1 IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 1 CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO DO(387 2 3 4 SHARON BRANAND, et al.,) 5 Plaintiffs,) 6 Case No. 343745 vs. 7 Judge McDonnell NATALIE C. BLEVINS, 8 Defendant. 9) 10 11 12 13 Deposition of PAUL C. SHIN, M.D., a witness herein, called by the Plaintiffs for direct 14 examination pursuant to the Rules of Civil 15 Procedure, taken before me, Michael Christy, a 16 Stenographic Reporter and Notary Public in and for 17 18 the State of Ohio, at the offices of Paul C. Shin, 19 M.D., 14601 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1998, at 6:28 o'clock 20 21 p.m. 22 23 24 25

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1	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :	
2	On Beha	alf of the Plaintiffs:
3		Hollister, Leiby, Hanna & Rasnick
4 5	BY:	Timothy H. Hanna, Attorney at Law 2100 One Cascade Plaza Akron, Ohio 44308
6	On Beha	alf of the Defendant:
7		Meyers, Hentemann & Rea Co., L.P.A.
8	BY:	Gerald L. Jeppe, Attorney at Law
9		2121 The Superior Building Cleveland, Ohio 44114
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1	PAUL C. SHIN, M.D.
2	of lawful age, a witness herein, having been first
3	duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposed and
4	said as follows:
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	(Whereupon, Plaintiff's Exhibits
7	2, 3 and 4 were marked for
8	purposes of identification.)
9	MR. HANNA: May we
10	stipulate to the waiving of the filing of the
11	deposition?
12	MR. JEPPE: Yes.
13	BY MR. HANNA:
14	Q. Doctor, can you please tell us your name?
15	A. Name is full name is Paul Charles Shin.
16	Q. And Doctor, what is your profession?
17	A. Field of anesthesiology with the added
18	certification in pain management.
19	Q. And are you licensed to practice medicine in
20	the state of Ohio?
2 1	A. Yes, I am.
22	Q. And when were you licensed?
23	A. 1991.
24	Q. And can you please tell us about your medical
25	education?

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1	A. Medical school, allopathic medical school,
2	Medical College of Ohio in Toledo '86 through 1990,
3	graduate there; did my internship at The Cleveland
4	Clinic Foundation and did my anesthesia training, a
5	residency training, then after that one year of a
6	special fellowship in pain management.
7	Q, Okay.
8	Do you hold any board certifications?
9	A. Yeah.
10	I'm board-certified in American Board of
11	Anesthesiology, also board-certified in American
12	Board of Anesthesiology with added certification in
13	pain management.
14	Q. And can you tell us what is anesthesiology?
15	A. It's actually it's a complex field.
16	Anesthesiology is a field that really deals
17	with perioperative care, also includes operative
18	surgical anesthesia, providing anesthesia for people
19	that are going for surgery; perioperative care
20	meaning that preoperatively preparing patients for
2 1	surgery and anesthesia; and also postoperative
22	course, which is pain management, acute pain
23	management as well as other things such as nausea
24	and other hypertensive.
25	Blood pressure control and all those

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6 oxygenation, those are part of like field of 1 anesthesia. 2 Q. Okay. 3 And what do you have to do to become 4 board-certified in anesthesiology? 5 Well, you have to go through a four-year Α. 6 residency program that are accredited by American 7 College of Graduate Medical Education. 8 Now, you'd have to go through a year of 9 clinical training and internship, by a three-year 10 residency that -- that -- it's a discipline that 11 goes through all different parts of anesthesia which 12 may include -- or which does include cardiac, 13 cardiothoracic, obstetrics, pediatrics, general, 14 vascular, neuroanesthesia, critical care medicine, 15 also pain management subspecialties. 16 Those rotations, once you were completed those 17 rotations in satisfactory level and three years of 18 training, you go through a written board process. 19 Once you're past the written boards, then you 20 21 are eligible. Then you have to go through oral board process; and once you pass the oral board 22 examination, then you become American Board of 23 24 Anesthesiology board-certification. And what additional education do you have to Q. 25

7 go through to qualify for certification in pain 1 2 management? Once you've graduated from residency program, Α. 3 then you apply for a fellowship program and --4 Q, Now, what does fellowship mean? 5 Fellowship means further training, further Α. 6 7 special training. These are people that have completed the 8 residency, so they do have background knowledge, 9 they know about the field of anesthesia, they know 10 about some aspect of pain management so they're not 11 12 somebody without any clue as to what pain management is, but they have some background. 13 Those people that are interested in pursuing 14 that field go in for a one-year fellowship. 15 Q. Doctor, we've already heard comments 16 concerning different other specialties like 17 orthopedic surgery and now we've heard of pain 18 management and anesthesiology. 19 What's the difference between those two 20 subspecialties, orthopedic surgery and pain 21 management anesthesiology? 22 23 Α. Well, we work closely with orthopedic surgeons. 24 When orthopedic surgeons are involved in doing 25

1 a case in the operating room, for instance, they
2 have a broken leg, a broken femur or knee
3 replacement or hip replacement, they require -4 patients require anesthesia so we work closely with
5 the orthopedic surgeons.

6 The orthopedic surgery in general are a 7 department of surgery, so they're mainly involved in 8 correcting a surgical lesions which may be a joint 9 replacements, ligamentous tear such as rotator cuff 10 tear, broken bone, trauma cases.

They're mainly dealing with sports medicine, mainly dealing with patients who require join replacements, but they basically as a field is a surgical field, so they're really responsible for surgeries.

16 Q. Okay.

And what is the difference between thesubspecialty of orthopedic surgery --

19 A. Uh-huh.

20 Q. -- and your subspecialty of pain management?

21 A. Okay.

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Pain management is a complex field.

Now, it came to -- really into a light -- into
a light that as a specialty in -- back in 1950s and
it's sort of grown kind of slowly, but pain

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1	management is a field that are that are trained
2	under anesthesia as well as neurology as well as
3	physical medicine.
4	People have different approaches about pain
5	management in general because pain management is a
6	kind of a loose term.
7	You can almost say it's a pain medicine. It's
8	like an internal medicine, so it's like a wide
9	field.
10	People are doing different things. People are
11	doing invasive procedures, people are doing
12	treatments with therapy, people are doing treatments
13	with even just the medication adjustments.
14	So there are different field, but in
15	generally in what we talk about in pain
16	management in generally, we talk about the same
17	thing.
18	It's a pain management. People with chronic
19	pain, may have an acute pain, cancer pain, people
20	with a certain types of disease entities like people
21	with fibromyalgia type of pain and there are
22	different types of pain out there, but generally
23	people that are in pain management deal they deal
24	with all different types of pain.
25	Q. Can you tell us what hospitals are you

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10 affiliated with? 1 I'm affiliated with The Cleveland Clinic 2 Α. Foundation, I also work at Lakewood Hospital, I also 3 spend a day at Meridia Huron Hospital as well. 4 Q. And the orthopedic surgeons at The Cleveland 5 Clinic, are they generally involved in pain 6 management treatment of patients? 7 Traditionally at Cleveland Clinic the postop Α. 8 pain management after the operation are dealt 9 with -- dealt by anesthesiologist. 10 11 So when the surgery is patient's out of the 12 surgical OR, basically the perioperative care/postoperative care for pain management is left 13 to anesthesiologist. 14 So in Cleveland Clinic the anesthesiologist 15 16 and the pain management specialist manage 17 postoperative care. We work closely with them in outpatient. 18 Most the pain patients, they do not have any clinical 19 diagnosis or surgical diagnosis are referred to our 20 clinic for our evaluation. 21 Q, That was my next question. 22 Are there patients that are treated at The 23 24 Cleveland Clinic at The Pain Management Center that are non-orthopedic patients? 25

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Okay.

