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 IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO MARIA ODONNELL, et al., Plaintiffs, vs Case No. 41 4050 Judge Sutula DAVID C. PARRIS, M.D., et al., Defendants. Defendants. DEPOSITION OF CHRISTINE M. ZIRAFI, M.D. TUESDAY, MARCH 13,2001 TUESDAY, MARCH 13,2001 Defendant herein, called by counsel on behalf of the Plaintiff for examination under the statute, taken before me, Vivian L. Gordon, a Registered Diplomate Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, pursuant to agreement of counsel, at the offices of Cardiovascular Clinic, Incorporated, 6525 Powers Boulevard, Parma, Ohio, commencing at 8:45 o'clock a.m. on the day and date above set forth. 	 CHRISTINE M. ZIRAFI, M.D., a witness herein, called for examination, as provided by the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, was deposed and said as follows: EXAMINATION OF CHRISTINE M. ZIRAFI, M.D. BY MS. TOSTI: Q. Doctor, would you please state your name for us. A. Christine M. Zirafi. Q. And your home address? A. 21330 Avalon Drive, Rocky River, Ohio. Q. And your current business address? A. 6525 Powers Boulevard, Suite 301, Parma, Ohio. Q. Who is your current employer? A. Well, I am in partnership with several other physicians and we own the corporation. Q. In January of 1999, were you also in partnership in CardiovascularClinic? A. No. Q. Who was your employer in January of 19997
Page 2 APPEARANCES: Concentration of the Defendants Center for Internal Concentration of the Defendants John Hollin, D.O. and MedCenter, Inc. Concentration of the Defendants John Hollin, D.O. and MedCenter, Inc. Concentration of the Defendants John Hollin, D.O. and MedCenter, Inc. Concentration of the Defendants Christine M. Zirati, Concentration of the Defendant Christine M. Zirati, Concentration of the Defe	 Page 4 A. Actually, nobody was. At that point I had recently quit another practice and was renting space from Cardiovascular Clinic at another office and negotiating with them. Q. So were you an independent practitioner at that point in time? A. At that point in time, I was, yes. I didn't have a signed contract. I subsequently did sign a contract with Cardiovascular Clinic that was made retroactive. Q. How were you doing your billings then for the services? A. I was paying them for billing services. Q. Did you own the receipts from the services that you provided? A. Yes. Q. Were you individually incorporated as a professional practice in January of '99? A. It was Medical Arts 2 Building. Q. Does that have a different street address than this building?

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 A. No. Q. Do you currently render professional services for any other entity besides Cardiovascular Clinic, Incorporated? A. No. Q. In January of 1999, aside from your private practice, did you render services for any other entity, professional services? A. No. Q. Have you ever had your deposition taken before? A. Yes. Q. How manytimes? A. I want to say two times, I believe. Q. The two times that your deposition was taken, were they in medical negligence proceedings? A. One of them was. Q. Were you named as a defendant in that case? A. Yes. Two were for malpractice cases. Q. Were you named as a defendant in both of those? 	 deposition, one of the defense counsel or more may choose to enter an objection. You are still required to answer my question unless your counsel instructs you not to do so. Do you understand those directions? A. Yes. Q. Now, doctor, in regard to the cases in which you were named as a defendant, aside from this case, are any of those cases currently still pending? A. No. Q. Can you tell me the plaintiffs names of the two cases in which you were named as a defendant? A. No. M. WILT: Just so I'm clear, I think there is one case that is still pending which Dr. Zirafi has been named as a defendant, and that would be a Sally Houster. MS. TOSTI: Is that in addition to the two that she is telling me about? MR. WILT: I believe so. THE WITNESS: I haven't given a deposition in that case. MR. WILT: It's a little confusing
