3 MR. KILBANE: Objection. 4 A. The standard echo, yes. 5 Q. And that it should be done on a high 6 priority if the patient has presented with 7 symptoms of stroke and there is a suspicion that 8 it may be caused by a cardiac embolic source? 9 MR. KILBANE: Objections. I mean, 10 your question is vague in terms of the degree of 11 suspicion, but go ahead, if you can answer it. 12 A. No. The question is, where in the 13 scheme of things you place bacterial endocarditis 14 as a possible entity causing the patient's 15 symptoms and signs of that time. 16 If, in fact, you feel that the event 17 that occurred was more likely related to 18 something else that the patient had, that would 19 not be a high priority. 20 Q. I didn't mention bacterial 21 endocarditis in my question. I mentioned a 22 cardiac embolic source. 23 A. The same. Whatever the source might 24 be, if there are other reasons for whatever was 25 happening to that patient, it would depend where
 Page 26 circumstance, right, but you need to be vigilant for endocarditis in anybody who has an endocardio lesion. Q. In a patient with a bioprosthetic heart valve who presents with fever, elevated white blood cell count, and symptoms suggestive of stroke or transient ischemic attack, would you agree that endocarditis should be included in the differential diagnosis? MR. KILBANE: Objection. Go ahead. A. Should be included in the differential diagnosis? The degree of suspicion and where you would put it depends upon the circumstances. Q. Doctor, bacterial endocarditis can cause catastrophic embolic stroke; correct? A. Bacterial endocarditis can, yes. Q. You previously mentioned that echocardiography is helpful in assisting in making the diagnosis of bacterial endocarditis. What type of echo is more sensitive for picking up signs of prosthetic valve patient presents with stroke symptoms and there is a suspicion that the cause may be cardiac embolic, as the 	 Page 28 in the hierarchy of suspicion you have it at that particular moment, whether you would choose an echo at that particular moment in time. Q. Well, doctor, if there is a concern that the emboli are being emitted from the heart, shouldn't that warrant a high priority echo because of the catastrophic nature of stroke? A. You have taken me one step beyond. In other words, you are making the assumption for me, I think, that there is endocarditis. I am saying, depending on the circumstances, when I see that patient, that if my suspicion is higher that they may have other reasons for having the events that are occurring, then my direction of investigation might be entirely different. Q. But assuming that you believe emboli may be being emitted from the heart, assuming that as a basis, would that warrant a high priority echo? MR. KILBANE: Objection. He has answered the question. He told you it depends on how high that suspicion is. Go ahead and answer again. A. Yes, it comes back again that the question is if I understand your question, if,

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Page 29	Page 31
1 in fact my thinking at the time was, yes, this	1 A. Chances are it would be within that
2 patient has endocarditis as a top priority item	2 period of time. Again, it depends on a lot of
3 in my thinking rather than something else, then	3 other circumstances. 4 O. Do you do, you personally do
4 certainly I would ask for an echo. 5 Q. Can you have emboli coming from the	4 Q. Do you do, you personally do 5 echocardiograms?
6 heart from things other than endocarditis?	6 A. No.
7 A. You are making another assumption that	7 Q. Doctor, on average, how long does a
8 I am thinking that the emboli, or if there are	8 porcine aortic valve usually last before it
9 emboli, are the cause of what the patient has.	9 starts to deteriorate in a patient?
10 Q. No. I asked, doctor, if you can have	10 A. Somewhere around seven to ten years, I
11 emboli coming from the heart from something other	11 think.
12 than endocarditis?	12 Q. Would it be unusual to see a 13 bioprosthetic valve deteriorating in less than
1.3 A. Yes. You could have endocardial 14 tumors that could metastasize. Not very common,	13 bioprosthetic valve deteriorating in less than 14 four years?
15 but it's possible. But that would be the more	15 A. No, not unusual.
16 common.	16 Q. That only occurs in a very small
17 Q. Doctor, if you decide that a patient	17 percentage of patients, doesn't it?
18 needs to have a transthoracic echo on a high	18 MR. KILBANE: Objection.
19 priority basis, if that's a decision that you've	19 A. I would think so, but I don't really
20 made, how long would it take you at Metro to have	20 know. I don't know what the time frame is. 21 O. Can bacterial endocarditis in some
21 an echo done? 22 A. It probably would take me less time	21 Q. Can bacterial endocarditis in some 22 instances cause deterioration of a porcine heart
23 than most others. I walk in with my white hair	23 valve?
24 and ask them to do it, and they frequently will	A. That's not usually the cause of
25 accommodate me.	25 deterioration, no.
Page 30	Page 32
-	
1 Q. Could you get it done the same day if	
1 Q. Could you get it done the same day if	1 Q. Can it in some instances cause it? 2 A. If you ask me on a theoretical basis 3 can it, I would say rather than deterioration, it
 Q. Could you get it done the same day if you felt it was necessary? A. Well, it depends. I don't order them to do that. So it really is at their discretion, 	1 Q. Can it in some instances cause it? 2 A. If you ask me on a theoretical basis 3 can it, I would say rather than deterioration, it 4 might cause destruction of the valve.