Can you explain that to the jury, how you can have a patient that is treated by doctors such as yourself who don't have anything to do with orthopedic surgeons?

7 A. Well, we have at The Cleveland Clinic -- I
8 can't give you exact figure, but the percentage of
9 referral from orthopedic departments may be about 30
10 percent, so 70 other percent of the patients are
11 referred by other services that come to us.

They may be through a rheumatologist,
palliative medicine, cancer -- oncologist for cancer
pain, people with prolonged postoperative course
pain that have had surgeries. This may be general
surgery, colorectal surgery, it could be
neurosurgery, plastic surgery.

So we have all these referrals, so orthopedic department isn't the primary referral. They are part of the referral source, but we do see an array of patients that are from other departments.
Q. Okay.

So if you have a patient who has a
non-orthopedic pain syndrome, they would come to a
doctor such as yourself as opposed to an orthopedic

1 surgeon?

2 A. Right.

Usually the case is that the patients usually 3 go to -- go to their physicians in general, their 4 primary care physicians. 5 Like Dr. Gannon? Q. 6 Yeah, absolutely. 7 Α. They go to the primary. In these days with a HMOs they can't come to even a specialist directly, 9 so they have to be referred by the primary care 10 physician. 11 So they go to primary care physician, primary 12 care physician may facilitate some diagnostic 13 14 studies. If the patient does not have any specific 15 disease entities or it's something that can't be 16 done, then they're -- and they can't put a finger on 17 exactly what's going on but they're having chronic 18 pain, they refer to The Pain Center. 19 Q. Okay. 20 And what type of pain management or pain 2 1 22 management syndromes do you deal with? Oh, boy. All -- all kinds. Α. 23 24 I deal with -- my area of interest is a 25 postlaminectomy syndrome, patients who've had

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1	multiple back surgeries yet they have chronic pain.
2	I deal with cancer pain, people with shingles
3	pain, herpes zoster. You've heard of shingles
4	pain?
5	People with that's a neuropathic pain,
6	diabetic neuropathy pain, people with just lot
7	myofascial type of pain.
8	That is the most the frequently seen
9	patients at our clinic and they do carry diagnosis
10	myofascial pain and I do see a large number of
11	patients with a diagnosis with myofascial pain.
12	Subcagetory of myositis, fibrositis,
13	fibromyalgia, interstitial myositis, these are all
14	the sort of terms that people have placed in the
15	past by other specialty groups, but they're really
16	under the category of myofascial pain syndrome.
17	Q. Myofascial pain syndrome, is that a recognized
18	medical diagnosis by the doctors here at The
19	Cleveland Clinic?
20	A. Absolutely.
21	Q. And in the medical community is it recognized
22	as a
23	A. Absolutely.
24	Q. There's been some testimony by a doctor who's
25	going to testify in this case that he considers

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1	myofascial pain syndrome a wastebasket term.
2	Would you agree with that?.
3	A. No, I don't agree with that.
4	If I can further explain that, myofascial pain
5	in general as I mentioned came sort of a new-vogue
6	term.
7	Like I said, it's a it's a classification
8	of fibromyalgia, myositis, fibrositis and these are
9	the terms that they've used in past, in the back in
10	the '60s and '50s and older older profession.
11	As we know more about these skeletal injuries
12	and pain, there are more research and more articles
13	that are coming out and I think that these weren't
14	in the textbooks in the '70s or '60s.
15	I think more and more coming out these days
16	and I think more and more as we explain more of
17	these pain syndromes, I think the medical
18	communities are more aware of it and they are
19	they are understanding of what this pain process is.
20	Q. We're coming up-to-date.
2 1	A. Absolutely.
22	Q. Doctor, do you know Sharon Branand?
23	A. Yes, I do.
24	Q. And how do you know Sharon Branand?
25	A. She was a patient of mine that was referred by

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Dr. Patricia Gannon. 1 Q , And who is Dr. Gannon? 2 Α. Dr. Gannon is an internal medicine primary 3 care physician with The Cleveland Clinic. 4 And Doctor, when did you first see Mrs. Q. 5 Branand for her condition? 6 Believe I saw her March 28th of 1997 and she 7 Α. 8 was referred by Dr. Gannon with chronic pain 9 complaints involving the right side upper neck and upper shoulder area. 10 Q, Okay. 11 Did you take a history at that time? 12 Yes, I did. 13 Α. And what history were you given? Q. 14 She basically stated that she was in the usual 15 Α. good state of health until she was involved in a 16 motor vehicular accident where she was a pedestrian, 17 and that occurred March of 1994, and the patient 18 stated that initially she had a lot of difficulty 19 20 with her pain complaints. 21 She did go having multiple evaluations, including MRI, the CT scan, the x-rays which were 22 23 all negative. 24 She was treated conservatively and then did 25 well, however, she apparently had a normal pregnancy

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and just did deliver a healthy baby girl, and after 1 delivery of her baby and her becoming more active 2 with housework and taking care of the child, she 3 apparently had a flareup of her pain symptoms, went 4 to Dr. Gannon, Dr. Gannon basically referred the 5 patient to me for further evaluation. 6 Q, And that was on March 28th of '97? 7 Uh-huh. Α. 8 Q. And can you please tell us what examinations 9 you conducted at that time? 10 I did rather complete examination. Α. 11 Basically she really at that time was not in 12 any acute distress. 13 She -- examination of the neck revealed she 14 had excellent range of motion. 15 Her motor sensory examination of the upper 16 17 extremities were really within normal limits. She had good deep tendon reflexes throughout. 18 They were equal and symmetric. 19 Upon closer examination of the spine, she had 20 normal alignment of the spine, yet upon palpation 21 22 around the -- the superior border of the trapezius as well as the lateral aspect of the 23 thoracic/perithoracic musculatures and just medial 24 to the right scapular area she demonstrated these 25

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    pain -- painful areas.
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           By palpation, a light palpation of this area
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    produced similar reproduceable pain that she has
3
4
    been experiencing.
           Really otherwise the rest of the examination
5
     really unremarkable.
6
     Q.
7
           Okay.
           Doctor, you testified earlier that you were
 8
     aware of the fact that she had MRIs and nerve
 9
     conduction studies that were normal.
10
           Uh-huh.
    Α.
11
     Q.,
           What significance did that have to you
12
     relative to a myofascial pain syndrome patient?
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           Well, it's -- it's nonrelated in a primary.
     Α.
14
           There are obviously -- there are -- there are
15
     two types of myofascial pain, primary and secondary
16
     what we call it; but by having these CT scan, MRIs
17
     and EMGs, what we're looking for is a surgical
18
19
     lesion.
           What we're looking for is a lesion that needs
20
     to be operated, that needs to have intervention
21
     done.
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           By having those things normal and having
24
     her -- having Sharon Branand having persistent pain
     symptoms, that adds to a diagnosis of myofascial
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1	pain.
2	We know that there is a soft tissue injury,
3	there is a skeletal muscle injury.
4	In her case it's become a chronic nature where
5	she has exacerbation of her pain symptoms.
6	So by having those studies are being negative,
7	nothing and having the pain symptoms, that
8	clearly says that she does have myofascial pain
9	syndrome.
10	Q. And you also talked about her having an
11	excellent range of motion and motor function of the
12	extremities and normal alignment when you saw her on
13	March 28th, 1997.
14	What if any effect did those findings have on
15	your diagnosis and treatment of Sharon Branand for
16	myofascial pain syndrome?
17	A. Basically she was very functional, and let me
18	get back to other thing.
19	She was breast-feeding her child at that time
20	and she was very functional, yet some of the things
2 1	that she was doing at home were exacerbating her
22	pain symptoms.
23	And my assessment was that she did have at
24	that time chronic myofascial pain, that she could be
25	treated conservatively, and that would be the first

thing I usually consider in the patient with 1 2 myofascial pain anyway. That would be adjustment of medication, it may 3 include some nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory, may 4 require use of the short course of muscle relaxants, 5 sometimes antidepressants, but also get those 6 7 patients into a therapy program. That may include massotherapy, myofascial 8 release program as **well** as routine physical therapy 9 evaluation. 10 11 Q. Doctor, if you could quickly for us so that we 12 understand the difference between a range of motion and motor function and alignment versus myofascial 13 14 pain, can you explain that to us? 15 Α. Yeah. 16 She -- she doesn't have any neurological 17 findings obviously. She doesn't have any nerve 18 damage, she doesn't have any findings of that 19 sensory damage. 20 So there is no loss of functioning, but some of those -- some of those activities that she does 2 1 are limited by the repetitive nature of her -- what 22 23 she does. In fact, if she was lifting something, 24 initially she won't feel any pain, but as she does 25