 Page 6 A. Yes. Q. The other time - twice in a medical negligence as a defendant what was the other time? A. One was in a civil lawsuit. Q. I want to go over some of the ground rules for depositions. This is a question and answer session and it's under oath. It's important that you understand my questions. If you don't understand the question, let me know and I'll be happy to rephrase the question or to repeat the question; otherwise, I'm going to assume that you understood my question and that you are able to answer it. It's important that you give all of your answers verbally, because the court reporter can't take down head nods or hand motions. It's also important that you let me finish my question before you answer it, because the court reporter has difficulty taking down two people at one time. If at some point you would like to refer to the medical records to refresh your memory, feel free to do so. Also, at some point during this 	 Page 8 1 there. Q. Doctor, the one that is currently pending, is that in Cuyahoga County? A. Yes. Q. So in addition to that one in Cuyahoga County, there are two other ones in which you have been named? A. There are two old ones. Q. That you were named as a defendant. 10 And you don't recall the names of the plaintiffs 11 in those cases? A. No. Q. Were those also in Cuyahoga County? A. Yes. Q. Doctor, in regard to the three cases in which you have been named as a defendant, r could you tell me what the allegation of negligence or substandard care was? What is it that they said that was done improperly? A. One of them was related to a patient who had a small stroke related to a catheterization I performed. We went to court and I won. The jury ruled in favor of me. Another one had to do actually with endocarditis a case involving several

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Page 9	Page11
 physicians in a patient that had surgery, and that case was settled with no settlement against me. MR. WILT: The present case, we don't know what their allegations are. Q. The two that have been resolved, when was that resolution for each of those cases? How long ago? A. One was probably about nine or ten years ago and the other one was probably about five years ago. Q. When was the endocarditis case resolved? A. Probably about five years ago. Q. Have you ever acted as an expert in a medical/legal proceeding? A. Just written expert. Q. What do you mean by written expert? A. I have rendered expert opinions. Q. How many times have you rendered expert opinions? A. Probably around three or four times. Q. And those were in medical negligence cases? A. Yes. 	 A. No. Q. In regard to the cases - well, strike that. Doctor, did you bring a copy of your curriculum vitae? A. Yes. Q. I see that you did. (Thereupon, ZIRAFI Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked for purposes of identification.) Q. Doctor, I am handing you what's been marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit 1. If you would just identify that document for us, please. A. It's a curriculum vitae. Q. That's your curriculum vitae; is that correct? A. Yes, ma'am. Q. k that curriculum vitae current and up to date? A. Yes. Q. Are there any corrections or additions that you would like to make to it? A. The only addition would be that I am
 Page 10 Q. Was your deposition taken any of those three or four times that you acted as an expert? A. No. Q. Can you tell me in those cases what the allegations of negligence that you were asked to review were? A. One had to do with a patient who had presented to the emergency room with chest pain. I believe another one had to do with a case involving someone who had a complication related to a catheterization at surgery. I can't remember the other one or two. Q. The three cases in which you acted as a medical/legal expert, were they for plaintiff or for defendant? A. They were for defendants. Q. And I take it you never were asked to testify at trial in any of those cases A. Yes. Q. Have you ever acted as an expert in any case dealing with the subject matter of bacterial endocarditis? 	 Page 12 the co-director of the heart center at Parma Community General Hospital. Q. I am going to ask if you can keep your voice up a little bit because the fan is kind of overriding your voice. A. All right. Q. May I have that to look at? Thank you. 9 Now, you are currently licensed to 10 practice in the State of Ohio; correct? 11 A. Yes, Iam. 12 Q. Have you ever been licensed in any 13 other states? 14 A. Yes. Texas. 15 Q. Is that license current? 16 A. No. 17 Q. Has your license in Ohio or any other 18 state ever been suspended, revoked or called into 19 question? 20 A. No. 21 Q. And doctor, you are board certified; 22 is that correct? 23 A. Yes, I am triple board certified in 24 internal medicine, cardiology and interventional 25 cardiology.

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1 Q. Those board certifications, did you	1 discussed this case with any physicians?
2 pass them on your first try?	2 A. I mentioned it to one or two of my
3 A. Medicine I did, cardiology was on my	3 associates.
4 second and interventional cardiology my first.	4 Q. Did you discuss the subject matter of
5 Q. In 1999, could you tell me what	5 the case with your associates?
6 hospitals you had hospital privileges at?	6 A. No.
