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1IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS2CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO3CHARLES TENNEY, III, Etc.,)4et al.,)5Plaintiffs,)6vs.) No. 4485487URMILA PATEL, M.D., et. al.,)8Defendants.)9The deposition of DAVID ZBARAZ, M.D., called10by the Defendant for examination, taken pursuant11to notice and pursuant to the provisions of the12Code of Civil Procedure and the Rules of the13Supreme Court of the State of Ohio pertaining to14the taking of depositions for the purpose of15discovery, taken before JUDY ANN MAATMAN, a16Notary Public within and for the County of Lake,17State of Illinois, and a Certified Shorthand18Reporter of said state, at 1535 Lake Cook Road,19Suite 502, Northbrook, Illinois, on the 25th day20of November, 2002 at 3:00 pm.21222324	 APPEARANCES (CONT'D) BONEZZI SWITZER MURPHY & POLITO CO LPA, (1400 Leader Building, 526 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114, (216) 875-2767), by: MR. DONALD H. SWITZER, Appeared on behalf of the Defendant, Southwest General Health Center. REPORTED BY: Judy Ann Maatman, CSR License No. 084-002498. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
Page 2 1 APPEARANCES: 2 BECKER & MISHKIND CO., L.P.A., 3 (Skylight Office Tower, 4 1660 W. 2nd Street, 5 Suite 660, 6 Cleveland, OH 44113, 7 (216) 241-2600), by: 8 MR. HOWARD D. MISHKIND, 9 Appeared on behalf of the Plaintiff; 10 11 WESTON HURD FALLON PAISLEY & HOWLEY, 12 (2500 Terminal Tower, 13 50 Public Square, 14 Cleveland, Ohio 44113, 15 (216) 241-6602), by: 16 MS. CAROL METZ, 17 Appeared on behalf of the Defendant, 18 Urmila Patel, M.D.; 19 20 21 22 23 24	 Page 4 (WHEREUPON, the witness was duly sworn.) DAVID ZBARAZ, M.D., called as a witness herein by the Defendant, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. SWITZER: Q. Doctor, my name is Don Switzer. I represent Southwest General Health Center. I'm going to ask you the questions first. Since we're doing this by telephone, obviously you and I both need to make sure that the other person finishes speaking before we start talking or else we'll be cut out. If you don't hear me at any time, please let me know and I'll repeat the question. A. That's fair. Q. All right. Doctor, I do have a report that you authored, I believe it's July 2, 2002? A. Yes, sir. Q. Is that the only report or letter that you've prepared setting forth your opinions in

Page 5	Page 7
1 this case?	1 P-i-s-c-o-l-a; the deposition of a Timothy
2 A. Yes, it is.	2 McKnight, physician; the deposition of a Charles
3 Q. Do you have any notes that you've	3 Tenney, Jr.; the deposition of Coleen Zelonis,
4 prepared as you've gone through and reviewed this	4 Z-e-l-o-n-i-s, a nurse; deposition of a Jill
5 case?	5 Castenic, C-a-s-t-e-n-i-c, also a nurse; the
6 A. Yes, I do.	6 deposition of a Dawn Davis.
7 Q. How many pages of notes do you have?	7 Q. Okay. Doctor, do you have an updated
8 A. I have three pages of notes.	8 curriculum vitae?
9 Q. Okay.	9 A. Yes, I do.
10 A. And I'll be happy to make a copy for	10 Q. You know, frankly, I don't have one.
11 the court reporter to attach to the deposition	11 A. Okay. Would you like me to
12 transcript.	12 Q. I should have followed up with Howard
13 MR. SWITZER: Great. Can you just mark	13 before today.
14 let's mark that Exhibit A.	14 A. Oh, okay.
15 THE WITNESS: I'll give them to her now.	15 Q. Could you just give that to the court
16 (WHEREURON, said document	16 reporter also?
17 was marked Zbaraz	17 A. Yes, I will.
18 Deposition Exhibit No. A,	18 MR. SWITZER: And if she can mark that as
19 for identification, as of	19 Exhibit B.
20 11/25/02.)	20 THE WITNESS: That will be fine.
20 II/25/02.) 21 BY MR. SWITZER:	21 Yes, I've given it to her now.
22 Q. Doctor, when did you prepare those	22 MR. SWITZER: Let me know when you're ready.
23 notes?	23 MR. MISHKIND: Don, just for your
24 A. I prepared them contemporaneously with	24 information, it's a 5-page document which is his
2.4 II. I prepared them contemporated asy with	
Page 6	Page 8
1 my review of the case.	1 CV, and it's going to be marked as Defendant's
2 Q. So, on or before July 2, 2002?	2 Exhibit B and the court reporter is ready.
3 A. Yes, sir.	3 (WHEREUPON, said document
4 Q. Do those notes set forth any opinions	4 was marked Zbaraz
5 with respect to deviations from standard of care	5 Deposition Exhibit No. B,
6 other than what you set forth in your report?	6 for identification, as of
7 A. No, sir, they don't.	7 11/25/02.)
8 Q. Okay.	8 BY MR. SWITZER:
9 A. The notes are mainly a time line and	9 Q. Doctor, do you well, let me back-up
10 mainly recapitulating what went on with the labor	10 a minute.
11 and delivery. They really aren't talking about	11 Tell me about the nature of your
12 any deviations.	12 practice right now?
13 Q. Okay. Have you conducted any medical	13 A. I'm in the private practice of
14 research for your work in this case?	14 obstetrics and gynecology. I've been in practice
15 A. Not specifically.	15 since 1970. I practice at I'm at one hospital
16 Q. I know you reviewed the medical	16 now which is Northwestern Memorial Hospital in
17 records?	17 Chicago. I have a teaching position at the
18 A. Yes, sir.	18 University, I'm a Clinical Assistant Professor of
19 Q. Would you tell me what else you	19 OB-GYNE at Northwestern.
20 reviewed?	20 I spend the majority of my time in
21 A. Yes. I reviewed some deposition	21 private practice, but I probably spend around 5
22 transcripts. Let me get to the depositions	22 to 10 percent of my time in teaching activities,
22 Sint Thomas a demonstrate of a Dr. Datel the	12 mahathan it's an raviant committees or teaching

- 22 transcripts. Let me get to the depositions23 first. There's a deposition of a Dr. Patel, the
- 24 deposition of a Nurse Piscola, that's

2 (Pages 5 to 8)

23 whether it's on review committees or teaching

24 third year medical students or residents.