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1	more and more of repetitive type of activity, she'll
2	have basically have worse range of motion because
3	of the pain.
4	If she rested, went through the program,
5	whatever, then she would have a regain of full
6	function again, but the pain is there.
7	Her range of motion may decrease because she
8	won't be able to do the extension or flexion. There
9	are there are normal range of motion.
10	Q. So it's almost like a machine.
11	The machine can function, but in a human being
12	pain will limit the ability to function?
13	A. Absolutely.
14	Q, Okay.
15	Doctor, I have behind you an illustration
16	that's been marked as Sharon Branand and I believe
17	it's marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 3.
18	I`ve given you a pen here, and if you could
19	for us, can you mark on that exhibit those areas on
20	Sharon Branand that you found to be positive for the
21	myofascial pain syndrome?
22	A. Yeah.
23	Basically she had couple areas of tender
24	spots, and when she demonstrated the first she came
25	in, she actually had pain the most most

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	2 1
1	pronounced over here about about this location
2	here, okay?
3	She also had some mild tenderness just above
4	this area and also right about this area, but this
5	was the area of most significant amount of pain that
6	she had on that on that side; and if you look at,
7	that's the superficial looking at this, it's more
8	superficial musculature muscle group.
9	Q. And when we're talking about superficial
1 0	muscles, we're talking about those muscle groups
11	that are closest to the skin?
12	A. Absolutely.
13	Q. Okay.
14	A. There are a number of levels of muscles in the
15	back and back is very complex.
16	There are a lot of small muscle fibers that
17	run cross transversely as well as this
18	vertically, but what you see is one level deeper
19	actually. This is a deeper level.
20	She'd have tenderness that that if you were
2 1	to correlate with that would be somewhere over here
22	and the pain also over here and over here.
23	Q. And Doctor, the testing that was done on
24	Sharon Branand, the MRIs, the x-rays, the EMG
25	studies, would those studies be specific for the

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	22
1	injuries to the muscle groups that you have just
2	marked on that Plaintiff's Exhibit 3?
3	A. No.
4	Q. Okay.
5	Now, Doctor, based upon your examinations and
6	the history that you were given on March 28th, 1997,
7	what was your diagnosis at that point in time?
8	A. My diagnosis at that time was chronic
9	myofascial pain syndrome with chronic thoracic
10	strain component.
11	Q. And can you explain that to the jury
12	A. Well
13	Q so I can understand it?
14	A. Well, it's a it's sort of a you know,
15	once again, this the pain symptoms or pain
16	diagnosis is not a disease entity.
17	These aren't your appendicitis or gastritis.
18	These are something that are part of a
19	multitude of presentations that make up this
20	diagnosis of chronic myofascial pain syndrome and
2 1	thoracic strain component.
22	Thoracic strain component really is a part of
23	a myofascial pain syndrome.
24	It's explaining that there was a strain
25	involved somewhere along the line of the skeletal

	2 3
1	muscle injury that basically led to myofascial pain
2	syndrome, but what it really is explaining is that
3	the patient does have pain symptoms that are really
4	related to the strain component, which is the
5	sprain, which is like a stretching or injury of the
6	skeletal muscle fibers.
7	Q. And is that diagnosis consistent with someone
8	who's been hit by a car?
9	A. Well, it's by consistent with a trauma.
10	For instance, if you if you got a severe
11	sprain of your ankle, you're going to rupture
12	tendons and muscles and ligaments.
13	Same thing. If you were hit by something,
14	even if you ran.into something, hit something, you
15	can have these injuries.
16	So any type of trauma, they may disrupt
17	skeletal fibers, may lead to chronic myofascial pain
18	syndrome.
19	Q. Okay.
20	Doctor, I have what's been marked as
2 1	Plaintiff's Exhibit 2.
22	Can you tell me what that is and tell me if
23	that would aid you in explaining this syndrome in
24	more detail to the jury?
25	A. Well, it looks like this is a sort of a

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24 sort of we call it -- we would call it as almost 1 like a nursing level or layman's level of explaining 2 what trigger points are and what the myofascial pain 3 4 syndrome is. It -- it goes through -- what it -- what it 5 visualize here is that mostly the muscle fibers. 6 What you see is all these diagrams of muscle fibers 7 at different part of the body. 8 What that really explains in trigger point is 9 that you have skeletal muscle injury. 10 When there's a skeletal muscle injury, what 11 12 happens is that there is going to be some scar 13 tissues that form where there was an injury there. Just like if you cut your skin with a knife, 14 when it heals back up you're going to have a scar 15 tissue there. 16 If you ruptured or pulled or strained your 17 muscle severely, you're going to get these fibrotic 18 areas of the muscle tissues; and what you're going 19 20 to get is some of these deposits, hyalin deposits. These are -- these are fiber deposits. 21 When you injure a salient component, they're are going to 22 some excretion these hyalin component. 23 These are like a substance that makes **a** body 24 heal, but they form scar tissue.

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1	What happens is that then these these	
2	muscles fibers that are normally aligned like this	
3	will have that move like with this your	
4	contraction and and extension, what happens is	
5	that there's a disruption of these muscle fibers so	
6	that you can't have a normal contraction and	
7	extension activity with the muscle fibers that are	
8	injured.	
9	Q. Doctor, if we look at in more detail	
10	Plaintiff's Exhibit 2, would that help you in	
11	explaining again the superficial and the deep muscle	
12	trigger point aspect of the myofascial pain	
13	syndrome?	
14	A. Yeah.	
15	I'm going to just kind of since I'm	
16	going to go over this just a little bit.	
17	Obviously we talked about different	
18	different groups of muscle levels in the back.	
19	What you're seeing is a superficial level	
20	here. That means it's just below the skin, close to	
2 1	the skin.	
22	You can have any any part of this along	
23	this muscle fibers you can have disruption.	
24	Now, if you were to take this apart and deeper	
25	level and ${\tt I}$ see that you see some deeper levels	

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1	here you do have a muscle fibers that are deeper
2	by the spine, you also see muscle fibers that are
3	going across from the spine to the ribs, also see
4	that you have the muscle that go from the neck to
5	the scapula.
6	Q. And what is the scapula?
7	A. Scapula is a well, is a is a bony a
8	bony part of our body that's it just lies behind
9	our shoulder ${f I}$ mean our thorax and really it
10	it's it it's it's the one that humerus, our
11	arm is connected to.
12	Q. Shoulder blade?
13	A. Shoulder blade, okay, but used to be a
14	remnants of like wing here. That used to be a
15	scapula. The bird has a prominent scapula because
16	they have wings.
17	But there are other groups of muscles here.
18	Now, there are complex as complex as there
19	are, they got rhomboids here, muscles that go from
20	the spine to the scapula; you have alleviator
2 1	scapula that goes from the neck to the scapula; you
22	have the muscle groups that go across from the
23	spinous processes to the ribs; and then above that
24	you have these these semi-spinalis muscle groups
25	that run above that, and these are all involved in