7 A. At Parma Community General Hospital,	7 Q. What is it that you discussed with the
8 Deaconess Hospital, Southwest General Hospital, 9 Existing Concerned Hospital, St. Vincent Cherity	8 people that you worked for?9 A. That I am in a lawsuit. They called
9 Fairview General Hospital, St. Vincent Charity10 Hospital and University Hospitals of Cleveland.	9 A. That I am in a lawsuit. They called 10 me to do an angioplasty at 8:30 this morning and
11 Q. And were those admitting privileges at	11 I needed to say I couldn't do that because 1 am
12 all the hospitals?	12 in deposition, things like that.
13 A. Yes.	13 Q. And other than with counsel, have you
14 Q. Have your hospital privileges ever	14 discussed this case with anyone else?
15 been called into question, suspended or revoked?	15 A. No.
16 A. No.	16 Q. Do you know Dr. Mostow, the
17 Q. Have you ever been denied hospital	17 cardiologist?
18 privileges?	18 A. Yes, I do.
19 A. No.	19 Q. Have you ever worked with him?
20 Q. Doctor, you have several publications	20 A. No.
21 that are listed on your curriculum vitae. Do any	21 Q. Have you ever had any discussions with
22 of these publications deal with the subject	22 him about Maria O'Donnell?
23 matter of bacterial endocarditis?	23 A. No.
24 A. No.	24 Q. Do you know Dr. Parris?
25 Q. Have you ever taught or given a formal	A. I think I have met him once.
Page 14	Page 16
 lecture on the subject matter of bacterial endocarditis? A. Possibly, back when I was on faculty at the University of Texas. Q. Any presentations that you have given on that subject matter, do you have any outlines, handouts, syllabus, tapes, videos? A. No. That would have been over 12 years ago. Q. Tell me what you have reviewed in preparation for this deposition today. A. My office chart. Q. Have you reviewed any textbooks or journal articles? A. No. Q. Have you reviewed any medical records from any other physician's office? A. No. 	 Q. Dr. Balanson? A. No. Q. Dr. Kalucis? A. Yes. Q. When is the last time you had contact with Dr. Kalucis? A. I know him only to say hello to him walking in the hallway. Probably several months ago. Q. Have you ever discussed Maria, since this case was filed, have you ever discussed this case with Dr. Kalucis? A. No. Q. Aside from your office records, do you have any other personal notes or personal file on this case? A. No. Q. Have you ever generated any such
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 Q. Well, which ones do you find to be the better textbooks? A. Oh, probably Hurst's Textbook of Cardiovascular Disease, Braunwald's Textbook of Cardiovascular Disease, Toppel's Textbook of Cardiovascular Disease, Toppel's Textbook of Cardiovascular Disease. Q. Do you refer to them from time to time in your practice? A. Yes. Q. Do you consider the material in them authoritative, reliable? A. I wouldn't consider it authoritative. Q. Do you refy on the information in your practice? A. I use the information to help guide me in practice. It's more of a reference. Q. Is there a particular book that I see that you are a senior clinical instructor with Case Western Reserve University. Is that in cardiology? A. Yes. Q. Is there a particular book that you use with the students that you work with? 	 relevance to the issues in this case? A. No. Q. Have you participated in any research dealing with the subject matter of bacterial endocarditis? A. No. Q. Doctor, in regard to your practice, do you limit your practice of cardiology in any way, subspecialize? A. Well, I have a subspecialty in interventional cardiology, but as far as practicing cardiology, I see general cardiology patients and really provide full cardiac service. I also have a subspecialty in nuclear cardiology. Q. I take it that you do the interventional cardiology, cardiac catherizations, angioplasties; correct? A. Yes. Q. Would you describe for me just in general terms what your usual practice schedule was in January of 1999? A. At that point, I was taking all of my
A. No, not really.Q. What book do they use in their	24 own call. I would round, do all of my own 25 office, all of my consults, do any procedures
2.5 Q. What book do they use in them	25° office, all of my consults, do any procedures
Page 18	Page 20
 clinical practice? A. Well, for one, I didn't teach the students. I dealt more with fellows. So most of the time we would be dealing with articles, not textbooks. Q. On your curriculum vitae, it says 1997 to the present, senior clinical instructor. Are you currently still senior clinical instructor? A. Yes. Q. And the work that you do is chiefly with fellows? A. Yes, although I am on a leave of absence from University Hospital right now. Q. When did you take your leave of absence? A. I think it was just granted recently, but I asked for it a few months ago. Q. What was the reason that you asked for a leave from that position? A. Because they wanted our group to change malpractice carriers and we weren't sure for the amount of time I went out there it was worthwhile doing it. Q. Are there any publications as you sit here today that you believe have particular 	 that I am competent to do related to those patients, such as catheterizations or angioplasties, pacemaker. I would do stress testing, read echocardiograms, EKG's, Holter monitors, that kind of thing. Q. In January of 1999, you told me you did not have a formalized association with Cardiovascular Clinic; correct? A. That's true. Q. Am I using the correct term? Is it Cardiovascular Clinic, Incorporated? A. Yes. Q. When did you formalize that relationship with Cardiovascular Clinic? A. It would have been around June or July of that year. Q. Did you have any particular office schedule where you had office hours where you saw patients in the office in January of 1999? A. I tended to see patients on Mondays all day and Wednesday mornings. Q. And then the rest of the time you would be doing diagnostic testing or seeing patients in the hospital?