Page 9	Page 11
 I don't know what else to say about myself, but go ahead and ask the questions. Q. How many deliveries did you personally perform A. In my career? Q. No. I haven't finished the question yet. A. Oh, okay. Q for each of the years starting with 1999? A. 1999. Q. I mean a range. I'm sure you may have the exact numbers, some doctors do. A. I wish I was that compulsive, but I'm not. And I would say I probably do, in 1999 until around this year, probably about a hundred deliveries a year now. Q. What's your incidence of shoulder dystocia? A. I can't tell you with any degree of certainty, but I think it probably approximates a national average of somewhere under one percent. Q. You say you teach you teach 	 and I probably wasn't listening, did you review any of the reports of the other experts in the case? A. I was sent reports of several experts, but I'm trying to remember their names. One was a Dr. Pettit, it was a letter forwarded to me from a Dr. George Pettit. Another I'm sorry, I don't have these organized well. There were several other experts on your side whose letters I read, and I just don't they should be in Q. Let me I want to ask you if you know any of these other experts. A. Oh, go ahead. Q. Let me just give you the names and let me know if you know them? A. Okay. Q. Joanne Zelten, she's an RN, I believe, from the Chicago area? A. No, I don't. Q. Dr. David I'm torturing his name, Simckes, S-i-m-c-k-e-s?
 24 residents or medical students? Page 10 1 A. Both. 2 Q. Do you have your residents and medical 3 students read any textbooks on obstetrics? 4 A. Not specifically, but they invariably 5 do read in obstetrics. They're encouraged to 6 read. 7 If you're looking for a relatively 8 authoritative text in obstetrics, you can use 9 Williams in a current edition, for whatever time 10 frame you want for this case. I won't tell you 11 that all of Williams is authoritative, but it's 12 as good a text as you'll find, and the majority 13 of it certainly is authoritative. 14 Q. You're a member of ACOG, I assume? 15 A. Yes, sir. 16 Q. Are you a fellow? 	 A. No, sir, I don't. Page 12 Q. Dr. James O'Leary? A. James O'Leary, I've heard his name. I don't know him personally. Q. How have you heard his name? A. Well, I've read some literature that he's put out. And I think I at home I have his book. Q. What book is that? A. A book on shoulder dystocia. Q. Is that a textbook? A. Yes. Q. Did you have that before you became involved in this case? A. Oh, yeah, I've had it for years. Q. Oh, okay. So it's an old book? A. Yeah. I'm kind of an old guy, so I
 17 A. Yes, sir. 18 Q. They have publications on shoulder 19 dystocia, don't they? 20 A. Yes, they do. 21 Q. Do you consider those publications to 22 be authoritative? 23 A. In general, yes. 24 Q. Have you you may have told me this 	 17 guess I have old books, but, yes. 18 Q. Old guys can write new books. 19 A. That's true. 20 Q. Have you reviewed any other 21 publications by Dr. O'Leary? 22 A. Not that I recall. 23 Q. Okay. Do you consider him to be an 24 authority on shoulder dystocia?

Page 13	Page 15
1 A. Dr. O'Leary considers himself to be an	1 shoulders.
2 authority, and I wouldn't want to doubt him.	2 Macrosomic infants after delivery
3 Q. Well, we mentioned Pettit. Do you know	3 sometimes have increased problems with regulation
4 Dr. Pettit?	4 of blood sugar, and certainly because they're
5 A. No, sir, I don't.	5 macrosomic, if it's recognized prior to delivery,
6 Q. How about Dr. Duchon?	6 on occasion you might even recommend that a
7 A. No sir.	7 patient undergo cesarean section if you think
8 Q. Dr. Burkons?	8 there's some risk in attempting to deliver this
9 A. No	9 size baby from below.10 Q. Is cephalopelvic disproportion
10 Q. Dr. Gimovsky?	10 Q. Is cephalopelvic disproportion 11 involved in this case?
11A.No.12Q.Let me ask you some questions about	12 A. No, sir, it isn't.
	13 Q. Let me back up a minute. Did Dawn
13 the case if we can.14Doyou consider we'll refer to	14 Davis have any risk factors for macrosomia?
*	15 A. The only one I'm aware of is that she
15 the baby as Charlie, if we can, for the purposes16 of the deposition.	16 gained about 50 pounds during her pregnancy, but
16 of the deposition. 17 A. All right.	17 she was not diabetic, and I don't recall there
17 A. An Ingit. 18 Q. And Charles as the father?	18 being any strong family history of diabetes. But
19 A. Yes.	19 in any event, I think the only risk factor I know
20 Q. Do you consider Charlie to have been a	20 for macrosomia for her would be excessive weight
21 macrosomic baby?	21 gain.
22 A. Charlie, at delivery, weighed 9 pounds	22 Q. Is macrosomia predictable with any
23 and 13 ounces. So he was borderline macrosomic,	23 degree of probability?
24 yes.	24 A. No, probably not. It is if a patient
Dere 14	Dome 16
Page 14	Page 16
1 Q. What is your cutoff what is the	1 is diabetic and you truly expect a large infant.
1 Q. What is your cutoff what is the 2 cutoff you use for macrosomic?	 is diabetic and you truly expect a large infant. But very frequently it's difficult to ascertain
1Q.What is your cutoff what is the2cutoff you use for macrosomic?3A.Above 4500 grams.	 is diabetic and you truly expect a large infant. But very frequently it's difficult to ascertain the difference in palpation between a baby that
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 Q. What is your cutoff what is the cutoff you use for macrosomic? A. Above 4500 grams. Q. So he was just beneath that? A. Yes, sir. I think I didn't 9.13, I didn't calculate it exactly in grams, but I think it's very close. Q. I think it's and don't take my math 9 as being correct, Doctor, I think it's I came up with 4455. A. Yeah, that seems like a reasonable number. Q. What are the risk factors in general for macrosomia? A. Well, you might have cephalopelvic disproportion, in which case the baby wouldn't pass through the pelvis and would require a cesarean section. You can have you'd have mid pelvic arrest with a macrosomic infant which would require an operative delivery either by forceps or vacuum. 	 is diabetic and you truly expect a large infant. But very frequently it's difficult to ascertain the difference in palpation between a baby that weighs 8 pounds and a baby that weighs 9 and a half pounds. It's just not that accurate. Ultrasound can be used to try and ascertain fetal weight, but the formulas just aren't very accurate, and they're not used to determine macrosomia except when there's a really markedly macrosomic infant. Q. Let me talk about shoulder dystocia if I can. A. Sure. Q. Did Dawn Davis have any risk factors for shoulder dystocia? A. Only her short stature. She stood about, if I remember correctly, 5'1" inches tall yes, she was 5'1" inches tall, and at the end of her pregnancy weighed 198 pounds, so you'd be concerned about the size of her pelvis, and you

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 Page 17 Q. Is shoulder dystocia predictable with any degree of probability? A. Not really. The majority of shoulder dystocia occurs in babies that are not excessively heavy. Certainly we expect it in a macrosomic infant, but it frequently can be unpredictable and occur even in a normal weighted infant. Q. Why is that? A. Because the shoulder dystocia is a response to the baby's shoulder being caught behind the symphysis pubis, not allowing the shoulder to deliver easily after the baby's head is delivered. This can occur even in a non-macrosomic infant sometimes depending on the rapidity of the descent of the fetus. If is well-known to occur in normal size fetuses, especially in precipitous labors, labors that occur very quickly that don't allow the baby's shoulders to rotate out of the axis the entry or posterior axis and therefore, get caught behind the symphysis 	 indication that a macrosomic infant was anticipated. And in my opinion, if you don't know for sure, it is certainly acceptable to allow labor to progress and intervene surgically if, in fact, an arrest of labor occurs and the head doesn't does not descend. Q. I'd like to ask you a few questions about brachial plexus injuries. A. Yes, sir. Q. In general. A. Yes. Q. Are there any figures that you are aware of, statistics indicating what percentage of children with permanent brachial plexus injuries on one or the other side of their body are as a result of Let me withdraw the question. It wasn't going to make any sense. A. It's okay. I was losing you anyway. Q. I lost myself in that question. MR. MISHKIND: Can I join in on that loss? BY MR. SWITZER: Q. Yes. Let me back up and ask it the
24 The majority of shoulder dystocia	24 What percentage of babies who are
 Page 18 1 is not predictable. It comes unexpectedly and every obstetrician has to be aware of its possibility and have significant knowledge in the way to handle it safely for the mother and fetus. Q. This was not a precipitous delivery here, was it? A. No, it wasn't a precipitous delivery. Q. I mean labor, I'm sorry. A. Right. That's exactly true. It wasn't a precipitous labor. 	 Page 20 1 born following shoulder dystocia being 2 encountered during the delivery process end up 3 having some type of brachial plexus injury? 4 A. Probably around 10 to 15 percent in my 5 from my recollection of statistics, 10 to 15 6 percent of bracial I'm sorry, 10 to 15 percent 7 of shoulder dystocia may result in a brachial 8 plexus or Erb's type palsy. Now the majority of 9 these are resolved spontaneously. In other 10 words, they go away with no treatment in a 11 relatively short amount of time.
12 Q. Does the standard of care require an	12 About 10 percent of these brachial
 13 automatic C-section if shoulder dystocia is 14 anticipated? 15 A. It would depend on the communication 16 between the physician and the patient. If a woman 17 had had previous shoulder dystocia, and now is 18 pregnant again and the baby is as big or bigger, 19 the mother certainly should be apprised that this 20 could be a situation that might occur again, and 21 she should be given the option of delivering via 22 cesarean section. 23 In this case, though it was known 24 to be a good-sized infant, it was not I saw no 	 13 plexus injuries are permanent injuries. In other 14 words, if we have shoulder dystocia in 15 approximately 1 percent of cases, of that 1 16 percent, about 10 to 15, possibly 20 percent of 17 kids will have some brachial plexus injury, at 18 least a temporary injury. Of those, 10 percent 19 will be a permanent injury. 20 Q. Let me ask you, just following up on 21 that. I mean, here basically we have a let's 22 just round it off to a 4500 gram baby? 23 A. Yes, sir. 24 Q. Are you aware of any statistics which