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1	our our our our the way we stand, our
2	our the way how we how we bend our backs and
3	all of our mechanics are involved in these muscles
4	in the back. They're very important.
5	Anything that we we do sometimes, it can
6	injure these back muscles because these muscles are
7	not ordinarily involved in exercise, see?
8	We exercise the arm, we exercise the legs, but
9	we never exercise the these muscles here.
10	So when we have these injuries, the most
11	prominent area of myofascial pain is these axis
12	muscles in the back.
13	Q. Doctor, Sharon Branand has testified that she
14	doesn't have a constant pain, but that it is
15	intermittent and is exacerbated by activity and
16	during her pregnancy, for example, she has stated
17	that she the syndrome almost literally
18	disappeared.
19	Is that inconsistent with the myofascial pain
20	syndrome?
21	A. That actually is consistent with myofascial
22	pain syndrome because these patients do get better
23	with a with an interventions, with physical
24	therapy and medicine, sometimes with trigger point
25	injections to the affected areas they have a

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28 complete relief of the pain symptoms and they may go 1 for awhile. 2 It's hard to predict. They may go for weeks 3 to months to a year. 4 However, something they may do may exacerbate 5 the symptoms again and you need interventions again, 6 7 otherwise you won't know the chronic phase. So really these patients do go into phases 8 where they do get better with interventions with 9 therapy and something they do tends to bring this 10 pain back on. 11 12 Q, Are there differences in myofascial pain 13 between the genders, males and females? Well, you know, there -- it's more frequent in Α. 14 females. 15 Q. And why is that? 16 Α. We don't know. We really don't know. 17 Now, I can't give you exact numbers. 18 It's not two to one female to male, but it's 19 more prominent in females. 20 It may be that -- it may be the makeup of 21 their muscle fibers. Men are -- men tend to have 22 a -- a sort of a -- much more of a muscle mass so 23 they're more protecting of -- protectant of 24 25 injuries.

Women aren't as much, but I can't give you 1 specific theories on that or reasons behind it. 2 Q, And do you have an opinion why during Sharon 3 Branand's pregnancy she had an abatement of this 4 myofascial pain syndrome? 5 MR. JEPPE: Objection. 6 THE WITNESS: Now -- yes. 7 Within the MR. HANNA: a realm of reasonable medical certainty. 9 MR. JEPPE: Objection. 10 MR. HANNA: Go ahead. 11 THE WITNESS: You know, quite 12 13 honestly, I can't explain that. The -- it -- it could have been the 14 inactivity. She was carrying a child so she wasn't 15 doing a whole lot, she wasn't doing any heavy 16 lifting maybe. 17 So I can't say why, but -- no -- I can't 18 19 really comment on that really why. MR. HANNA: Okay. 20 BY MR. HANNA: 21 Q. Doctor, behind what's been marked as 22 Plaintiff's Exhibit 3, there's another illustration, 23 24 if you can get that out. (Whereupon, a discussion was 25

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	3 0
1	held off the record.)
2	BY MR. HANNA:
3	Q. And what has been marked as Plaintiff's
4	Exhibit 4, what is that?
5	A. Well, what it what it shows, it's a
6	microscopic level of muscle fiber.
7	What you see is a a a muscle bundle.
a	This may be right here, what you see is a huge
9	thing, might be big like this, okay? It might be
10	part of our our biceps muscle, okay?
11	And what you see is within that big mass of
12	muscle are smaller groups of muscles and they formed
13	a contractile component of the muscles, and these
14	are what contracts so that you can lift something or
15	you can flex and that's complex it's complicated
16	by the blood vessels.
17	Here is vein, arteries.
18	It has to feed. The muscle has to feed by the
19	artery so that they can move, oxygenate.
20	Then you got the muscle nerve bund es and
21	these control contraction, when to contract, when
22	not to contract, when to relax.
23	Also, these are also involved in our autonomic
24	control when we're we have a flight of flights,
25	when there is a sudden things like we need to run

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1	there ${f is}$ increase ${f in}$ blood flow to the muscles and
2	these control in dilating the the arteries and
3	vessels, too, so the blood flow can go.
4	So this is this is normal-appearing sort of
5	a microscopic overview of the muscle fibers.
6	Q. Okay.
7	And how does the muscle fiber again in the
8	genders differ, you know, male and female?
9	Are the muscle fibers in the female more
10	susceptible to injury than in males and, if so, why?
11	A. Well, as I mentioned, there is no really a
12	theory that that really that points to that,
13	but we know that in comparison from male to female
14	the the size of the muscle fibers and the number
15	of these bundles are are less in females so that
16	they're maybe less protectant of the skeletal
17	injury.
18	Q. Okay.
19	And what effect does trauma have on these
20	muscle fibers and specifically in Shar n Branand's
21	case?
22	A. Well, if you if you look at this as a
23	normal muscle fiber, if you were to stretch that,
24	you were to damage the muscle fibers, what it's
25	going to have is that what you`re going to have

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32 disruption of this -- these muscle bundles here and, 1 as I sort of mentioned earlier, this may disrupt the 2 blood vessels, it may also disrupt muscles deep 3 inside, may disrupt the nervous tissues here. 4 So what happens is that you have a normal 5 contracture, but when it's disrupted you have these 6 deposits of local metabolites to heal this area. 7 So what happens, you get fibrous areas, 8 fibrotic areas some across to here where it's been 9 injured and it's not going to contract in a normal 10 11 basis. Sometimes may cause muscle spasm from that. 12 Q. Okay. 13 And what effect do these lesions in the muscle 14 fibers have on the sensory nerves in the muscle? 15 It doesn't, but there is a theory -- again 16 Α. 17 this is hypothesis, is that -- very complex and what happens again, it -- when you have an injury to a 18 certain area, acute injury, you're going to have the 19 8 delta fibers. 2c These nerve fibers will enter the spinal cord 2: 2: and it's going to go up to the brain and tell the brain that there is -- there's something going on, 2: there's pain going on. 24 2! Now, if you were -- you were to put your hand

33 on a hot stove, you're going to take that apart and 1 you're going into little -- just a little phase of 2 sweating, kind of flushing and kind of reaction from 3 that. Your heart will kind of race a little bit. 4 What happens, same thing. When you have an 5 injury to one area, you're going to have those nerve 6 fibers and they'll go to the brain, the brain is 7 going to say -- send an autonomic message so 8 something happened there. 9 What happens is that there is a constriction 10 of blood vessels, there is going to be some sweating 11 that may be going on, there is going to be some --12 13 some changes that are going on here. Now, what happens in a chronic phase is that 14 that becomes a circle. 15 You have a stimulus that goes to the brain, 16 brain tells "There's something going on. Let's 17 constrict." 18 What happens then is that there is less blood 19 flow to this area, further injuring it, and it's 20 called a vicious cycle we call it. 21 It hurt it, it goes up to the brain, brain 22 says "Something's going on down there. Let's 23 constrict. Let's -- you know, let's try to protect 24 ourselves" and that causes more injury sort of. 25