 Q. Could you get it done the same day if you felt it was necessary? A. Well, it depends. I don't order them to do that. So it really is at their discretion, but very frequently they will accommodate me, and 	1 Q. Can it in some instances cause it? 2 A. If you ask me on a theoretical basis 3 can it, I would say rather than deterioration, it 4 might cause destruction of the valve. 5 Deterioration is a different connotation.
 Q. Could you get it done the same day if you felt it was necessary? A. Well, it depends. I don't order them to do that. So it really is at their discretion, but very frequently they will accommodate me, and we will try to do it that same day. And I think 	 Q. Can it in some instances cause it? A. If you ask me on a theoretical basis can it, I would say rather than deterioration, it might cause destruction of the valve. Deterioration is a different connotation. G. How do you differentiate between
 Q. Could you get it done the same day if you felt it was necessary? A. Well, it depends. I don't order them to do that. So it really is at their discretion, but very frequently they will accommodate me, and we will try to do it that same day. And I think they can sense my sense of urgency. 	 Q. Can it in some instances cause it? A. If you ask me on a theoretical basis can it, I would say rather than deterioration, it might cause destruction of the valve. Deterioration is a different connotation. Q. How do you differentiate between destruction and deterioration?
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 1 22 3 24 25	 endocarditis can be made? A. No. But it helps. Q. And from the perspective of a cardiologist and l understand that a surgeon also has input into this, but from the perspective of a cardiologist, what would be the indications for valve replacement in a patient that had prosthetic valve endocarditis? MR. KILBANE: Objection. Go ahead. A. If the patient was deteriorating rapidly, going into acute heart failure, that would be a major indication. Q. If you had a diagnosis established or an organism identified, and the patient had received appropriate antibiotic therapy and was not responding, would that be an indication, would multiple embolic events be an indication for replacement of a prosthetic valve in a patient that had prosthetic valve endocarditis? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. Not necessarily. Q. Doctor, do you have an independent recollection of Earline Mizsey? Do you recall her as we sit here today? A. Not really. 	 looked at. A. The ones I have, I think 1995. Q. But you believe that you actually saw her before that time? A. I think I did. I would say under the name Swindell. Again, I think I lost track of her and she came back as Mizsey and I remember being confused as to who I am dealing with. Q. And what was the reason that and I am going to refer to her as Earline Mizsey that Earline Mizsey was coming to see you? A. Because she had heart disease. Q. And what, in particular, in regard to her heart disease? What was wrong with her heart? A. I think she had a valvular lesion, the aortic valve. Q. Now, at some point Earline Mizsey had heart surgery while she was under your care; is that correct? A. She had valve replacement, and I believe she had coronary bypass, but I'm not certain of that. She had valve replacement for 	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 324 25	 Q. Now, you have had an opportunity to look through the records that counsel provided to you. Can you tell me approximately when you first provided care to Earline Mizsey? A. I think provided care for her earlier than my chart indicates under another name. And if I remember correctly, her name this time was Mizsey? Q. Yes. A. I think her name was Swindell at one time. Q. Yes, that's correct. A. I don't have that chart. And I think there may have been a gap in my care for her. I think after a certain period of time, if the patient hadn't come, those charts were taken out of the file. They may be in the hospital record under the Swindell name, in which case I may have notes in that, but have not looked for them. Q. Well, can you tell me approximately when you think you began caring for her? A. I couldn't even begin to tell you. I have no idea. But it would have been quite some time ago. Q. Well, based on the records that you 	 Page 36 1 certain. Q. And did you care for her after the valve replacement and the bypass surgery? A. I think so. Q. Following the surgical procedure for 6 the valve replacement and the bypass, what was 7 the condition of her health? 8 A. Variable. Sometimes she would come in 9 with complaints. She complained of dizziness, 10 lightheadedness. Sometimes she would come in 11 not very often and say she felt perfectly 12 well, had no complaints, a routine follow up. 13 Q. Now, she was a diabetic; is that 14 correct? 15 A. That's correct. 16 Q. Was her diabetes in reasonably good 17 control while under your care? 18 A. As far as I know, but I was not 19 responsible for her diabetic care. 20 Q. Did you receive any type of 21 information from Dr. Thomas Murphy, an 22 endocrinologist, that he felt that her diabetes 23 was in reasonably good control? 24 A. I think I did, 25 Q. Doctor, I believe you saw her in 	

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P N

 Page 37 1 October of 1998. And I am going to ask you if 2 you can find your notes from that particular 3 visit. 4 A. October of '98. 5 Q. I think it was October 21st of 1998. 6 MR. KILBANE: You mean '97. 7 MS. TOSTI: I'm sorry, '97. I have 8 the wrong year. 9 A. Yes, I have it, 10-21-97. 10 Q. Now, I have a copy that is extremely 11 difficult to read and I am going to ask - 12 A. Not my handwriting, is it? 13 Q. No, I think the copy is horrible. 14 MR. KILBANE: Do you want me to see if 15 I can run a quick copy of it? 16 THE WITNESS: Whatever you like. 17 MS. TOSTI: Actually, I would like 18 both, so I have a copy for my chart, as well. 19 MR. KILBANE: Go ahead and read it. 20 We will get her a copy. 21 Q. I was going to ask you to read through 22 it and tell us what you have written there. 23 MR. KILBANE: Before you read it, read 	 Page 39 1 There is an appendage to that. It 2 says 2-4-98. Not in my handwriting. Xanax 0.25 3 milligram number 60, one BID with five refills 4 per Dr. Rakita. It's appended above my 5 signature, which goes with the previous note. 6 Q. Doctor, the systolic ejection murmur 7 that you heard, was that something that she had 8 had right along in the care that you had been 9 giving her? 10 A. That's very common with prosthetic 11 valves. 12 Q. And what was the reason that she was 13 seeing you on that particular day? 14 A. Probably on a routine follow-up visit. 15 Q. And from what you can tell, was there 16 anything that was a change in her condition from 18 anything previous you had seen? 19 A. No. Sounds like she was stable. 20 Q. Now, doctor, in March of '98, did Dr. 21 Vrobel occasionally take call for some of your 22 patients when you were not available or you were 23 off duty?