ESQUIRE DEPOSITION SERVICES - CHICAGO 312.782.8087 800.708.8087 FAX 312.704.4950 5 (Pages 17 to 20)

Prove 21	Page 23
 Page 21 1 talk about what percentage of 4500 gram babies 2 versus, let's say, 4000 gram babies end up with 3 permanent brachial plexus injuries following a 4 shoulder dystocia delivery? 5 A. No, I don't have those figures off the 6 top of my head. I don't know that there would be 7 a very significant difference depending on the 8 skill of the operator and the size of the 9 mother's pelvis, and the way the manipulations 10 are conducted at time of delivery. 11 Q. Let me follow-up on that then. Do you 12 believe that the incidence of permanent brachial 13 plexus injury following an obstetrician 14 encountering shoulder dystocia would be higher in 15 general the more that the baby weighed? 16 A. In general, that seems logical to be 17 true, but I haven't read any statistics that I 18 can recall that bear this out, that makes a 19 difference for 500 grams of infant. 20 Q. Okay. What about let's talk about 21 8 pounds versus 12 pounds. Maybe that will be a 22 little bit easier? 23 A. Well, sure, I think that is easier. I 24 think that the incidence of injury in trying to 	 1 accommodate its passage through the mother's 2 pelvis. And molding is a common occurrence in a 3 lady who is laboring and is delivering through 4 the vagina and it's significantly encountered the 5 larger the baby gets because more molding is 6 required to allow the baby the head to safely 7 pass through the vaginal canal. 8 Q. Let me ask you about the second stage 9 of labor. Is there a general range for a 10 primigravida versus a multigravida with respect 11 to what you would expect to see in a second stage 12 of labor? 13 A. Yes, most people expect the upper 14 limits of normal to be a two hour second stage of 15 labor in a primigraphic patient. That might be 16 somewhat increased to three hours by some authors 17 when regional block anesthesia is used. 18 Q. Such as an epidural? 19 A. Yes, such as an epidural. 20 Q. Is there any way to predict how long 21 the second stage of labor will last for any 22 particular patient? 23 A. Well, there are three variables that 24 occur in the second stage of labor: We have the
 Page 22 1 deliver a 12-pound baby from below would be 2 greater than trying to deliver an 8-pound baby 3 from below. No question about it. But what 4 percentage would be permanent injuries, I really 5 can't tell you. I just don't have the statistics 6 at my fingertips. 7 Q. Was Charlie dysmorphic? 8 A. Not to my knowledge. He had some 9 molding of his head, but I don't think any of his 10 features looked dysmorphic, to my knowledge, from 11 what I read in the pediatric notes. 12 Though he had a cephalohematoma, 13 he had some bruising of his face, he did have 14 bilateral pneumothoraxes and certainly a right 15 brachial plexus, right Erb's palsy. I don't 16 remember any of his features being dysmorphic. 17 Though, I must tell you, that's 18 well beyond my area of expertise. Once I hand the 19 baby to the pediatrician, I no longer care for 20 this baby. 21 Q. You mentioned molding. What is the 22 significance of molding of the head? 23 A. Well, it indicates that the baby's 24 head had changed its shape in trying to 	 Page 24 size of the passage, the size of the passenger, and the powers that are being given applied by the mother. And those three variables are unpredictable. You can certainly measure the size of the baby after delivery. You can certainly measure the passage to a greater or lesser extent. But you never know how hard the mother's going to push or is able to push, so the true length of second stage is unpredictable. Q. Let me ask you about fundal pressure? A. Sure. Q. In the second stage of labor, is fundal pressure ever appropriate to be used? MR. MISHKIND: Let me just object for the record to the term "ever", but Doctor, you can go ahead and answer the question. BY THE WITNESS: A. I can't imagine a circumstance where fundal pressure is appropriate except sometimes after a baby's shoulders are released in a very macrosomic infant in an attempt to get the rest of the baby to deliver.

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 fundal pressure appropriately before the delivery of the head. I think that's inappropriate. I don't see using fundal pressure with a shoulder dystocia. I think that's very inappropriate. If a very large macrosomic infant is delivered, the shoulders are delivered, and still the remainder of the baby is difficult to deliver then applying fundal pressure instead of pulling on baby's head or shoulders after delivery of shoulders might be appropriate. BY MR. SWITZER: Q. Well, let's talk about before shoulder dystocia then? A. Okay. Q. Try and break it down. So it's your opinion that it is inappropriate to use fundal pressure at anytime during the second stage of labor, again, without any shoulder dystocia prior to any shoulder dystocia? I'm sorry. A. Correct. I can't I'm having difficulty conceiving of any circumstance where I would want to apply fundal pressure during the second stage of labor prior to delivery prior or after delivery of the head. 	 A. Sure. Q that we're here about today, which is in September of 2000. A. Yes, sir. Q. Is it your opinion that the standard of care for obstetricians, and we'll talk about obstetrical nurses too, prohibited the use of fundal pressure before the delivery of the head other than in that situation you just discussed? A. I think there would have to be an exceedingly good reason to warrant the use of fundal pressure in the second stage of labor in an individual patient. I would have to be given a reason that it was used. In my opinion in general, I think that it's inappropriate and outside the standard of care for fundal pressure to be applied during the second stage of labor. Q. Okay. When fundal pressure is applied, how can you calculate how much force was actually applied? A. Well, you can't. I don't know that there's any way you could, but I assume I won't even assume. If someone is pushing on a
 Page 26 1 In the one circumstance where the 2 mother might be totally exhausted, the baby is 3 just is crowning and just needs mother 4 absolutely refuses because of either the epidural 5 giving her no powers at all or the baby having 6 some fetal distress, where it just a small 7 amount of fundal pressure will allow the baby to 8 be delivered, I can see that being the case. But 9 in my opinion, a better remedy would not be 10 applying fundal pressure, but putting forceps on 11 the baby's head and delivering it through the 12 pelvis. 13 Q. Would those be considered outlet 14 forceps? 15 A. Well, it would depend on where the 16 baby's head is. If the baby's head is at the 17 outlet, then it's outlet forceps. If the baby's 18 head is in the mid-pelvis, it would be mid- 19 forceps. If the baby's head is a little lower 20 than mid-pelvis, but not quite outlet, it would 21 be low forceps. It depends on the station of the 22 baby's head when the forceps are applied. 23 Q. Let me ask you this, and let's go back 	 Page 28 1 woman's fundus and actually records that she's 2 pushing, she's pushing hard. Pushing that isn't 3 hard is of no significance, and there's no reason 4 to do it. 5 The only reason to apply fundal 6 pressure in the second stage of labor is to aid 7 in the descent of the fetal head, and the only 8 way to aid in descent of the fetal head with 9 fundal pressure is to push hard. 10 Q. Can you quantify hard? 11 A. No. Like I can't quantify long. I 12 would say, for most people it would be to push on 13 the fundus with as much strength as they could 14 muster compatible with the ability of the patient 15 to tolerate the discomfort. 16 Q. But in this case, I mean, fundal 17 pressure was applied twice before the head was 18 delivered? 19 A. Apparently so. 20 Q. Can you do you have any opinion as 21 to how much pressure or force, however you want 22 to measure it, was actually exerted by this 23 nurse?