34 Q. And in --1 I object and MR. JEPPE: 2 ask the last answer be stricken from the record 3 based -- 'cause it's based on theory. 4 Go ahead. 5 BY MR. HANNA: 6 Q. Doctor, and based on this theory, is that part 7 of why the treatment you deal with behavior of the 8 patient? 9 Objection. MR. JEPPE: 10 MR. HANNA: Go ahead. 11 You can answer. 12 Yes, I do. THE WITNESS: 13 MR. HANNA: Okay. 14 BY MR. HANNA: 15 Q , And tell us what sorts of treatment do you 16 give patients to prevent those types of reactions in 17 the muscles from a psychological standpoint, I 18 quess? 19 Well, that's why that in people with 20 Α. myofascial pain syndrome we frequently treat them 21 22 with antidepressants. Antidepressants are -- are -- they work with 23 the neurotransmitters, they do help to increase the 24 25 neurotransmitters that are good and transmitting

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1	good messages and depressing those things that are
2	transmitting bad messages, and these patients do
3	rather well taking those antidepressants.
4	Q. And these this muscle damage theory, was
5	that a basis for part of your treatment of Sharon
6	Branand?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. And how so?
9	A. In terms of directing my care for her?
10	Q. Yes.
11	A. Yes, I did.
12	I'm a my recommendation for Sharon Branand
13	initially when I saw her was that that wanted to
14	optimize the medication, do the therapy; if they
15	failed, we'll go ahead and do the injections.
16	But injections have some corticosteroids.
17	Those have some side effects and can with a
18	lactating mother, she was breast-feeding the child
19	at that time and that was sort of contraindicated so
20	we decided to go with the more conservative route
21	of of just physical therapy, no medications.
22	Q. Okay.
23	Doctor, in April of 1997 Mrs. Branand was
24	prescribed a TENS unit.
25	A. Uh-huh.

	3 6
1	Q. What is a TENS unit?
2	A. TENS unit is a is a device called a
3	transcutaneous electro you know, I can't I
4	can't recall right now, but there is it's a long
5	term for it.
6	Physical therapists, rehabilitation medicine
7	have used it for many, many years.
8	What it is, is that it's an electrical
9	stimulation just like as though based upon a therapy
10	of rubbing an area of the body that hurts and you
11	apply these TENS unit little pads to the area that's
12	painful and you turn on these electrical
13	stimulations.
14	What it does is that gives you electrical
15	stimulation, vibration stimulation of that area.
16	Theoretically it's supposed to release
17	metabolites and theoretically it's supposed to be
18	similar to like an acupuncture by going deeper into
19	the tissue and disrupting, but mainly we feel as
2 0	though TENS unit's for like a rubbing effect for
21	temporary relief of pain symptoms.
22	Q. And if we look at Plaintiff's Exhibit 4 again,
23	the muscle fibers, what does the TENS unit
24	theoretically do to those muscle fibers during its
25	treatment?

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1	A. Well, let me tell you about myofascial pain.
2	Once you have the scar tissue there, it's
3	going to be there for forever, okay?
4	Myofascial pain, there is no definitive
5	treatment for it.
6	It's not like as if you have an appendicitis,
7	you take it out, it's gone.
8	What you're trying to do is you you try to
9	control the symptomatic pain. So it's a symptom
10	control really.
11	So what you're doing we're trying to do
12	with a TENS unit is that you apply that to the skin
13	level and and it for for instance, there is
14	going to be a lot of metabolite buildup here, you're
15	going to have some fibrotic tissues there.
16	You're going to have a difficulty moving that
17	and spasm does occur from that; and if you put TENS
18	unit on it, theoretically it's going to go in there
19	and stimulate that area and loosen that up so that
20	the muscle spasm is less.
21	Q. And did you find that that helped Sharon
22	Branand in this case?
23	A. You know, I think that she had tried to fit a
24	TENS unit for her and she did follow back and felt
25	that TENS unit was maybe a moderate level of

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38 improvement but wasn't the significant improvement. 1 And the records indicate that in June of 1997 Q. 2 Mrs. Branand was then referred to physical therapy. 3 Α. Uh-huh. 4 Who referred her to physical therapy? Q, 5 Once again, where -- which one? Α. 6 I think it was in June of 1997 over at Q, 7 Lakewood Hospital. 8 That was me. Α. 9 Q. Okay. 10 And why did you do that? 11 The reason I did that was I want her to get 12 Α. involved in a myofascial release program. 13 These -- these are a sort of subcategory of 14 physical therapy maneuvers that they do for people 15 with myofascial pain, basically for soft tissue 16 17 injuries and skeletal injuries. Myofascial pain is really releasing that 18 muscle of tension. So that the spasm is there, they 19 do certain maneuvers to stretch that out. 20 They spend half their session stretching the 21 muscles, then the other half of the session is doing 22 range of motion and strengthening. 23 Q. 24 Okay. It also indicates that in August of 1997 Mrs. 25

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1	Branand was referred over to Stephanie Pritts.
2	A. Uh-huh.
3	Q. Who is Stephanie Pritts?
4	A. Stephanie Pritts is a is physical
5	licensed physical therapist who has a sort of a
6	private office in Lakewood.
7	I have actually recommended Stephanie Pritts
8	to Sharon Branand.
9	Q. And why was that?
10	A. Because I have used her in the past with
11	excellent success with people with myofascial pain
12	syndrome.
13	Q. Okay.
14	And do you know what Stephanie did for Sharon?
15	A. I did get a report for from Stephanie
16	Pritts and I don't know the details of her program,
17	but mainly dealt with a myofascial release, which
18	does mean that it's releasing the muscles, and then
19	working with range of motion and, in fact, that the
20	report that I remember recall was that it was
21	positive, that it was working for her.
22	Q. Good.
23	Now, Doctor, based upon everything that we've
24	heard and up through today, what is your final
25	diagnosis of Sharon Branand?

40 1 Α. Well, she has a chronic myofascial pain 2 syndrome. Q. And Dr. Shin, throughout your testimony now 3 I'm going to be asking you questions where I'll be 4 asking you to express opinions. 5 6 When you render opinions in the case, I want you to base those opinions upon your education, 7 training and expertise in anesthesiology and pain 8 9 management. 10 I also want you to base your opinions on the history given to you by Mrs. Branand, the 11 physical -- and the physical examinations you 12 conducted. 13 14 Furthermore, I want you to express your 15 opinions within the realms of reasonable medical certainty. 16 17 Do you understand what I'm asking? Yes, I do. Α. 18 Q. Okay. 19 Doctor, do you have an opinion within the 20 realm of reasonable medical certainty as to whether 21 or not Mrs. Branand's myofascial pain syndrome which 22 you diagnosed and just described was a direct and 23 24 proximate result of her being hit by a car on March 2nd, 1994? 25

41 Yes, I do. Α. 1 And what is that opinion? Q., 2 The opinion is that the -- that the -- the Α. 3 accident itself initiated her initial injury that 4 led to the chronic phase or chronic myofascial pain 5 symptoms. 6 Q, And Doctor, do you have an opinion within the 7 realm of reasonable medical certainty as to whether a or not Mrs. Branand's myofascial pain syndrome which 9 was caused by her being hit by a car on March 2nd, 10 **1994** is a permanent condition? 11 MR. JEPPE: Objection. 12 MR. HANNA: You can answer. 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 15 As I mentioned earlier, that these patients 16 have cycles and she may do great for a period of time, it may return, and these are almost a sort of 17 a permanent damage and they do -- she can do great 18 for awhile but, again, she may have a recurrence of 19 pain symptoms by doing something that she -- lifting 20 21 a child or lifting something or doing something 2.2 strenuous. BY MR. HANNA: 23 And this is something she can expect for the 24 Q. 25 rest of her life within the realm --