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Page 21	Page 23
1 Q. Doctor, what is rheumatic fever?	1 You can listen to the heart, and you may hear
2 A. Rheumatic fever is a disease that we	2 abnormal heart sounds or murmurs.
3 don't see too often anymore in the United	3 Q. Are there any precautions that can be
4 States. It's a disease primarily of childhood.	4 taken to decrease the risk for endocarditis in a
5 That's an infectious disease.	5 patient that has heart valve damage from
6 Q. What causes it?	6 rheumatic fever?
7 A. It's a bacteria.	7 MR. WILT: Objection.
8 Q. Is it usually seen as a result of a	8 A. Depending on the history of the
<i>9</i> strep infection? 10 A. Oftentimes, yes. I think	<i>9</i> patient, there are recommendations as to 10 sometimes prophylaxis with antibiotics, although
10 A. Oftentimes, yes. I think 11 predominantly.	10 sometimes prophylaxis with antibiotics, although 11 I believe there really have been no studies to
12 Q. Can rheumatic fever cause damage to	12 discover if that's efficacious or not.
13 the heart valves?	13 Q. Do you recommend prophylaxis for some
14 A. It can.	14 patients that have a history of rheumatic fever
15 Q. And how does the damage occur to the	15 with heart damage?
16 heart valves when a person has rheumatic fever?	16 MR. LEAK Objection.
17 A. Personally, I have never seen a case	17 MR. WILT: Objection.
18 of rheumatic fever, because it tends to be a	18 A. Yes.
19 childhood disease and I am an adult physician.	19 Q. Could you tell me what criteria you
20 I believe that the organisms may	20 use for making recommendations for prophylaxis?
21 damage the valve. There normally is not acute	21 MR. LEAK Objection.
22 valvular damage, but over the years, the wear and	22 A. Normally, if they have echographic
23 tear subsequently causes a valvular problem in24 some of the people who have had prior rheumatic	23 damage to the middle.24 O. And under what conditions would you
24 some of the people who have had prior medinate 25 fever as a child.	24 Q. And under what conditions would you 25 recommend that the prophylaxis be used?
	25 recommend that the prophylaxis be used:
Page 22	Page 24
1 Q. Are there certain heart valves that	1 MR. LEAK: Objection.
1 Q. Are there certain heart valves that 2 are more likely to be damaged by rheumatic fever?	 MR. LEAK: Objection. Q. What do you tell your clients why they should have prophylaxis? MR. LEAK: Objection.