24 it literally and do it slowly for the convenience	24 A. Yes.
25 of our court reporter.	25 Q. And when Dr. Vrobel would take call on
Page 38 1 A. I will start at the top of the page, 2 which is out of context in relation to what you 3 ordinarily do. 4 Her weight was 170.5 pounds. Blood 5 156 over 74. Pulse, 62 per minute. Temperature 6 97.8. Glucose 176 and three and a half percent 7 with the sugar. She still has vaginal inching, 8 but it's not all gone. Saw Dierker, who did a 9 biopsy, and says she has been told everything is 10 okay. Now her legs are not very strong. 11 Physical examination. Overweight 12 female in no acute distress. Chest clear to P&A, 13 stands for percussion and auscultation. Midline 14 surgical scar. Cardiovascular system, JSP 15 normal, bilateral carotid bruits, left greater 16 than right. A grade three over six systolic 17 ejection murmur SEM heard in all areas, maximum 18 in the second right interspace parasternally and 19 radiating up. No S3 or S4 and no diastolic 20 murmur. Abdomen obese. No tenderness, masses or 21 bruits in extremities, no edema.	Page 40 1 your patients, what was your understanding as to 2 his responsibilities? 3 A. To take care of the patient as far as 4 he could go. 5 Q. Now, if he took calls on one of your 6 patients, would he usually notify you about that 7 call? 8 MR. KILBANE: Objection. 9 A. Usually, but not always. 10 Q. If one of your patients were seen in 11 the emergency room, would he usually notify you 12 in that type of an instance? 13 MR. KILBANE: Objection. 14 A. It depends on the circumstances. If 15 everything was taken care of and nothing needed 16 to be followed up, mo. 17 Q. Did you keep any type of a phone log 18 or other documentation in regard to let me 19 rephrase that. 20 Were you given any type of a phone log 21 or any type of documentation when calls were
 Impression. One, prosthetic aortic valve, systolic ejection murmur, aortic stenosis. Two, mild carotid vascular disease. Three, diabetes, mild. 	 22 taken on your patients by Dr. Vrobel? 23 A. No. 24 Q. Now, doctor, there was a visit by 25 Earline Mizsey to Southwest General Hospital on

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in the second

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Page 411March 10th of '98. The emergency room record, if2you have a copy of it, it might be helpful to3look at. I am going to refer you to, I believe,4the dictated note of the doctor.5On the dictated note, I believe6towards the end of it, the emergency room7physician, he has indicated in the note that the8patient was discussed in detail with Dr. Vrobel9who was covering for Dr. Rakita, who will call10the patient early in the morning.11Now, was that a usual procedure for12you to call a patient in the morning if the13patient was seen in the emergency room and14Dr. Vrobel was covering?15MR. KILBANE: Objection.16A. Is that an usual procedure? No. It17would depend on many different things. It18depends on what time I became available to20make phone calls. I usually make my phone calls21in the evening.22Q. Do you know why Dr. Vrobel would have23told the emergency room physician that you would24call his patient in the morning?25MR. KILBANE: Objection.	 Page 43 1 for me to put myself in that position and say yes 2 or no to that question. 3 Q. Well, should it have been included in 4 the differential diagnosis? 5 MR. KILBANE: Objection. 6 A. Yes. It comes back to what we said 7 before, and that is, it depends where in the 8 hierarchy of differential diagnosis you should 9 put it. 10 Should it be anywhere? 11 Q. Yes. 12 A. Yes, it should be somewhere in there. 13 Q. Given the presenting symptoms that are 14 described in the record 15 A. Is that the same day we are talking 16 about? March 10th. 17 Q. March 10th, yes. 18 A. Okay. 19 Q should Earline Mizsey have been 20 seen at Metro the following day for follow up? 21 A. Not necessarily, no. 22 Q. Do you have an opinion as to when she 23 should have been seen or if she should have been 24 seen?