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 Page 29 1 nor I wasn't there to watch it. I assume that if 2 a nurse is instructed to give fundal pressure, 3 she'll push as hard as she can. If the nurse 4 wasn't instructed to give fundal pressure, well, 5 then she shouldn't have been giving it in the 6 first place. 7 Q. So is the amount of force that's 8 actually exerted through the fundus, so to speak, 9 to the fetus dependent to some extent upon the 10 body habitus of the patient? 11 A. Yes, and the body habitus of the nurse 12 also. I mean, there are some nurses who I 13 wouldn't want to meet in a dark alley, who could 14 wipe the ground up with me, and others that I 15 could probably take on in a pretty fair fight. 16 So I think it depends on the nurse and her 17 leverage and how high above the delivery table 18 she is, and her ability to apply pressure on the 19 fundus of the uterus. 20 I mean, a lot less pressure is 21 done if the nurse is standing to the side of the 22 patient on the table reaching up to a on a 23 delivery table than would be applied by a nurse 	 Page 31 Q. And in what direction is that generally applied? A. Downward or laterally depending on the instructions of the physician who is ordering the suprapubic pressure. Sometimes you are attempting to with suprapubic pressure, you're attempting to you're always attempting to dislodge the anterior shoulder from its entrapment behind the symphysis pubis. Sometimes the pressure is downward to get the shoulder to come free, sometimes the pressure would be laterally, either to the right or the left depending on the instructions of the obstetrician to try to get the shoulder to rotate and then come beneath the pubic bone. Q. When is it appropriate to apply suprapubic pressure during the second stage of labor? A. Well, the only time it's appropriate is when the diagnosis of shoulder dystocia is made, and then only during the time you're trying to dislodge the shoulder, the anterior shoulder, from behind the symphysis pubis.
 Page 30 1 bed itself, she'd certainly get more leverage and apply more pressure. 3 I wasn't there. I don't know how 4 much pressure she applied. 5 Q. So there's a lot of variables that 6 exist in this case with respect to actually 7 determining how much force was applied during the 8 fundal pressure applied by this nurse before the 9 delivery of the head? 10 A. Yes. I have no information. Nobody 11 said there were that many foot pounds of 12 pressure or ergs, or the patient or the nurse 13 weighed such and such and pushed so hard. I 14 don't know. All it said in the record is that 15 fundal pressure was applied. 16 Q. Let me ask you some other type 17 questions with respect to suprapubic pressure 18 A. Sure. 19 Q if I can. 20 What is suprapubic pressure? 21 A. That's the same as fundal pressure, 22 but instead of being applied to the fundus, it's 23 applied to the area just above the pubic bone on 24 the mother's abdomen. 	 Page 32 1 pressure, when that is applied let me back up 2 again a minute. 3 With respect to the nurse that 4 applied fundal pressure in this case before the 5 head was delivered, in what direction did she 6 apply that fundal pressure? 7 A. Well, there's only one way to apply 8 the fundal pressure, that's downward. 9 Q. Well, downward in what direction? I 10 mean, you mean down towards the bed or is it down 11 towards the feet or 12 A. Usually it's pressure in the direction 13 of the vagina. 14 Q. Do you know what direction it was 15 applied in this case? 16 A. No, sir. But I think it would be kind 17 of silly to think she pushed up. 18 Q. Well, I don't know, I mean 19 A. I think it would be kind of silly to 20 think she pushed to the side. 21 Q. The force of the pressure could 22 there's different angles that it could be applied 23 at; is that correct? 24 A. Absolutely. The force could be

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 Page 33 1 directed on top of the fundus pushing downward or 2 on top of the fundus pushing more toward the 3 vaginal orifice, you're correct. 4 Q. The suprapubic pressure, is that 5 applied generally during a contraction if it's to 6 be used? 7 A. Not necessarily. Because what you're 8 trying to do is with a contraction, if you have 9 the patient you know the patient should not be 10 encouraged to push during a contraction because 11 you're trying to rotate the baby's shoulder from 12 beneath the pubis. And a contraction would tend 13 to force the shoulder against the pubis even 14 stronger, so you could give suprapubic pressure 15 at anytime, but I would normally give it when the 16 patient is not contracting. 17 Q. If for some reason the obstetrician 18 believed that fundal pressure is necessary for 19 delivery of the head, should that fundal pressure 20 be applied while the patient is pushing? 21 A. In the hypothetical that the physician 22 requires that it be given, then it should only be 	 Page 35 1 Q. What is your understanding of I want to back up a minute. 3 What is your understanding of when 4 Dr. Patel arrived in the birthing room prior to 5 the delivery of Charlie? 6 A. The understanding I have is Dr. Patel 7 arrived in the delivery room at in the 8 birthing room, if you will, at 10:52 in the 9 morning. 10 Q. According to the records, Dawn Davis 11 was completely dilated at around 9:57 a.m.? 12 A. That's correct, sir. 13 Q. Now she had an epidural started, I 14 believe, around 1:24 or so in the morning? 15 A. Well, the epidural was given at 1:16 16 in the morning. By 1:24 she had good relief of 17 the pain by the epidural. 18 Q. And then there was redose about 8:00 19 or 8:20 or something like that? 20 A. Yes, she was very comfortable until 21 about 7:59 in the morning where she complained of 22 increased pain, and the anesthesiologist was 23 called to redose the epidural. So approximately 24 8:00 in the morning, yes.
 Page 34 given during a contraction. Fundal pressure is made is intended to aid in the expulsive efforts of the uterus. And there's no rhyme or reason to push on the fundus unless the uterus is contracting at that time. Q. What is your understanding of when Dr. Patel arrived in the labor room or we'll just call it the birthing room because I believe that Mrs. Tenney was in one room throughout the labor and delivery? A. Well, I have a nursing note at 10:52 in the morning that Dr. Patel is in the room. But we know he we know that Dr. Patel, she, saw the patient earlier than that because she did an exam. But we think I think from the nursing notes, she appears Dr. Patel appears to have been in the room as of 10:52 in the morning on the 13th of September, 2000. Q. Pardon me for not taking good notes when you talked earlier, but did you say you had read Dawn and Charles' deposition transcript? Charles and Dawn Tenney? A. Yes. Yes. 	 Page 36 Q. What effect did the epidural that she, being Dawn Davis, received have on the progress of her labor? A. It may have slowed it some. I don't know with any degree of certainty, but certainly epidurals tend to slow down labors in general. Q. I know that the I believe the toco from the contractions was removed at about 10:53? A. That's correct. When Dr. Patel came in the room, he she ordered that the toco be removed. So that was approximately half an hour prior to delivery. Q. And then what is your understanding of when the episiotomy was cut by Dr. Patel or performed, I guess, is a better term? A. My understanding is Dr. Patel cut a midline episiotomy just prior to delivery of the head, and then extended the episiotomy when, in fact, the shoulder dystocia was encountered. Q. Doctor, let me I'm looking at your report of July 2, 2002? A. Yes, sir. Q. And Page 1 of that report talks about the fundal pressure that was applied before the

9 (Pages 33 to 36)