42 Absolutely. 1 Α. MR. JEPPE: Objection. 2 MR. HANNA: -- of 3 reasonable medical certainty? 4 Objection. MR. JEPPE: 5 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. 6 MR. HANNA: Okay. 7 That's all I have, Doctor. Thank you very 8 much. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. JEPPE: 11 Doctor, my name is Jerry Jeppe and I want to 12 Q, ask you a few questions about your direct 13 examination here today. 14 First of all, you have used some charts in 15 your direct examination. 16 17 Did you prepare those charts, sir? Α. No. 18 Do you have those charts in your office? Q. 19 Α. No. 20 Q. You don't use those charts for teaching I take 21 22 it? Α. No, I don't. 23 Q, Where did they come from, sir? 24 Well, they came from the -- they came from you Α. 25

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	al and a first of the second secon	43		
1	guys.			
2	Q,	Did they come from me?		
3		Did they come from me?		
4	Α.	To you from you?		
5	Q.	Did I give you those charts, Doctor?		
6	Α.	No, you didn't.		
7	Q,	Who gave you those charts, sir?		
8	Α.	Mr. Hanna did.		
9	Q.	Thank you.		
10		Now, Doctor, we're dealing here I believe		
11	and c	orrect me if I'm wrong with a strain-type		
12	injur	Y?		
13	Α.	Uh-huh.		
14	Q.	Is that correct?		
15	A.	That's correct.		
16	Q,	I note that in the visit of August the 8th of		
17	1997,	you state here "Mrs. Sharon Branand has		
18	chron	ic upper back pain secondary to whiplash-like		
19	injury in the past."			
20	A.	Uh-huh.		
2 1	Q.	What were you referring referring to as		
22	secon	dary to whiplash-type injury in the past?		
23	A.	Well, you know, whiplash injury still is I		
24	think	is a sort of a general term.		
25	Q.	Uh-huh.		
23 24	A. think	Well, you know, whiplash injury still is is a sort of a general term.		

44 Whiplash could be either forward to extension 1 Α. or it could be lateral, to the side, and I felt that 2 because she was not getting better and the fact that 3 from what I can gather from the information how she 4 was involved in this accident, that if she was hit 5 by the side she's going to have a flexion -- or not 6 a flexion, but sort of a rotation type of injury. 7 Q. A side-to-side type of injury? 8 A side to side. 9 Α. 10 Q, All right. That's what I was trying to get at here. 11 So the accident that you're referring to in 12 the past --13 Α. Uh-huh. 14 -- or the whiplash injury was the accident of 15 Q. March the 2nd of 1994? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. All right. Thank you. 18 I just wanted to clear that up. 19 Throughout The Cleveland Clinic records, they 20 21 use the term fibromyalgia --Uh-huh. 22 Α. Q, -- in describing Sharon Branand's condition. 23 You used the term myofascial pain syndrome. 24 Uh-huh. 25 Α.

45 Are they one and the same or are they Q, 1 different? 2 Well, they're actually one and the same. Α. 3 The -- the fibromyalgia is commonly-used 4 It's more commonly used than myofascial pain. 5 term. People have always referred, especially the 6 physicians -- primary care physicians referred this 7 type of myofascial pain as fibromyalgia in the 8 9 past. Fibromyalgia is a myofascial pain, but it has 10 to occur in more than one area. It has to be 11 diffuse throughout your body, different parts of the 12 body to make up the diagnosis of fibromyalgia. 13 Q., As I understand it -- and maybe I'm incorrect 14 15 here -- a lot of physicians use the term fibromyalgia in a general sort of way in relating to 16 all types or different types of pain syndromes such 17 as myofascial pain syndrome. 18 Is that correct? 19 Let me -- yes, in a way. 20 Α. Let me -- let me -- let me kind of explain 21 that and -- and why they do so. 22 It's a -- it's a sort of a -- it's an entity 23 that's misunderstood by a lot of people and the 24 fibromyalgia by definition really is the -- is a 25

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46 painful area of the skeletal muscles and the fascia 1 that lies over the muscle. 2 3 So it's just like saying that you are having an inflammation of the muscle. 4 Q. Is fibromyalgia -- excuse me. 5 Is fibromyalgia an inflammation? 6 Well, what I'm saying is that that's like 7 Α. saying you have an inflammation of the muscle. 8 Q. Okay. 9 But if --10 Α. That's what you were actually kind of people 11 are referring to. 12 If you have pain in a certain area of the 13 muscle, soft tissue, skeletal pain, generally at 14 different part of the areas people tend to call it 15 16 fibromyalgia. Now, there is no diagnostic studies for that. 17 I mean, you can't get a lab report, you 18 19 can't -- you can't get MRI imaging. These are just purely by physical examination 20 21 and findings on examination. Q. By -- by findings, what do you mean, sir? 22 Findings mean that -- fibromyalgia is that 23 Α. tender -- a focal area of tenderness in different 24 25 part of the body overlying -- overlying by the

47 muscles. 1 So these are the muscular areas. Not so much 2 as you're pressing on a bone that hurts, but these 3 are muscle groups you're pressing on. 4 Q. When diagnosing -- let's say -- let's call 5 it -- no, let's not call it fibromyalgia. 6 Let's call it myofascial pain syndrome. 7 Α. Okay. 8 Q, Okay? 9 When diagnosing that in Mrs. Branand --10 Branand's case, other than symptoms that she gives 11 you of pain or tenderness 12 Uh-huh. Α. 13 -- what objectively is there for the diagnosis 14 0. of that particular syndrome? 15 There is no objective test to -- to diagnose 16 Α. that. The objective test is -- is an examination. 17 In -- in our medical notes when patients 18 complain of something, that's a subjective 19 complaint. 20 When we do the examination, that's an 21 objective component of --22 Q, So Mrs. Branand --23 Α. -- f the exam. 24 -- tells "That hurts in that place" or "It's Q. 25

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48 tender here," "It's tender there," and your physical 1 examination, you put that all together, you arrive 2 at a diagnosis of myofascial pain syndrome? 3 Uh-huh. 4 Α. But no objective findings of any injury? Q. 5 Well, the history, there is a history of 6 Α. 7 injury. 8 Usually patients present with some type of history of injury or trauma. 9 Q, But history is something given to you by the 10 11 patient, too, is it not? Α. Absolutely. 12 13 Q, Let's talk about history for a second. Uh-huh. 14 Α. Q, Is the history that's given to you by the 15 patient important to you in arriving at a diagnosis? 16 Α. Yes, it is. 17 Q. Could you tell the jury why? 18 Well, because the nature of the injury is that 19 Α. you do not have any objective criteria. 20 That means that we're -- we don't have the MRI 21 or CT scan, x-rays that show that there is something 22 23 qoing on. 24 You do have to take close -- closer history of what has happened, what has been going on, where is 25

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1	the pain, what kind of pain is it, when do they come			
2	about, how do they go away.			
3	Those are all important in accumulating with			
4	the examination process to come up with the			
5	diagnosis of myofascial pain.			
6	Q, Okay.			
7	And that history is supplied by the patient?			
8	A. Yes.			
9	Q, All right.			
10	Now, in Mrs. Branand's case, did you review			
11	any medical records with regards to injuries she may			
12	have sustained in the accident of March the 2nd of			
13	1994?			
14	As an example, did you review any medical			
15	records from the emergency room?			
16	A. No, I did not.			
17	Q. Did you review any medical records with			
18	regards to Mrs. Branand from Kaiser Permanente?			
19	A. No, I did not.			
20	Q. Or any other physician or hospital?			
21	A. No.			
22	Q. Obviously 'cause all the diagnostic studies,			
23	the MRIs, the x-rays, the EMGs, the CAT scans are			
24	always normal, so there's really no reason to review			
25	those?			