 A. I have no idea. Q. Did Dr. Vrobel contact you about Earline Mizsey's presentation to Southwest General Hospital on March 3rd I'm sorry, March 10th of '98? A. I don't recall any such communication. Q. Do you recall or have any documentation that would indicate such that you contacted Earline Mizsey on the morning of March 11th of '98? A. I have no notation to that effect. Q. Doctor, when Earline Mizsey presented to the emergency room on March 10th of '98, she was diagnosed with a transient ischemic attack, and she had an elevated white blood cell count that was at 15.4, temperature was 100.9. She had labored respirations, and she gave a history of having had a porcine aortic valve. Should there have been a heightened concern in her case for endocarditis? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. It depends on the circumstances, you know. I don't know with what emphasis she described her symptoms to the physician. This is a lady who had multiple problems, so it's hard 	 Page 44 appointment. That might have been quite appropriate. Q. But based on her presenting symptoms if she did not have a standing appointment, do you have an opinion as to when she should have been seen following this emergency room visit? And if you don't know, you can tell me. I am asking if you do. A. No, I really don't know. She may herself have decided not to follow up. If she felt better the next day, she may not have followed up at all. I have no idea. Q. Well, according to the record, the ER record indicates Dr. Rakita will call you in the morning. You have no recollection of speaking to her? A. None whatsoever. I don't remember this whole event. I'm impressed by the description. Q. Why is that? A. White female in no acute distress, alert. By the next day she may have felt perfectly well and decided not to follow up. I

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Page 45	Page 47
 Q. Well, doctor, she was seen three days after this by Dr. Einstadter in the Metro outpatient department. A. Okay. Q. And if you look at the tail end of Dr. Einstadter's notes, where he has his assessments, he indicates symptoms consistent with acute CVA. Bo you see that? A. Yes. Q. So if she presented to the ER with what appeared to be TIA symptoms and three days later Dr. Einstadter is saying symptoms are consistent with acute CVA, it wouldn't suggest that her symptoms cleared up, would it? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. Tes attic and then she is seen by Dr. Einstadter three days later and he is saying that her symptoms are consistent with acute CVA, it wouldn't appear that her symptoms cleared up, MR. KILBANE: Objection. 	 occurred? MR. KILBANE: Objection. Go ahead. A. He was looking for an embolic source in the carotids, not in the heart. Q. Well, he has carotid ultrasound and an echocardiogram is what he has written. A. That was his sequence of thinking -1 will look for the source. And he thought the carotids were the more likely source of the embolism. Q. Why do you say that? MR. KILBANE: Objection. Let me interrupt for a minute. I mean, to be fair to this witness, he is a fact witness. He has limited interaction with this patient. To be fair to him, could we talk about what his involvement is with this patient instead of trying to turn him into an expert against other care providers. MS. TOSTI: He has cared for this patient for a number of years. And so he has just told me that he felt this doctor was looking for an embolic source in the carotids and I want to know
 Page 46 A. I don't know whether they cleared up and she got new ones or it was a sequence of what was happening before. Q. Now, doctor, Dr. Einstadter, when he saw her, under his plan of care, he indicates will schedule for carotid ultrasound and echo to look for the embolic source. Do you see that? A. Yes. Q. Doctor, if there was a reason to suspect an embolic source for her stroke, would you agree that it would be prudent to do a prompt echocardiogram on the patient? A. No, not necessarily. This is a lady with diabetes, known vascular disease, documented lesions in the carotid before, and so the priorities that the physician sets at the time depends on how he evaluates the situation. What I say I would do now doesn't necessarily even mean anything about what I would have done or what he should do. Q. Well, doctor, if there was an embolic source causing the stroke, and there is an intention to do an echocardiogram to look for an embolic source, wouldn't it be prudent to do it 	 Page 48 said that. MR. KILBANE: I guess my point is, he wasn't involved with this interaction with the patient. This is Dr. Einstadter. You have taken his deposition. I am just asking, to be fair to this witness and to be accommodating to everybody's time, I think it would be only fair to ask him about his involvement and try not to ask him standard of care questions about care he wasn't involved in. MR. TOSTT: Well, he was involved before and after these events and so some of this information may impact as to what his care was down the road. So I do think that they are pertinent. MR. KILBANE: I think asking him what Dr. Einstadter was thinking or why he was thinking it, I'm not sure how that fits in. And I understand and you are entitled to your discovery. MR. KILBANE: You are asking him to interpret these records and determine why he is