 Q. Are there certain heart valves that are more likely to be damaged by rheumatic fever? A. The aortic and mitro valves. Q. Now, if a heart valve has been damaged by rheumatic fever, are there clinical signs and 	 MR. LEAK: Objection. Q. What do you tell your clients why they should have prophylaxis? MR. LEAK: Objection. A. Normally, I would tell them if they
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 Q. Are there certain heart valves that are more likely to be damaged by rheumatic fever? A. The aortic and mitro valves. Q. Now, if a heart valve has been damaged by rheumatic fever, are there clinical signs and symptoms that may be observed by a physician in some instances? A. I don't know what you mean. 	 MR. LEAK: Objection. Q. What do you tell your clients why they should have prophylaxis? MR. LEAK: Objection. A. Normally, I would tell them if they are getting any type of surgical procedure or dental procedures, and I also, you know, tell them to tell the physician performing it, because
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Page 25	Page 27
 we may see it, you know, several times a year. Q. Would you say more or less than five patients a year, on average? A. I would say that I would see probably five or less. Q. Have you ever personally diagnosed a patient with bacterial endocarditis? A. Yes. Q. How many times have you done that, just approximately, doctor? A. Approximately, I would say less than ten. Q. Would you agree that bacterial endocarditis can be a life-threatening disease? A. Yes. Q. Are there risk factors that would place a patient at increased risk for developing bacterial endocarditis? 	 A. Yes. They tend to look ill or the patients oftentimes will have a high fever. They oftentimes will have acute cardiac decompensation, signs of pulmonary edema or emboli or other complications. Q. Are there certain criteria that you look at to differentiate between acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis? How do you divide the two? A. There are certain criteria. I mean, commonly, if you are talking related to surgery, I believe it's about a 30 day cutoff. It tends to be more by the manifestation. If someone suddenly develops a valve rupture or different things like that, it's more of a dramatic presentation. The organisms involved may be different. Q. So in a patient that has subacute
 19 A. Yes. 20 Q. Could you tell me what those risk 21 factors are? 22 A. They have a prosthetic valve in 23 place. They have an intracardiac shunt. If they 24 have significant deformation of the valve. 25 Q. Would it be fair to say that if a 	 19 bacterial endocarditis, if you as a physician 20 have a high suspicion for that, what would be the 21 appropriate diagnostic workup for the patient? 22 What would you do to further investigate that? 23 A. Normally, you would do an 24 echocardiogram. You would normally do blood 25 work, a CBC and differential, do a urinalysis.
 Page 26 1 patient has a history of rheumatic fever with 2 damage to the valve, that patient would be at 3 increased risk for bacterial endocarditis? 4 A. Possibly. 5 Q. Could you tell me what the signs and 6 symptoms of bacterial endocarditis are? 7 A. Well, it depends whether it's more of 8 an acute onset or subacute onset. 9 Q. Let's take subacute onset first. 10 A. Normally, they would have a fever and 11 chills. Weight loss. Oftentimes will have 12 headache. They may have musculoskeletal 13 complaints. They may be tired. 14 Then there are physical signs that you 15 would look for. There are peripheral 16 manifestations such as conjunctival hemorrhages, 17 splinter hemorrhages of the fingers, Osler nodes, 18 and Janeway lesions. They may have an 19 auscultating murmur. You can have signs of 20 valvular decompensation that would go along with 21 congestive heart failure. They may have abnormal 22 heart gallops. 23 Q. In regard to acute bacterial 24 endocarditis, are any of the signs or symptoms 25 different than what you mentioned? 	 Page 28 You can do a chest x-ray. You can do an EKG, blood cultures and an echocardiogram. Q. Doctor, in a patient that has subacute bacterial endocarditis, is anemia frequently associated with that? A. It's associated with it. Q. In subacute bacterial endocarditis, is the sedimentation rate affected by the disease? A. It can be elevated. Q. Is it usually elevated when a patient has subacute bacterial endocarditis? A. I would say usually. Q. Now, doctor, you mentioned doing blood cultures. What would be the procedure for doing blood cultures if you were suspicious for subacute bacterial endocarditis? What would be the procedure that you follow? A. Well, the procedure would be, normally, if based on their clinical presentation, I would think that was a possibility, you would normally do three blood cultures from three different sites an hour apart. Q. Can endocarditis be ruled out on the

7 (Pages 25 to 28)

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Decc. 20	Do ~~ 21
Page 29	Page 31
1 A. No.	1 problems with infection, fever, those signs and
2 Q. What are the complications associated	2 symptoms that would be associated with an ongoing
3 with bacterial endocarditis?	3 infectious process?
4 A. You can have enough damage to the	4 MR. WILT: Objection. You can answer,
5 valve that you will maybe require a valve	5 doctor, if you can.
6 replacement. You can have congestive heart	6 A. Yes. As I said, I normally ask them
7 failure. You can develop emboli to various parts	7 how they have been feeling, that type of thing.