Page 37	Page 39
 1 shoulder dystocia? A. Yes, sir. Q. And you have an opinion there that it 4 caused a more rapid descent of the fetal head? A. Yes, sir. Q. Can you give me the basis for that opinion? A. Well, in my opinion, any time fundal pressure is used, it accentuates what normal 10 labor would be and would cause a more rapid 11 descent of the fetal head. Certainly it was 12 given 12 minutes and then 7 minutes prior to 13 delivery of the head, so it had to be given as 14 the baby's head was beginning to crown. There was 15 no question that had it not been given, 17 it would have probably taken several extra 18 contractions for this baby's head to deliver. 19 I don't understand why it would 20 have been given. The second stage was 22 progressing very normally. But in my opinion, 23 the more rapid descent of the fetal head did not 24 like in a precipitous labor, did not allow 	 quickly, it decreases the amount of time that the shoulders have to rotate out from behind the pubis, and therefore, increases the incidence of shoulder dystocia. Because this patient certainly was not exhausted, she had been resting well, it said in the records several occasions, after the epidural, she was unaware of her contractions, she only became aware that she had pain about 8:00 in the morning. The epidural was redosed, patient was apparently resting fairly comfortably, there was no reason to believe that this patient was exhausted. She had never stopped making significant progress in descent. Her second stage was less than two hours long, so she's not she does not have a prolonged second stage. There was absolutely no medical indication for the use of fundal pressure. And in my opinion this was a deviation of the standard of care to use it. There was no need for it. Two Q. Is the basis for your opinion that had
 Page 38 1 the shoulders to normally rotate out of the 2 anterior-posterior anterior-posterior diameter 3 of the pelvis, and more likely than not, caused 4 the shoulders to be entrapped behind the pubis. 5 Q. When was the head engaged? 6 A. Well, the head was engaged at 9:47. 7 There was the diagnosis of the patient being rim 8 dilated at 9:47 in the morning, and that that was 9 the first time that the station was zero 10 station. And by definition at zero station, the 11 head was engaged. 12 Q. I want you to tell me then because 13 it's still unclear to me what is the basis for 14 your opinion that the two instances of fundal 15 pressure that were used here did not allow 16 sufficient time for the infant's shoulder to 17 rotate into the correct axis? 18 A. Well, several bases for that opinion. 19 Number one, there was no indication for the use 20 of fundal pressure. 21 Two, fundal pressure, if applied 22 with force will cause the head to descend more 23 quickly. 24 Three, if the head descends more 	 Page 40 applied, that there would not have been any shoulder dystocia in this case? MR. MISHKIND: Don, excuse me, before he answers that question, just for the record, I'm not sure the doctor was done answering the previous question. You started asking a question and he said the word "two". Now, Doctor, in fairness to you, I'm not sure whether you were done with your answer or whether the "two" meant that you were going to say something else. Were you done with your answer? BY THE WITNESS: A. I think so. MR. MISHKIND: Okay. I'm sorry, Don. MR. SWITZER: I thought so too. MR. MISHKIND: I heard him say "two" and I didn't know whether he was going on to give further bases for his previous answer, so BY MR. SWITZER: Q. Doctor, what is the basis for your opinion in this case that but for the two instances of fundal pressure being applied, that there would not have been any shoulder dystocia

Pag	41 Page 43
1 encountered?	1 shoulder dystocia would have been avoided. Or
2 A. I said more likely than not shoulder	2 said a different way, had it been encountered, I
3 dystocia may or may not have been encountered	
4 this case, but I think that the shoulders had no	4 to correct.
5 chance to rotate and so made the incidence of	5 Q. Well you're aware of in reading the
6 shoulder dystocia more likely.	6 literature, I'm assuming, that there's numerous
7 I can't give you a percentage, but	7 incidents of shoulder dystocia without any fundal
8 best I can say to you is in my opinion, more	8 pressure being applied
9 likely than not, the fundal pressure contributed	9 A. Of course.
10 to the shoulder dystocia.	10 Q right?
11 Q. Well, you can't give an opinion in	11 A. Of course.
12 this case based on reasonable medical probabilit	12 Q. How did those occur then?
13 that had the fundal pressure not been applied	13 A. They do occur, but I will tell you
14 that shoulder dystocia would not have been	14 that if fundal pressure was applied to every
15 encountered?	15 patient in the second stage of labor, we would
16 A. Sir, I can tell you that I don't think	16 significantly increase the incidence of shoulder
17 it would have been encountered, but I can't tell	17 dystocia.
18 you that had it been encountered anyway, it wou	
19 have been less severe.	19 shoulder dystocia is significantly higher, as I
20 Q. And, again, that's what I'm trying to	20 said earlier, in precipitous labors. And the
21 explore?	21 precipitous second stage of labor means the head
22 A. I'm trying to help you explore that.	22 descends too quickly through the pelvis and the
23 Q. What is the basis for your opinion	23 shoulders can't rotate.
24 that this fetus' shoulders would most likely have	24 In my opinion, the application of
75	12 Draw 44
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1 rotated into the correct axis without the	1 fundal pressure mimics the precipitous type
1 rotated into the correct axis without the 2 application of the fundal pressure?	 fundal pressure mimics the precipitous type delivery and again, did not allow the shoulders
 rotated into the correct axis without the application of the fundal pressure? A. Because the shoulder dystocia was 	 fundal pressure mimics the precipitous type delivery and again, did not allow the shoulders to rotate. And I think that is why I brought up
 rotated into the correct axis without the application of the fundal pressure? A. Because the shoulder dystocia was obviously relieved after a four minute episode 	 fundal pressure mimics the precipitous type delivery and again, did not allow the shoulders to rotate. And I think that is why I brought up the incidence of increased shoulder dystocia with
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11 (Pages 41 to 44)