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 ordering different studies. MS. TOSTI: I didn't ask him anything why he ordered the studies. I asked him in a patient that presented with these particular symptoms, if you are concerned that they may be an embolic source to the stroke, wouldn't you want to do an echocardiogram on the patient on a high priority basis. MR. KILBANE: He wasn't involved with this patient and doesn't know what Dr. Einstadter's thinking was. MS. TOSTI: He was involved. He has been caring for this lady for years. He saw her in October and saw her after this point in time. MR. KILBANE: I don't want to argue with you, Jeanne. I don't think it's fair to have him answer questions about an interaction with a patient he wasn't involved with. I am asking as an accommodation to him and to everybody. Let's move on. MS. TOSTI: I don't think that I can accommodate you, since I do think that this impacts his later care. MR. KILBANE: We will go for a while 	 A. None that I can recall. Q. Earline Mizsey had an echocardiogram done on April 9th of '98. Do you have an opinion as to whether the timing of that echo was appropriate? A. April 9th? Q. Yes. MR. KILBANE: Objection. Go ahead. A. I am trying to remember the circumstances under which it was ordered. Do we have that here? MR. KILBANE: Sure. What do you want to see? THE WITNESS: I want to see the echoes and the events occurring at the time. MR. KILBANE: Here is Dr. Einstadter's next visit. A. The echo was done when? Q. April 9th. He saw her on the 13th and indicated, will schedule for carotid ultrasound and echo to look for embolic source. And then on April 9th I believe she had both the ultrasound of the carotids and the echocardiogram. And I am asking whether you have an opinion as to whether
Page 501A. The fact is that he did set a sequence2that he thought was appropriate for what the3patient came in with. He was considering emboli,4and obviously I think his priority for the5carotids as a prime source is evidenced by the6fact that it's the first thing that he mentioned,7not the second thing he mentioned.8And my assumption is that if he felt9no source in the carotids, we then consider it a10possibility for an echo, but that was not his top11priority. And the way he put the thing together,12that was the sequence he felt that should be13followed. And I can't fault that.14Q. Should the carotid ultrasound have15been done on a high priority basis then?16MR. KILBANE: Objection.17A. That I would defer to the18neurologist. Does he need it quickly? Does it19make any difference? Does he want a CT scan?20There are a lot of factors. I don't know.21Q. Did you have any conversations with22Dr. Einstadter regarding Earline Mizsey's visit23to Southwest General Hospital on March 10th or24his findings when he saw her on March 13th of25'98?	 Page 52 timing of it? MR. KILBANE: I am going to enter my objection, because I think it's unfair to this witness who wasn't involved with the patient during this period of time, who wasn't seeing this patient, who wasn't consulted on this patient, to sit here and answer questions whether it was appropriate or not. I think it's clear from his answer that he hasn't even reviewed the records with an eye towards forming that opinion. MS. TOSTI: The doctor can tell me he has no opinion. MR. KILBANE: I can enter my objection. I am telling you MS. TOSTI: What you are doing is cuing the witness and I object to that. MR. KILBANE: No, I'm not. I am trying to be fair to this witness. It's disrespectful to him. MS. TOSTI: I he has no opinion, he can tell me, but if he does, I would like to hear what that is, doctor. THE WITNESS: I have no opinion

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Page 531Q. If you have no opinion, we will move2on to the next question. But if you do, I would3like to hear what that is.4A. Fairenough.5Q. Doctor, you have the chart opened to6the transthoracic echo that was done on April79th, I believe; is that correct?8A. Yes.9Q. Now, at the very bottom of that10report, the last two lines, it indicates that the11above suggests bioprosthetic deterioration which12could be a potential embolic source. TEE may be13helpful in further clarifying.14Do you see where I am reading from?15A. Yes.16Q. With this type of a result, do you17have an opinion as to when a TEE should have been18done?19MR. KILBANE: Objection.20A. No. No, I don't.21Q. Do you have an opinion as to whether a22TEE was indicated after this type of a report on23Earline Mizsey?24A. Not necessarily, no.25Q. And why do you say not necessarily?	 Page 55 rest. She also had a temperature at the time of her presentation, a small one. 1 think it was 37.6. Given the results of that echo that we just looked at that indicated bioprosthetic valve deterioration, that suggested a potential embolic source, and these new symptoms of sudden onset of pain that is not relieved by rest, should there have been a heightened suspicion for arterial embolism in this patient? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. Not necessarily. Again, it's in the context of a lady with diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, known vascular disease, and a prime setup for occlusions anywhere. Q. Doctor, you can have peripheral vascular disease and also have embolism to the legs, couldn't you? A. Absolutely. Q. Now, doctor, you cared for Earline Mizsey after she was admitted into the hospital during a portion of the time of her May 8th admission, through, I believe, May 15th. Do you have an opinion as to whether
 A. Because, again, it depends on the thinking of the physician in terms of what his priorities are as to the cause of this lady's symptoms. Q. And so you don't have an opinion as to whether a TEE was or wasn't appropriate in Earline Mizsey's case after this transthoracic echo; correct? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. At that time, no. Q. Doctor, on April 26th of '98, Earline Mizsey presented to MetroHealth's emergency department complaining of pain throughout her right leg and thigh, beginning yesterday evening that was sudden in onset. Did you review those records when you looked at this chart? A. I probably did, but I can't recall them. Q. And she described, after stepping out of the shower, she had this sudden onset of pain. A. Yes. Q. And she also described that the pain was worse when walking and it didn't improve by 	 Page 56 just looked at was due to bacterial endocarditis? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. Do you have the date of that? You say I took care of her or I saw her? Q. During her May 8th through May 15th A. A consultation? Q. Yes. A. Where would that be? MR. KILBANE: Do you want to see the consultation? THE WITNESS: Yes. A. I think I did render an opinion with regard to that. Q. I think the first progress note that I saw was on the 12th. A. On the 12th? Q. Yes, here, right. A. Right, and my opinion was she had no stigmata of endocarditis at the time. Q. Was May 1st the first time you saw her during that admission? A. I think that's probably correct. What was the date of that?