8 of the body. Those are the main ones.	8 Do I go over every one of those symptoms or
9 Q. Would you agree that there has to be a	9 queries, no.
10 high degree of vigilance for bacterial	10 Q. Doctor, in regard to bacterial
11 endocarditis in a patient that has rheumatic	11 endocarditis, what is a vegetation?
12 fever and a history of valve damage?	
13 MR. WILT: Objection.	5 5 5
	13 that's on the valve related to the bacterial
14 MS. SMALL: Objection.	14 infection. If it's bacterial. It doesn't have
15 MR. LEAK: Objection.	15 to be related to the infectious cause.
16 A. I don't understand what you mean by	16 Q. And if a patient with endocarditis
17 high degree of vigilance.	17 develops a vegetation on a heart valve, is that
18 Q. Well, each time that you see a patient	18 cause for concern in the patient?
19 with a history of rheumatic fever and valvular	19 A. Yes.
20 damage, that you as a physician have to make	20 Q. And why is that?
21 specific inquiry of the patient as to whether	A. Well, because just based on the fluid
22 there has been any problems for the ongoing	22 dynamics of the valve, over time it puts extra
23 infectious process.	23 weight on the valve, it changes the architecture
A. Yes, if you want to ask them how they	24 of the valve, it deforms it. Over time that can
25 are feeling or that type of thing.	25 end, causing a valvular problem that might need
Page 30	Page 32
Page 30	Page 32
1 Q. I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you	1 to be fixed. There also is some risk for part of
1 Q. I'm sorry, I didn't hear what you 2 said.	1 to be fixed. There also is some risk for part of2 that breaking loose and embolizing.
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8 (Pages 29 to 32)

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1 mean by cure. It may cure the infection. There 2 are still times where there will be residual	1 because it had been over a decade since she had
3 damage to the valve.	2 seen a cardiologist. She really was not having3 any acute problems and we spent a large part of
4 Q. But cure the bacterial endocarditis	4 the visit, I remember talking about she was
5 and cure the infection. You cure the	5 very concerned about a problem with her son who
6 endocarditis; correct?	6 was amassing enormous Internet bills and she was
7 A. Yes.	7 afraid her husband was going to throw him out of
8 Q. You may still have valvular damage, 9 but you have cured the infectious process.	8 the house, and she was asking me if I knew any 9 psychologist to refer them to and how to handle
10 A. Yes.	<i>9</i> psychologist to refer them to and how to handle10 this problem.
11 Q. Doctor, if there is a high suspicion	11 Q. From your recollection or review of
12 for bacterial endocarditis once adequate blood	12 the records, when was the time that you saw Maria
13 cultures have been obtained similar to the	13 O'Donnell?
14 procedure that you've outlined, would you agree	14 A. January 25th, 1999.
15 that antibiotic therapy should be initiated for 16 the patient?	15 Q. And is that the only time that you saw 16 Maria?
16 the patient? 17 MR. WILT: Objection.	17 A. Yes.
18 A. Yes. There are two approaches to	18 Q. Now, your understanding as to the
19 that, depending on the severity of the illness of	19 reason that she came to see you that day was for
20 the patient.	20 routine follow up on her cardiac condition; is
21 One approach is if they are not	21 that correct?
22 clinically decompensated, some physicians prefer 23 to wait to see what grows and then start	A. Yes.O. Tell me what your understanding is to
23 to wait to see what grows and then start24 antibiotics. Other ones will start them	23 Q. Tell me what your understanding is to 24 why she came.
25 immediately after the cultures are done if the	25 A. My understanding was she just decided
Page 34	Page 36
1 patient is acutely ill.	1 she was getting in her 40s. She had been
 patient is acutely ill. Q. Do you adhere to one or the other of 	 she was getting in her 40s. She had been tired and she decided she was due to get her
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9 (Pages 33 to 36)

	Page 37		Page 39
1	_		-
1	that she had a history of a heart murmur. Q. At the time that you saw her, what was	1	Plaintiff's Exhibit 2.