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50 Α. Right. 1 She was actually -- the only source of 2 information I got was the assessment by Dr. Gannon. 3 I didn't have any other information on Sharon 4 Branand when she presented to me. 5 Q. You said one place in your notes or maybe it 6 was in your report, Doctor -- it was in your 7 report. 8 It says "Mrs. Branand presented with a 9 longstanding history of upper back pain." 10 Uh-huh. 11 Α. Q, Now, what did you mean by a longstanding 12 history of upper back pain? 13 14 Α. Well, that again is a general -- sort of general statement. It's my style of dictating. 15 Were you referring to any injury or pain prior Q. 16 to the accident of March the 2nd of 1994? 17 Prior to it? 18 Α. 19 No. 20 Q. Okay. 21 Did she give you any history of being involved in any accidents or having problems with her upper 22 back or neck or shoulder area, right shoulder area 23 prior to March the 2nd of 1994? 24 25 Α. No.

51 Q. Did you ask her about prior history with 1 2 regards to injury? Yes, 1 did. Α. 3 Q, And did -- did she say anything to you or what 4 did she say to you about injury? 5 Α. She was as I -- she was in good health prior 6 to and she was -- she never had a history of back 7 pain prior to the -- the accident. 8 I notice also in the second page of your Q, 9 report it says -- it's the report dated June the 10 24th of 1997? 11 Uh-huh. Α. 12 Q. Do you have a copy of that, sir? 13 14 Α. Yep. Second page? 15 16 Q, Yeah, second page. It's the first full paragraph on that page. 17 It says "My impression is the patient does 18 suffer from chronic myofascial pain syndrome with a 19 chronic thoracic strain component." 20 21 You've testified to that already? 22 Α. Uh-huh. Q, 23 Okay. "Without any reported preexisting conditions 24 prior to the motor vehicle accident of March the 25

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1	2nd, 1994, the patient's soft tissue injury" is
2	that myofascial pain syndrome?
3	A. Right.
4	Q. " soft tissue injury is probably the result
5	of the motor vehicle accident of March the 2nd of
6	1994."
7	A. Uh-huh.
8	Q. Now, Doctor, I want to tell you that back on
9	September the 6th of 1992
10	A. Uh-huh.
11	Q that Sharon Branand was involved in a motor
12	vehicle accident, injured her neck and upper back
13	and was treated for that condition; and on September
14	the 17th of 1992, about 11 days after that, she went
15	back to the hospital complaining of tingling in the
16	right arm.
17	I also further want to advise you that Sharon
18	Branand and was treated at Kaiser Hospital on
19	February llth, 1993 complaining that she had put her
20	back out at work, had upper back pain, difficulty in
21	moving her neck or torso and pain in the arms.
22	Now, assuming that history is correct, would
23	you still have be of the same opinion that the
24	myofascial pain syndrome was in fact the direct and
25	proximate result of the motor vehicle accident of

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53 March the 2nd of 1994? 1 MR. HANNA: Show an 2 objection. 3 Well, first of THE WITNESS: 4 all, I don't have any clear sort of report on that, 5 exactly what had happened. 6 In the -- in -- in looking at the -- I would 7 probably need to review some of the, again, history а and closer pain symptoms with her, what kind of pain 9 she's had and at what point she got better, which 10 11 she did get better. 12 Those are very important in trying to determine what the source is. 13 BY MR. JEPPE: 14 Q, Were you given any of those records to review, 15 sir? 16 17 Α. Nope. Q. Would they have been beneficial to you, if you 18 had had those records? 19 Absolutely. Α. 20 21 Q, All right. Thank you, sir. 22 I note also here that have on page to 2 in the following paragraph "The patient's diagnosis --" 23 24 excuse me. "The patient's prognosis --" 25

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		5 4
1	Α.	Uh-huh.
2	Q.	" is good."
3	Α.	Right.
4	Q,	Is that correct?
5	Α.	Yes.
6		I mean, that's again sort of what we say good
7	meani	ng she's functional.
8		She doesn't have a loss of limb, she doesn't
9	have	a loss of motor function.
10		She can probably lead a normal daily
11	activ	ities and lifestyle until she has
12	exace	erbation. Then then she needs to have
13	inter	eventions to get that better, but still the
14	progr	nosis is good.
15	Q,	Finally, in the very last paragraph on that
16	page	, and correct me if I'm wrong on this, but it
17	appea	ars that a lot of what you are testifying here
18	today	y is speculative in nature.
19		As an example, it says "These symptoms may
20	persi	ist as a chronic phase with acute exacerbation
2 1	stage	es exacerbation stages. These acute
22	exace	erbations may bring about secondary to increased
23	acti	vity such as heavy lifting," and it goes on to
24	say	"If the patient will continue" no, "The
2E	patie	ent will continue to require intervention with

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55 1 physical therapy and possibly injection, " et cetera, "if these acute exacerbation stages do not 2 respond to conservative approach." 3 I quess, Doctor, am I not correct that you're 4 saying if this happens --5 Α. Yeah. 6 -- if this happens or this may happen or it Q., 7 may not? 8 Yeah. Α. 9 Q, 10 This doesn't seem to be based upon a reasonable degree of medical probability. 11 Well, you know --Α. 12 MR. HANNA: Show an 13 objection. 14 THE WITNESS: You know, we --15 16 that's our style, I think, and -- and I think that all of these sort of -- the way we word certain 17 things is -- is from our informed consent. 18 Something may happen, something may not 19 happen, there's a chance of one in a hundred million 20 21 that it can happen. 22 So we do put these things down because it may 23 happen with one activity, may not happen at that session, but later on when she did the same -- she 24 25 does the same thing it may happen again.

56 So it's just that you have to kind of put that 1 down is that it may not be the case each and every 2 time that she does that. 3 BY MR. JEPPE: 4 Q, She may go for years and not have any 5 exacerbations? 6 She may. She may -- she may do that. Α. 7 If she's away from doing certain activities 8 that may exacerbate the symptoms, then she may go 9 for -- for awhile, years without the symptoms. 10 11 But I think that she has already demonstrated that she does things of lifting things like sort of 12the daily routine activity that she does have 13 exacerbation of pain. 14 15 Q. Now, Doctor, do you also -- when did you first see her, by the way? 16 I saw her March 28th of '97. 17 Α. 197? Q. 18 19 Α. Yeah. Did you also ask her about any other injuries 20 Q. that she may have sustained to these areas of her 21 2.2 body since the motor vehicle accident on March the 2nd of 1994? 23 Yes, I did. 24 Α. 25 And did she say anything about any subsequent Q .

57 injuries to these areas of her body? 1 2 Α. Nope. Q. Did she -- excuse me. 3 Did she say anything to you about an injury on 4 December the 20th of 1995 wherein she sustained a 5 sprain/straining-type injury of the upper cervical 6 and upper thoracic spine? 7 Α. Huh-uh. 8 Q. Anything like that? 9 A. Huh-uh, 10 MR. HANNA: Show an 11 12 objection. THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't 13 have that information. 14 No, no. MR. JEPPE: 15 Well, she THE WITNESS: 16 didn't -- she didn't present with that information 17 to me. 18 BY MR. JEPPE: 19 Q, Did she give you that -- did she give you that 20 21 history? She did not. 2.2 Α. Did you ever have Dr. Betor's records to 23 Q, 24 review? 25 No, I didn't. Α.