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Page 57	Page 59
 here on the 8th. THE WITNESS: The date I saw her? MR. KILBANE: On the 12th also. A. I think that was the first and apparently the only time, as far as I can tell. There may have been one other note here. Q. We will look through that in a minute. I have a couple other notes that we may look at. How is it that you came to see her on May 12th of '98? A. It is probable that the personnel on the ward asked us to come see her. Q. As a consult? A. As a consult. Q. So one of her attending physicians requested that you consult on the patient? A. Right. Q. Do you know who that was? A. I have no idea. 	 seeing her is that there was concern that she may have possible endocarditis? A. No. I really don't know why they asked. Q. Well, doctor, at the top of the consult sheet, it indicates reason for referral, possible endocarditis. A. Yes. That would be the reason they asked us. What I am saying is I don't recall specifically why they asked us. Q. Doctor, in the record, in the notes, there is a note written by Dr. McKinley before your note that describes Earline Mizsey as acutely worse that morning. She says increased facial droop, dysarthria, decreased strength, and then after your note is a neurology consult that describes abrupt onset of increased dysarthria and right hemiparesis, and the impression is noted as recurrent cerebral embolism. When you saw her on the 12th, were you aware of any change
MR. KILBANE: Do you want to see the corder? THE WITNESS: No, I want to see the fellow's note. It's on that. It said who requested.	 an on the reaction on that date? in her condition on that date? A. No. My note doesn't indicate that, does it? Q. When you saw her, you were familiar with her history, though, because she had been
 Page 58 1 A. According to the fellow's note, Dr. 2 McKinley requested the consult. 3 Q. Are you referring to a consultation 4 sheet that has, I believe, Dr. Sakiewicz and 5 Rakita at the top? 6 A. That's correct. 7 Q. Dr. Sakiewicz, is he a fellow? 8 A. He is a fellow was a fellow at the 9 time. 10 Q. So the note that he wrote would have 11 been written in consultation with you, would that 12 be correct? 13 A. He would have written it beforehand 14 and then presented it to me. 15 Q. Did you and he see the patient 16 together? 17 A. I can't recall. 18 Q. Based on your review of the records, 19 what was your understanding as to what brought 20 her to the hospital on May 8th and that 21 subsequently caused you to see her? 22 A. My understanding was that she had had 23 a stroke and had had an obstruction to an artery 24 that is, in the note, in her right popliteal. 25 Q. And was the reason that you were 	 Page 60 your patient previously; correct? A. I knew her background history, yes. Q. Did you do an examination of Earline Mizsey when you saw her on the 1st? A. I did an examination and I think I recorded that. I also had an opinion as to her status at that time, because what happened is these pages are out of order in here, okay? The continuation of the note that you have on the 12th has an end to it. It says, I believe she needs to be treated as endocarditis in spite of the I can't read my handwriting absence of signs of bacterial endocarditis. No petechia, no Osler nodes, no Roth spots, no spondylomegaly, et cetera. She does have a prosthetic valve, high white count and multiple peripheral emboli I assume they were emboli at that point, my assumption. Will continue to follow. And I said, please send her to my clinic for follow up for post discharge. Do you have that one? Q. Yes, I have both pages. Mine are in the right order. So, doctor, did you believe at the

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1 time that you saw her on the 12th that she likely	1 whether he was aware of the transesophageal
2 had endocarditis?	2 echo. He said he didn't think so because it
3 A. I believe that there was a possibility	3 wasn't noted. And I just wanted to give him an
4 that she had endocarditis.	4 opportunity to look at those results. 5 A. No, probably not. Because my
5 Q. Did you think it was likely? 6 A. I had no idea.	5 A. No, probably not. Because my 6 indication in my note was that she should be
7 Q. When you saw her on the lst, were you	7 treated in spite of everything. Had that been
8 aware of any positive blood cultures that she	8 present with a paravalvular abscess, there
9 had?	9 wouldn't be any question.
10 A. No, I was not.	10 Q. So once these results were known,
11 Q. And the reason that I ask is there is	11 would there be any question about whether she had
12 a note by Dr. McKinley that comes just before	12 endocarditis or not?
13 yours. If you turn back one page.	13 A. No. She had vegetations.
14 A. Right.	14 MR. KILBANE: Could we take a five
15 Q. And in the middle of that note on	15 minute break? 16 MS. TOSTI: Sure.
16 about the 7th line down, it now says, now one 17 blood culture is positive.	17 (Recess had.)
18 A. Yes.	18 (Record read.)
19 Q. And I'm wondering if at the time that	19 Q. We were looking at the echocardiogram
20 you saw the patient, since your note appears to	20 from the 12th. And it indicated that there were
21 fall after Dr. McKinley's, whether you were aware	21 vegetations present and that's what we were
22 of the positive blood culture at that time?	22 referring to.