	I
Page 45	Page 47
1 Q. When you say the shoulder dystocia	1 BY THE WITNESS:
2 would have been less severe, what do you mean?	2 A. Yes, sir.
3 A. Well, if the shoulders had been	3 BY MR. SWITZER:
4 allowed with a few extra pushes on the mother's	4 Q. And you really can't give us any 5 information as to how far this fetus descended
 5 part to rotate partly under the symphysis pubis, 6 it would have been much less difficult for the 	5 information as to how far this fetus descended 6 with the fundal pressure, correct?
6 it would have been much less difficult for the7 obstetrician to get it to rotate the rest of the	7 A. That's correct, sir.
8 way beneath the symphysis public and the shoulders	8 Q. And you can't give us an opinion
 9 and the anterior shoulder may have been free 	9 whether or not this fundal pressure was effective
10 just a little bit easier, just easy enough to	10 helping the fetus to descend?
11 avoid damage.	11 A. Well, the only reason to give fundal
12 Q. This opinion that you have that but	12 pressure is to try to get the fetus to descend,
13 for the fundal pressure that the and I may be	13 but you're right, there was no measurement made
14 paraphrasing, the anterior shoulder would have	14 of how much the fetus descended when the fundal
15 been able to rotate beneath the symphysis publis,	15 pressure was given.
16 you don't have any basis for that other than your	16 Q. The
17 opinion; is that correct?	17 A. It's like saying, you know, when
18 A. Yes.	18 someone is punched, you know, how hard was the
19 Q. When did the head crown?	19 punch after the punch was given. You just don't
20 A. I assume the head I have no	20 know, but the person was still punched. There's
21 incidents from the record of when the head was	21 a problem here.
22 crowning, but we know that at 10:53, Dr. Patel	22 Q. How many times did Mrs I'm sorry,
23 ordered the patient prepped for delivery, and you	23 I referred to her as Mrs did Dawn Davis push
24 would not order a patient prepped for delivery	24 after the fundal pressure was completed?
Page 46	Page 48
1 a primigravic patient unless the head was	1 A. Well, we know the fundal pressure was
 a primigravic patient unless the head was crowning. 	1 A. Well, we know the fundal pressure was 2 given at 11:08 and again at 11:13, and she
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 Page 49 1 Q. Assuming you're aware by now that 2 there's a discrepancy between what's recorded in 3 the record and some of the deposition testimony? 4 A. So I'm aware. 5 Q. Let's just talk about the medical 6 records and what's documented? 7 A. Okay. 8 Q. Do you have Dr. Patel's operative 9 report or delivery record? 10 A. Yes, I do. I'm not sure I have it in 11 front of me this moment. 12 Labor course you mean the labor 13 course? 14 Q. The Labor and Delivery Summary, I'm 15 sorry. 16 A. Yes, I have it in front of me, sir. 17 Q. Based upon Dr. Patel's description in 18 this Labor and Delivery Summary, what she did 19 after the shoulder dystocia was encountered, is 20 it your opinion that what Dr. Patel described in 21 that note was a deviation from the standard of 22 care? 23 MR. MISHKIND: Objection, go ahead. 24 BY THE WITNESS: 	 Page 51 1 to alleviate the shoulder dystocia. If you try 2 the first one for up to 30 seconds, possibly a 3 minute without rapid resolution of the shoulder 4 dystocia, you must go on to another method of 5 relieving the shoulders. 6 If you just keep fundal I'm 7 sorry, just keep suprapubic pressure and downward 8 traction on the baby's head, with flexion of the 9 legs as in McRoberts, and that's the only 10 maneuver you use, and then eventually the 11 shoulders are freed after 3 or 4 minutes of 12 attempting this one maneuver, in my opinion, the 13 maneuver's been attempted for too long and you're 14 more likely than not going to sustain permanent 15 injury. 16 BY MR. SWITZER: 17 Q. I think I better ask the question a 18 different way then based on what you said. 19 A. Sure. 20 Q. What is your understanding of what 21 Dr. Patel did to accomplish delivery of this baby 22 after the shoulder dystocia was encountered? 23 MR. MISHKIND: Excuse me for one second. 24 Don, you're talking about based upon the records
 Page 50 A. I'm sorry, could you ask the question again, please? BY MR. SWITZER: Q. The manner in which Dr. Patel described how she delivered this baby after the shoulder dystocia was encountered, did that comply with the standard of care as set forth in the Labor and Delivery Summary? MR. MISHKIND: Objection, go ahead. BY THE WITNESS: A. It complied with the standard of care insofar as the McRoberts maneuver with suprapubic pressure is an accepted first step toward the alleviation of a shoulder dystocia. In my opinion, there was a significant time interval between delivery of the head and delivery of the baby which was approximately four minutes. Had there truly been a dystocia lasting four minutes, suprapubic pressure and the McRoberts maneuver were inappropriately applied for that length of time. And the reason I say that is that when shoulder dystocia is encountered, there are several maneuvers that could be done attempted 	 Page 52 1 because if you you qualified your previous 2 question that there's some discrepancy between 3 the testimony. Is this question based solely on 4 the records? 5 MR. SWITZER: Yes. I'm sorry, I wasn't 6 clear. 7 BY MR. SWITZER: 8 Q. Yes, Doctor. 9 A. That the patient was placed in 10 McRoberts position, that suprapubic pressure was 11 given, and the baby's head I'm sorry, and the 12 shoulder dystocia was alleviated. 13 Q. And you're saying if that indeed is 14 what transpired in this case, that that did not 15 comply with the standard of care? 16 A. What I'm saying to you is that if that 17 transpired over a 4-minute period of time, that 18 was an inappropriate length of time to try this 19 one maneuver, and other maneuvers should have 20 been attempted or at least documented to help 21 relieve the shoulder dystocia. Because if 22 McRoberts doesn't work almost immediately with 23 suprapubic pressure, the only way to get it to 24 work if it doesn't work is to pull harder on the

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Page 53	Page 55
 baby's head. And in my opinion, this excessive lateral traction is what led to the damage to the 	1 Q. Obviously we're talking about a 2 brachial plexus injury here?
3 infant.	3 A. Yes, we are, sir.
4 Q. Well, didn't she extend the	4 Q. Is it your opinion in this case that
5 episiotomy?	5 brachial plexus permanent brachial plexus
6 A. Yes. And she said calling for help,	6 injuries do not occur following shoulder dystocia
7 extending the episiotomy all took her less than	7 other than in the setting of excessive lateral
8 30 seconds. That's what she said in her	8 traction?
9 deposition.	9 A. Basically, yes. However, when there's
10 Q. The Apgars in this case were 7 and 8?	10 a life-threatening situation on the part of the
11 A. Yes, sir, they were.	11 fetus, it is entirely acceptable to apply force
12 Q. Those are good Apgars?	12 to deliver the baby so the baby is born without
13 A. Sure. So obviously there was no	13 significant central nervous system damage.
14 urgent rush to get this baby delivered without	14 In this case there was no reason
15 applying excessive traction. The baby was doing	15 to apply excessive force. Baby was doing just
16 just fine. The monitor indicated the baby was in	16 fine for those few minutes, and certainly other
17 no trouble, probably had a very good oxygen	17 maneuvers to more gently free the shoulders could
18 reserve, and though the shoulder dystocia lasted	18 have been attempted and were not used.
19 for 4 minutes, obviously the baby tolerated this	19 Infact, Dr. Patel in her
20 very well.	20 deposition said she had never used any other
21 Some things the baby didn't	21 procedure ever to free shoulder dystocia in all
22 tolerate. It had bilateral pneumothoraces which	22 of her experience. And so, she only could use,
23 were a life-threatening situation. I'm not a24 pediatrician, and I cannot tell you if these	23 because she had no experience, she only could use24 the McRoberts, and in my opinion the McRoberts
24 pediatrician, and realmot ten you if these	24 the Mercoerts, and in my opinion the Mercoerts
Page 54	Page 56
tari	
Page 54 1 pneumothoraces bilateral pneumothoraces that 2 the baby encountered were in any way related to	Page 56 1 maneuver was inadequate for gently freeing the 2 shoulders without causing damage.
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14 (Pages 53 to 56)