58 MR. HANNA: Show an 1 objection, move to strike that; any reference to Dr. 2 Betor. 3 BY MR. JEPPE: 4 Q. Okay. 5 Now, on physical examination, and again from 6 what I can gather here, she was in no acute 7 distress, correct? 8 Uh-huh. 9 Α. Q , Excellent range of motion in the neck --10 11 Α. Uh-huh. Q . __ correct? 12 13 She did not demonstrate any specific localized tenderness in the spine --14 Uh-huh. Α. 15 Q, __ correct? 16 Spine had normal alignment? 17 Uh-huh. 18 Α. Q. Range of motion of the upper extremities, 19 shoulder, elbow and wrist were fully intact? 20 21 Α. Uh-huh. Q. Motor exam normal, correct? 22 Uh-huh. 23 Α. Q, Sensory exam normal? 24 Uh-huh. Α. 25

	5 9
1	Q, Reflexes normal?
2	A. Uh-huh.
3	Q. No atrophy?
4	A. Uh-huh.
5	Q. Is atrophy important to you?
6	A. Yeah, because, again, these are these are
7	the examination that I'm performing to rule out
8	neurological problems, other impending problems that
9	may need surgery, may need other interventions.
10	She did have normal really normal physical
11	examination and the the only abnormality she had
12	was tender areas.
13	Q. One second.
14	MR. JEPPE: Can I go off
15	the record a second?
16	(Whereupon, a discussion was
17	held off the record.)
18	BY MR. JEPPE:
19	Q. Doctor, would you agree or disagree with the
20	statement I'm about to read to you?
2 1	"It is often suggested in medical/legal cases
22	that the claimant's fibromyalgia or myofascial pain
23	syndrome is related to a motor vehicle accident or
24	some other trauma. In view of the fact that both
25	the etiology and the pathogenesis of fibromyalgia

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60 and myofascial pain syndrome is unknown to science, 1 such statements are no more than a speculation based 2 on no scientific evidence." 3 MR. HANNA: Objection. 4 BY MR. JEPPE: 5 Would you agree or disagree with that Q, 6 statement? 7 I disagree with that and -- 'cause I do see a Α. 8 significant number of patients that are not involved 9 in motor vehicular accidents they do have myofascial 10 pain. 11 12Q, Okay. 13 One more -- one second, please. I have nothing further, Doctor. Thank you. 14 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. HANNA: 16 17 Q, Doctor, Mr. Jeppe asked you questions 18 concerning a motor vehicle accident Sharon Branand was involved in on September 6th, 1992 and symptoms 19 of tingling in the right arm she complained of in 20 September 17th of 1992. 21 22 Assuming that that was an acute event and it resolved before this motor vehicle/pedestrian 2.3 24 accident on March 2nd, 1994, what if any effect 25 would that -- those facts have on your opinions in

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1 this case?

2 A. What we look for -- what we look for is a
3 recurrence of pain symptoms.

Just like if you have a sprained ankle and you walk on it, you get better.

61

You've had sprained ankle, it got better but,
unfortunately, there are times when you have a
sprained ankle that became chronic, sort of a
chronic nature or chronic injury, so really needs to
have a -- I think that we -- you know, I have to
focus on the patient's presentation and examination
at that time that I see the patient.

So, you know, for my opinion, I can't say that that 1992 accident, that led to her chronic myofascial pain syndrome but, however, with her -with -- with the history that you've given me at this point and the fact that it wasn't a recurrence of pain symptoms, it could -- you know, most likely it could have been an isolated incident.

20 Q. Okay.

And assuming that it was an isolated incident, what effect would that have on your opinions concerning her myofascial pain syndrome in this case?

25 A. Well, it's -- it's different.

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14	
15	accident
16	A. Uh-huh.
17	Q, what effect if any would that have on your
18	opinions in this case?
19	A. Well, she didn't complain of any any of
20	this tingling sensation or that that this type
21	of symptoms when she presented to me.
22	She really presented with a sort of a focal
23	tender spots in the upper trapezius area so ${\tt I}$ would
24	say that it's different.
25	Q, Okay.

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63 What effect if any does a lack of atrophy or a 1 finding of atrophy have on your opinions regarding 2 Mr. Branand's myofascial pain syndrome? 3 Well, again, that -- that you may have 4 Α. 5 atrophy, you have a lack of use of the muscle group. With these particular patients you can get 6 atrophy, but at the same time you can get muscle 7 spasm. 8 When you get muscle spasm, you have more 9 prominent muscular area where you have the pain; and 10 typically with people with trigger point areas you 11 may be able to feel -- you may be able to feel by 12 tactile sensation this is a little knotty area in 13 14 that -- in that region of pain. So you could have a muscle spasm, chronic 15 contracture of that muscle so that you may not see 16 any atrophy at all. 17 So is a finding or a lack of a finding of an 18 Q. 19 atrophy specific for ruling out myofascial pain 20 syndrome? 21 Α. No. Q. 22 Okay. And if she complained of a sprain or strain in 23 24 December of '95 and that was a short-lived thing, 25 does that have any effect on your opinions

	6 4
1	concerning her chronic myofascial pain syndrome?
2	A. Let me why don't you restate that
3	question I mean the
4	Q. Yeah.
5	A question again.
6	Q. I think Mr. Jeppe asked you concerning a
7	complaint to Dr. Betor in December 20th, 1995
8	concerning a pain in her upper back, and I don't
9	remember exactly what the details were.
10	But if that was a short-lived thing, an
11	isolated incident, what effect would that have on
12	your opinion concerning the chronic myofascial pain
13	syndrome you diagnosed?
14	A. Well, it would have little and I have to say
15	that. This is important.
16	These myofascial pains are syndrome are
17	they occur consistently in the same area.
18	So the physical examination, today you examine
19	the patient, down the road five years later when she
20	have recurrence she would have the area of the pain
2 1	that's very same, so these these have to be
22	consistent.
23	Q. Okay.
24	What if the pain to Dr. Betor, the complaint
25	of pain to Dr. Betor was in a different area than

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65 1 the myofascial pain syndrome that you diagnosed? Then it's a -- I think then it's different 2 Α. from what she presents it with in the past and what 3 she presented with in -- in '97. 4 Ο. So unless these extraneous events are in 5 exactly the same areas that you diagnose the 6 myofascial pain syndrome, they have nothing to do 7 with that myofascial pain syndrome diagnosis that 8 you have? 9 10 Α. Right, unless it was -- you know, was it 11 diagnosed? 12 Was that diagnosed with myofascial pain syndrome in the past? 13 14 Unless, again, that it was -- occurred in the 15 same area with the persistence and recurrence of similar fashion, that you'd have to -- it has to be 16 different. 17 Q, Thank you, Doctor. That's all I have. 18 19 Α. Okay. 20 **RECROSS-EXAMINATION** BY MR. JEPPE: 21 Q. Just one question. 22 Doctor, she never gave you a history of any 23 24 prior or subsequent injuries to those areas of the body even though you asked her; isn't that correct? 25

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1	A.	That's correct.	
2	Q.	Thank you.	
3		I have nothing further.	
4		(Thereupon, the deposition was	
5		concluded at $7:35$ o'clock p.m.)	
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67 <u>CERTIFICATE</u> 1 2) STATE OF OHIO, SS: 3 COUNTY OF SUMMIT,) 4 5 I, Michael Christy, a Stenographic Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify 6 that the within named witness, PAUL C. SHIN, M.D., was by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the cause 7 aforesaid; that the testimony then given by him was 8 by me reduced to Stenotypy in the presence of said 9 witness, afterwards prepared and produced by means of computer-aided transcription and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the 10 testimony so given by him as aforesaid. 11 I do further certify that this deposition was 12 taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified, and was completed without adjournment. 13 14 I do further certify that I am not a relative, counsel or attorney of any party, or otherwise 15 interested in the event of this action. 16 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my 17 hand and affixed my seal of office at Akron, Ohio, 18 on this 1st day of June, 1998. 19 Michell Christi 20 Michael Christy, St\enographic 21 Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio. 22 23 My commission expires February 12, 2002. 24 25

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