A. I don't believe I was, because my note	23 A. Right.
24 doesn't even mention that.	Q. Doctor, when you saw her on the 12th,
25 Q. If she had a positive blood culture at	25 what was your plan of care for this patient?
Page 62	Page 64
1 the time that you saw her, would that be an	1 A. According to my note, I suggested that
1 the time that you saw her, would that be an2 indication of likely endocarditis?	1 A. According to my note, I suggested that 2 she be treated, based on, I presume, on the echo,
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 3 24 25	 Q. Dr. Josephy, I believe, also wrote a note in the progress note in regard to that echocardiogram on the 8th, and he indicated in his note unable to fully evaluate the aortic valve. A. I will take his word for it. Q. If that study did not fully evaluate the aortic valve, would it be reliable in noting vegetations? A. He couldn't rule out vegetations. Q. Okay. A. And that's why the TEE is the next step. Q. Well, I believe that one was a TEE. A. That was a TEE, right. Q. Assuming that that TEE study did not fully evaluate the aortic valve, would it be reliable for ruling out vegetations? A. If it is not adequate, then it's not adequate for totally ruling it out, no. Q. Now, doctor, I noted another note that I think may have been yours that was written on May 13th, and I would like you to turn to the clinical notes of May 13th, and if you wrote. 	 believe the only hope is for the valve to be replaced. Will obtain the patient's agreement. Consider this very high risk surgery. If she says yes, we will contact the appropriate surgeon to see if they would agree to operate. Q. Why did you consider the replacement of the valve as her only hope? A. Because the presence of an abscess already being there makes the possibility of cure of antibiotic less likely. The possibility of perforation by that abscess also becomes a problem. Q. Now, you noted that this was very high risk surgery. A. Right. Q. Was that in a large part due to the multiple strokes that she had had? A. Multiple strokes, her prior disease, the effects on her heart, her diabetes, and other vascular problems, all that made her a high risk candidate, and she was I hate to say this an elderly lady. Q. Now, I believe she was transferred into the coronary care unit on May 14th of '98. Did you participate in her care after her
1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 66 I have a copy of it here. Is this a note that you wrote on May 13th? A. Yes, that's my handwriting. Q. Could you just read that note for us, please. A. Speech is worse. I think repeat TEE	 Page 68 1 transfer into the intensive care? 2 A. I believe not. Once she is in the 3 CCU, then Dr. Vrobel would become the responsible 4 physician. 5 Q. Did you make any attempts to obtain 6 permission from her for surgery?
2 3 4	 I have a copy of it here. Is this a note that you wrote on May 13th? A. Yes, that's my handwriting. Q. Could you just read that note for us, please. A. Speech is worse. I think repeat TEE is warranted. I cannot hear any new murmurs today. However, I think logically the aortic valve is the site of these multiple emboli. Q. Why on the 13th did you think the aortic valve was the site of the multiple emboli? A. Because they had demonstrated thrombus on the valve. Q. And would that be based on the echo 	 transfer into the intensive care? A. I believe not. Once she is in the CCU, then Dr. Vrobel would become the responsible physician. Q. Did you make any attempts to obtain

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$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\32\\4\\25\end{array}$	 Page 69 surgeons. Q. After she was transferred to Cleveland Clinic, did you have any contact with any of the physicians at Cleveland Clinic regarding this patient? A. None whatsoever. To my knowledge. Q. And after she left Metro on the 15th, did you have any further contact with Earline Mizsey? A. I don't recall any contact with her. Q. Do you know whether Earline Mizsey ever underwent replacement of her infected valve? A. I read the note from Dr. Tomford, and, no, she did not have. Q. Now, doctor, she had an echo done almost two months after discharge. A. From the Clinic? Q. Almost two months after discharge from Metro. A. From Metro. Q. And it was done at the Clinic on July 9th. And she was found to have mobile echo densities on that echo. Would that be suggestive of ongoing endocarditis if she had mobile echo densities two months after discharge? 	 Mizsey developed her bacterial endocarditis? A. I really don't know. Q. Do you have an opinion as to a point in time when Earline Mizsey became too high risk for surgical replacement of her infected heart valve? MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. I am trying to think back. If I can go back to your last question. Q. Yes. A. It seems to me we have a transesophageal on the 8th with no question of changes on the 12th, which would suggest to me that sometime between the 8th and 12th is when the endocarditis became manifest, between May 8th and May 12th, but exactly when, I can't tell you. Q. We also looked at a note that was written by the physician that performed the May 8th echo where he indicated that he wasn't able to fully evaluate the aortic valve, and I think you told me that you could not reliably rule out vegetations if, in fact, you were unable to fully evaluate the aortic valve? A. That's correct, you couldn't rule it out, but the probability of having such