1

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 1 deliver, then allowing the baby to deliver 2 easily. 3 Had that not been successful, she 4 could have attempted the reverse of the Woods 5 Screw maneuver, which is turning the baby the 6 other way, in other words, pushing on the 7 anterior part of the shoulder trying to rotate 8 the shoulder. 9 And had that yet not been 10 successful, then she could have attempted other 11 methods such as try to fracture the clavicle. 12 But in my opinion because the 13 McRoberts maneuver was eventually successful in 14 delivering the baby, had she simply put her hand 15 in the vagina and rotated the shoulder manually 16 from behind the pubis, this baby could have been 17 delivered easily, and in my opinion, 18 atraumatically. 19 Q. What do you mean atraumatically? 20 A. Without causing trauma to the baby. 21 Q. You mean without any permanent 22 brachial plexus injury? 23 A. Yes, sir. 	 1 of time, my feeling is that this excessive 2 traction from the McRoberts caused the brachial 3 plexus injury. That it's permanent is testament 4 to the amount of excessive lateral traction that 5 was applied. 6 Q. How was the traction applied in this 7 case? 8 A. Well, we know that the physician 9 always would support the fetal head. We also 10 know that the pediatrician noticed significant 11 bruising of the fetal face and head at time of 12 the initial exam. 13 Ard I think in my opinion, the 14 bruising of the fetal head, the continuous 15 formation the continuous application of 16 traction during the McRoberts maneuver led to the 17 excessive lateral traction which caused the 18 brachial plexus injury. 19 There was certainly no injury to 20 this fetus on the fetus' shoulder prior to 21 impaction of the shoulders. And the only way 22 that after shoulder impaction that there is a 23 permanent injury is with excessive lateral
2.5 A. Fes, sir. 24 Q. Do you believe you're qualified to	25 permanent injury is with excessive fateral 24 traction.
Page 58	Page 60
 Page 58 1 give opinions in this case as to the cause of the 2 permanent brachial plexus injury? 3 A. Yes, sir. 4 MR. MISHKIND: Don, excuse me for one 5 second. I need to use the mens room. Would now 6 be a good time to take a break? 7 MR. SWITZER: Sure, go ahead. 8 (WHEREUPON, a short break was 9 taken.) 10 MR. SWITZER: Would you read back my last 11 question? 12 (WHEREUPON, the record was 13 read by the reporter as 14 requested.) 15 BY MR. SWITZER: 16 Q. Why? 17 A. Because in my opinion, with the rapid 18 delivery of the baby after the shoulder was 19 released, the size of the baby, the normal 20 descent of the fetal head, you would have 21 expected any shoulder dystocia to be minimal in 	 Page 60 1 Now this sometimes could be caused 2 by the mother pushing so hard at that time to 3 cause the neck to stretch, but in this case there 4 was an epidural on board, the patient had control 5 of her pushing or not pushing, and in fact, the 6 physicians wanted her to push harder or they 7 wouldn't have ordered fundal pressure. So, in 8 any instance there was no question that it wasn't 9 excessive force on the part of the mother that 10 caused it. It had to be excessive force on the 11 part of the physician. 12 Q. If Dr. Patel used what she believed to 13 have been gentle traction to deliver to try to 14 deliver the baby once the shoulder dystocia was 15 encountered, do you then rule out that gentle 16 traction from an obstetrician can still result in 17 a permanent brachial plexus injury? 18 MR. MISHKIND: Objection to the question, the 19 form of the question, and the hypothetical, but 20 go ahead and answer the question anyway. 21 BY THE WITNESS:
22 this case, and it was relieved with the use of	22 A. I feel that Dr. Patel may have felt
23 McRoberts maneuver only, even though in my24 opinion, applied for an excessively long period	23 she was giving gentle traction, but in fact, in24 the anxiety produced by shoulder dystocia in my

15 (Pages 57 to 60)

Page 61	Page 63
** *	1 The only way this baby's neck
 opinion, she applied more than gentle traction and, in fact, caused damage to the baby. 	2 I'm sorry brachial plexus, in my opinion, could
2 and, in fact, caused damage to the baby.3 BY MR. SWITZER:	3 have been damaged with the scenarios we give here
· · ·	4 is with excessive lateral traction. That's the
4 Q. Is there a difference between gentle	
5 traction from an obstetrical standpoint and	5 only thing that could do it. 6 Now, if the head was if the
6 excessive traction from a neurological standpoint	
7 on the brachial plexus nerves?	
8 A. I imagine there is. I don't know any	
9 way to describe to somebody how hard you can	9 push, then we could say, well, it was her 10 excessive pushing in the wrong scenario. But we
10 depress baby's head to try the shoulders to	11 don't have that here. We have the shoulders
11 deliver. It's a matter of experience. But I will	1
12 tell you that at times of shoulder dystocia,	12 being trapped, the obstetrician recognizing it, 13 saying this is a shoulder dystocia, and then
13 that's an obstetric emergency, and things happen	14 using maneuvers to try and relieve this dystocia
14 in a rapid type fashion with lots of anxiety and	
15 angst on the part of all the people in the room,	15 without any participation on the part of the16 mother of pushing this baby out in an appropriate
16 especially the obstetrician.	16 momer of pushing this baby out in an appropriate 17 manner.
17 And that's when excessive force is	
18 used on a baby's head which causes excessive	18 The only way the baby could have
19 stretching of the neck with a trapped shoulder	19 been damaged in my opinion is by excessive20 lateral traction on the basis of the
20 that causes damage to the shoulder. In my	
21 opinion, that's exactly the mechanism that	
22 happened in this case.	22 pushing on the part of the mother with a trapped23 shoulder.
23 Q. Have you written any publications on	24 I don't know how else to say it,
24 shoulder dystocia?	
Page 62	Page 64
 A. Not specifically for this case. Q. I'm sorry. My question wasn't clear. Have you ever written any publications A. Oh, written any? No, sir, I have not. Q regarding shoulder dystocia? A. No, sir, I have not. Q. How about on brachial plexus injuries? A. No, sir. Q. I'm still going to come back and maybe you've answered the question, if so, just go ahead and tell me because I still want to try and understand why you believe you're qualified to give an opinion that this child suffered a permanent brachial plexus injury to those nerves 	 sir. Q. Okay. MR. MISHKIND: Hey, Don, off the record. (WHEREUPON, there was a discussion held off the record.) BY MR. SWITZER: Q. Let me just ask a follow-up question. Boctor, obviously, I have your report, and you've given opinions about the fundal pressure, and you've given opinions about what transpired after the shoulder dystocia was encountered. A. Yes, sir. Q. And I'm just assuming that if the witnesses and the appearance of whoever's
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16 (Pages 61 to 64)

Page 65	Page 67
1 A. Yes, sir.	1 BY THE WITNESS:
2 MR. MISHKIND: Objection.	2 A. Yes. Once it was for a woman who I
3 BY THE WITNESS:	3 did a hysterectomy on and she developed an
4 A. Oh, I'm sorry. Yes, sir.	4 ovarian cyst after the hysterectomy.
5 BY MR. SWITZER:	5 BY MR. SWITZER:
	6 Q. Okay. That's fine. Next one?
6 Q. Let me just ask a few questions real	7 A. I'm sorry.
7 quickly because I've never been involved in a	8 Q. I told you just three words?
8 case with you before. 9 A. Yes, sir.	9 A. All right. Once it was for a woman I
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 did a hysterectomy on, and she developed a
10 Q. Have you reviewed other malpractice	11 vesicle vaginal fistula.
11 cases for Mr. Mishkind or his law firm?	12 Q. Okay. Next one?
12 A. No, sir, I have not.	
13 Q. Do you advertise your services?	
14 A. No, sir, I don't.	
15 Q. How many cases approximately do you	n.
16 review on an annual basis?	16 a tubal ligation.
17 A. Probably one or two new cases per	17 Q. Okay. Thank you, Doctor.
18 month.	18 A. You're welcome, sir.
19 Q. Do you know how it came to be that	19 Q. I told you that was quick.
20 Mr. Mishkind learned about your existence?	20 A. Yes.
21 A. I don't know at all, sir. I have no	21 Q. Tell me in the cases that you
22 clue.	22 reviewed, is there any breakdown percentage-wise
23 Q. Maybe he just likes to go to Chicago?	23 between the ones you review on behalf of the
24 A. I don't blame him. It's beautiful	24 plaintiffs or the patients versus doctors or
Page 66	Page 68
1 here.	1 hospitals?
 here. Q. Have you ever been sued for 	 hospitals? A. It works out I used to think it was
1 here.	 hospitals? A. It works out I used to think it was 3 50/50, but more recently it's been 60/40 in favor
 here. Q. Have you ever been sued for malpractice? A. Yes. 	 hospitals? A. It works out I used to think it was 50/50, but more recently it's been 60/40 in favor of the defense.
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$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	 A. Sure, but that was a civil action where I initially sued the State of Illinois for not allowing there to be monies paid for elective termination of pregnancy to people on Medicare I'm sorry, on Medicaid. And when we won in the State of Illinois, it was appealed to the Supreme Court and then it was Supreme Court versus David Zbaraz, so it got reversed, so I don't know how to put that one, but it was a civil suit through the ACLU. Q. Okay. A. That wasn't a malpractice suit. Q. I know. I was just wondering if that was you. I'm sorry. A. Yes, it was me. Q. With respect, if I understand your opinion correctly, you feel that Dr. Patel fell below the standard of care by not attempting 	 Page 71 1 there was excessive downward traction on the head 2 which led to injury to the anterior shoulder. 3 Q. Outside of the length of time that you 4 feel it was applied, do you feel applying the 5 suprapubic pressure and the McRoberts maneuver 6 was below the standard of care? 7 MR. MISHKIND: Objection. Go ahead, Doctor. 8 BY THE WITNESS: 9 A. No, I don't. 10 BY MS. METZ: 11 Q. And I assume you don't feel that the 12 extension of the episiotomy was below the 13 standard of care? 14 A. That's correct. 15 MR. MISHKIND: Carol, hold on one second. 16 Someone just knocked at the door. 17 (Brief interruption.) 18 THE WITNESS: My partner, being nosy, put his 19 head in the door. Go ahead, I'm sorry. 20 MR. MISHKIND: Go ahead, Carol. 21 BY MS. METZ: 22 Q. Did you answer the question about the 23 episiotomy? 24 A. I feel that it was entirely
	Page 70	Page 72
11	However, nothing was mentioned about that, and before I could offer an opinion, I would have to hear how she did it and in what manner and for what reason. BY MS. METZ:	 appropriate to extend the episiotomy, yes. Q. And if I understand your testimony right, you feel there is no other reason outside of excessive traction that could have led to this type of injury? MR. MISHKIND: Objection. Go ahead. BY THE WITNESS: A. In this case, from the details given to me, I think that excessive traction was the etiology of the injury to the fetus to the infant, I'm sorry. BY MS. METZ: O. And I'm sorry, could you just tell me