$ \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} $	 MR. KILBANE: Objection. A. Not necessarily endocarditis. She could have heel endocarditis and have thrombus. THE WITNESS: Do we have a copy of that echo? MR. KILBANE: I don't have it with me. THE WITNESS: I wanted a copy of that echo as a matter of interest. MR. KILBANE: I don't have it with me. THE WITNESS: I wanted a copy of that echo as a matter of interest. MR. KILBANE: I can get that for you later if you want to see it. Q. Doctor, I think I do have a copy of the report, so hang on just one minute, if I can find it here. A. It's not essential. Q. This is The Cleveland Clinic Foundation July 9th, '98 report of transthoracic echo and there is also a handwritten note that for you have a to pyot have a copy of the pyot is had an opportunity to review the report of that the pyot have a suggestive of ongoing endocarditis? A. No, as I said, not necessarily. Q. Do you have an opinion when Earline 	 Page 72 significant changes four days later would suggest and none on the 8th that he could see make it highly unlikely; that somewhere in that interval was the time frame, and I can't prove that. Q. Well, doctor, she had had a stroke on the 8th. If she had a mobile vegetation that broke off that caused her stroke, it wouldn't be there to see in an echo; correct? A. Yes, but I can go back to the fact that she had lots of reason for having a stroke. Q. Well, it was your opinion that the most likely reason was from an embolic source; correct? A. No, I have no idea where it was from. Q. You never mentioned in any of your notations that that's what you thought occurred? A. On the 12th. By that time we had the vegetations and we had the positive culture. Q. And on the 12th, did you think that she had had multiple peripheral emboli, two to her head and one to her leg? A. On the 12th, yes. We are talking about the 8th. Q. Let's go back to your note that you

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 wrote on May 12th then. In the second part of that note that's written on the other page about halfway through it you indicate there that the patient had multiple peripheral emboli. A. Right. Q. Two to the head and one to her leg. A. Right. Q. Now, when did you think that those two emboli to her head occurred? A. Somewhere between the 8th and the 12th. Q. Okay. And how about to her leg? A. When did she come in? What was the date of that? Q. You are aware in the admission note they documented two events that occurred prior to they documented two events that occurred prior to they documented two and those, as I say, on the basis of her other disease. I have an oway of knowing whether those related to the same process that was now ongoing. Q. So it's your understanding that she 	 though, in March, and in May A. I don't know that those were embolic events in March. Q. Well, I guess we get back to what were the dates of the embolic events that you refer to in your note? And if you would like to look back in the record, please feel free to do so. A. Remember, I am doing this in retrospect. Q. I am trying to discern what it is you are referring to. A. And even if I am making the assumption at this point, it wouldn't say what I thought it twas at the time that I first saw her. Q. I understand that, doctor. I am just trying to discern the dates of the embolic events that you are referring to in your note. A. Well, I don't know exactly what the sequence was now. Let's see when she came in here. She had something happen to her on the 8th; right? Q. Yes. A. Right sided weakness, okay. (Record read.) MR. KILBANE: Do you know which ones
 Page 74 had two emboli to her head and one to her leg after the time of her admission? A. I suspect. Were those clinical events noted? Q. I am asking you, doctor. A. I am trying to recall. I don't recall. When were those events noted? Q. Well, I believe one was noted back in March and another one in May and that she also had an emergency room visit where she had the severe pain, that we reviewed, in her leg that was of sudden onset. A. Yes. Q. And so I am asking what your impressions were. A. My impressions are that we had diagnosed endocarditis on the 12th definitively, and prior to that we had not. Q. And it was your impression that she had had multiple embolic events as a result of her endocarditis; correct? A. My interpretation on the 12th, when the data were in, that those could have been related to the same process. Q. Now, if she had the embolic events, 	 Page 76 you are referring to in your note? THE WITNESS: That's what I am looking for. I don't recall which of the two events and when they occurred in time sequence. We know there was one on the 8th. Was there an event after the 8th is what we are looking for. MR. KILBANE: If you don't know what you are thinking - THE WITNESS: I really don't know, unless I can find whether there was another event subsequent to that. Q. And doctor, if you don't know, just tell me that. A. I don't recall. Q. Now, she was eventually, after her stay at Cleveland Clinic, transferred to an extended care facility called Broadview Multicare after her discharge. Did you have any contact with Broadview Multicare or any of the care providers at Broadview Multicare? A. None whatsoever, that I know of. Q. Did you ever discuss Earline Mizsey's death with any of the physicians that treated her?

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1Q.Then I take it you do not have an2opinion as to her cause of death?3A.I have none.4Q.You had no contact with the family5after her death; is that correct?6A.Not that I can recall.7Q.If her prosthetic valve endocarditis8had been successfully treated before she suffered9a stroke on May 8th, do you have an opinion as to10what her reasonable life expectancy would have11been?12A.14thave no idea.13Q.14that rendered care to her?15A.16was appropriate.17Q.18for the complications that she suffered?19MR. KILBANE: Objection.20A.21Q.22A.23MS. TOSTI: I don't have any further24questions for you, doctor.25MR. KILBANE: We will read it.	1 AFFIDAVIT 2 I have read the foregoing transcript from page 1 through 78 and note the following corrections: 5 PAGE LINE REQUESTED CHANGE 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 LOUIS RAKITA, M.D. 18 Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of , 2001. 21 Notary Public 23 Notary Public 24 25
Page 78 1 2 (Deposition concluded at 5:55 p.m.) 3 (Signature not waived.) 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Page 80 CERTIFICATE State of Ohio, SS: County of Cuyahoga. I. Vivian L. Gordon, a Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that the within named LOUIS RAKITA, M.D. Was by me first duly swom 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 transcribed, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the testimony. I do further certify that this deposition was taken at the time and place specified and was completed without adjournment; that I am not a relative or attorney for either party or otherwise interested in the event of this action. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Cleveland, Wivian L. Gordon, Notary Public Vivian L. Gordon, Notary Public Within and for the State of Ohio My commission expires June 8, 2004. 200

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