13 Q. But if I understand you correctly, one 14 of your criticisms of Dr. Patel was that she did 15 the McRoberts maneuver with the suprapubic

16 pressure for too long of a time, that she did not

17 move into other methods; is that correct?

18 A. Yes, ma'am.19 As I said in my

- 9 As I said in my opinion, if the
- 20 McRoberts with suprapubic pressure is not almost 21 immediately effective within 15, 30 seconds, 45
- 22 seconds at the outside, then the only way to make
- 23 it successful is to pull harder on the head. And
- 24 in my opinion, that's exactly what happened, that

- 13 Q. And I'm sorry, could you just tell me
- 14 what details that you're basing this opinion on?

15 A. The total control of the pushing

- 16 process of the mother by the obstetrician, the
- 17 use of fundal pressure, in my opinion,
- 18 inappropriately during the latter part of the
- 19 second stage of labor without evidence of
- 20 exhaustion on the part of the mother and without
- 21 any evidence of a prolonged second stage, the use
- 22 of the McRoberts and suprapubic pressure maneuver
- 23 to the exclusion of anything else for a
- 24 significant length of time, and the obvious

18 (Pages 69 to 72)

	Page 77			Page 79
4		4	INI WATENDOO WHIDDDO	
1	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS	1	IN WITNESS WHEREO	
2	CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO		hand and affix my seal of of	nce at Unicago,
3	CHARLES TENNEY, III, Etc.,)		Illinois, this day of	, 2002.
4	et. al.,)	4 5		_, 2002.
5	Plaintiffs,)	- 5 - 6		
6	vs.) No. 448548	0 7	Notary Public, Lake	aunty Illinois
8	URMILA PATEL, M.D., et. al.,) Defendants.)	8	INORATY FUDIIC, Lake	county, minors
0 9	I hereby certify that I have read the	9		
	foregoing transcript of my deposition given at	9 10		
	the time and place aforesaid, consisting of Pages	11		
	1 through 76, inclusive, and I do again subscribe	12		
	and make oath that the same is a true, correct	13		
	and complete transcript of my deposition so given	14		
	as aforesaid, and includes changes, if any, so	15		
	made by me.	16		
17	made by me.	17		
18	DAVID ZBARAZ, M.D.,	18		
19	SUBSCRIBED and sworn to	19		
20	before me this day of	20		
21	, 2002.	21		
22		22		
23	Notary Public	23		
24	•	24		
	una ha han an an ha had an an an taraith an ha			
	D 70			Br 20
	Page 78			Page 80
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3 4 5 6	STATE OF ILLINOIS)) COUNTY OF L A K E) I, JUDY ANN MAATMAN, a Notary Public within and for the County of Lake, State of Illinois, and a Certified Shorthand Reporter of	2 3 4 5 6	WITNESS DAVID ZBARAZ, M.D.	EXAMINATION
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20 (Pages 77 to 80)

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 Page 73 1 bruising appearance of the baby's face which, in 2 my opinion, coincided with the excessive 3 manipulation of the head on the part of the 4 obstetrician. 5 Q. Have you ever testified in a trial 6 before, Doctor? 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. In those cases that you review, 9 approximately how many result in your testifying 10 at trial? 11 A. Oh, very, very few. I probably 12 testify in trial once or twice per year. 13 Q. Have you ever given a deposition or 14 testified at trial in a case involving shoulder 15 dystocia? 16 A. Not that I recall. Not in the recent 17 past that I recall. 18 MS. METZ: I have no further questions. 19 THE WITNESS: It was nice to talk to you, 20 Miss Metz. 21 MR. SWITZER: I have a few more questions, 22 Doctor. 23 FURTHER EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. SWITZER: 	 Page 75 1 That probably would be easier, if I can. Let's 2 separate them. Just based on the records. 3 A. I have nothing in the records that I 4 would fault the nurses for in the conduct of the 5 resolution of the shoulder dystocia. 6 Q. Let's talk let's incorporate the 7 deposition testimony. 8 A. From the deposition testimony, and 9 I've read the deposition of the mother, and I've 10 read the deposition of Charles Tenney, Jr., I 11 have not read the deposition which I know have 12 been taken of the parents of the patient, and I 13 am not familiar with their deposition at all, I 14 haven't read them, but it would seem from reading 15 those depositions, that, in fact, there was 16 significant fundal pressure applied after 17 delivery of the head, prior to delivery of the 18 shoulders, and that, in fact, the nurse was on 19 top of the bed, straddling the patient, pushing 20 on the fundus when the shoulders had been had 21 been found to be impacted. 22 In that case, it's my opinion that 23 every well-qualified obstetric nurse should know 24 that applying fundal pressure with the in the
 Page 74 1 Q. Let me talk about the nurses for the 2 hospital who I represent. 3 A. Sure. 4 Q. If the nurses I want you to assume 5 that if the nurses applied this fundal pressure 6 that we discussed before the shoulder dystocia at 7 the request of Dr. Patel, would you be critical 8 of the nurses in that scenario? 9 MR. MISHKIND: Objection, but go ahead and 10 answer the question. 11 BY THE WITNESS: 12 A. No, I would not. 13 BY MR. SWITZER: 14 Q. And assuming that the nurses well 15 let me talk about then the post-shoulder 16 dystocia. I'm assuming that well, let me ask 17 you this: Under what scenario would you be 18 critical of the nurses in this hospital for the 19 post-shoulder dystocia maneuvers here? 20 MR. MISHKIND: Are you talking about based 21 upon the records or including the deposition 22 testimony? 23 BY MR. SWITZER: 24 Q. Well maybe we better separate them. 	 Page 76 1 treatment of shoulder dystocia is inappropriate, 2 contraindicated, and below the standard of care. 3 Q. Except in that limited instance that 4 you talked about earlier? 5 A. Yes, sir. 6 MR. SWITZER: Okay. Thank you very much, 7 Doctor. 8 THE WITNESS: My pleasure. It's nice to talk 9 to you, sir. 10 MR. MISHKIND: Don, just for the record, I 11 talked to the Doctor before the deposition and 12 his preference is to read the deposition 13 transcript. So there will be no waiver. 14 MR. SWITZER: That's fine. 15 MR. MISHKIND: I will provide him one way 16 or another, we'll get the transcript to him for 17 purposes of reading and signature. 18 MR. SWITZER: However you want to handle 19 that, and Judy, why don't you go ahead and type 20 them up and send them to me right away. 21 (Witness excused.)

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