2 3	your understanding as to who her primary care	2 3	(Thereupon, ZIRAFI Deposition
4	provider was?	4	Exhibit 2 was marked for
5	A. It's my understanding that she had no	5	purposes of identification.)
6	primary care provider.	6	
7	Q. Were you assuming responsibility as a	7	A. There are three or four pages that are
8	primary care provider?	8	not there, I can tell you that.
9	A. No, ma'am. In fact, I referred her to	9	Q. I am handing you what has been marked
10	a primary care physician.	10	as Plaintiff's Exhibit 2. And doctor, this is a
11	Q. Who did you refer her to?	11	handwritten sheet. Now, is it your belief that
12 13	A. Dr. Amy Rosenfield.Q. Is that indicated in your notes	12 13	there is an additional set of handwritten notes aside from what's been marked as Plaintiff's
14	anywhere that you made that referral?	13	Exhibit 2 that
15	A. I don't believe so.	15	A. There is like a little note on a
16	Q. Now, Maria was a new patient to you on	16	sticky, kind of like a post-it note.
17	that January 25th, '99 visit; correct?	17	MS. TOSTI: 1 am going to make a
18	A. Yes.	18	request for a complete copy, because I don't have
19	Q. b there a particular procedure that	19	anything additional and it doesn't appear that
20	is followed or that you followed in your office	20	the doctor has it.
21	when a patient would come in to see you for the	21	MR. WILT: I don't have it either, but
22	first time as far as collecting information?		I will check and see on her chart.
23	A. There are a couple things missing from	23	Q. What do you believe is contained on
24 25	this chart. Normally, the nurse will weigh them,	24 25	the sheets of paper that are not currently in the
23	put them in the room, take their pulse, find out	23	records that you have and that I have?
	Page 38		Page 40
1	Page 38	1	Page 40
1	what they are here for.	1	A. Like I said, there is a post-it note
2	what they are here for. In fact, there was a note written by a	2	A. Like I said, there is a post-it note from the nurse saying, here for no particular
2 3	what they are here for. In fact, there was a note written by a nurse that it's not in here and I am not sure	2 3	A. Like I said, there is a post-it note from the nurse saying, here for no particular reason, I believe history of rheumatic fever.
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2 3 4 5	what they are here for. In fact, there was a note written by a nurse that it's not in here and 1 am not sure why. There is some handwritten papers that are	2 3 4 5	 A. Like I said, there is a post-it note from the nurse saying, here for no particular reason, I believe history of rheumatic fever. Then there is another, a couple
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 what they are here for. In fact, there was a note written by a nurse that it's not in here and I am not sure why. There is some handwritten papers that are not in there. What I do is I go in and I sit down and I talk with them, find out why they are here, if they are having a specific complaint or do they just want to see a cardiologist. I tend to take their history, if they pinpoint a problem, a cardiac problem, and I do a physical examination, normally an electrocardiogram, and based on that, if I feel further testing is needed, I would recommend that. Q. So in January of 1999, you had a nurse that was seeing the patient before you would see the patient? A. Somebody would put them in the room, yes. Q. And they would normally do a set of vital signs on the patient? A. Yes. Q. I do not have any papers that indicate 	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 A. Like I said, there is a post-it note from the nurse saying, here for no particular reason, I believe history of rheumatic fever. Then there is another, a couple correspondences. There is a message from a phone call from Maria O'Donnell saying that she couldn't get in to see Dr. Rosenfield, who I referred her to; that she saw Dr. Parris and that he was a jerk and she was going elsewhere. Then there is another phone message from her saying that she was in the hospital and had endocarditis. Just wanted to let me know, but she wasn't mad at me. Then there is a correspondence from one of my nurses reminding me to call the patient about her echocardiogram reports. Then there is a message from a family member who was trying to get her records and using the name of a surgeon, and we just advised them that we don't release medical records without the appropriate papers in place. Q. Doctor, you seem to be fairly familiar with these particular items.

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 Q. You were looking at the original chart? A. Yes. Q. Okay. A. I didn't realize you didn't have those loose papers in there. MS. TOSTI: At this point, since I haven't seen those records, I am going to request to continue the deposition pursuant to those records once we have a look at them if we believe it's necessary. I don't know what's in them and I don't know whether it will be necessary or not, but obviously we will take a look at them and I would ask that you produce those to us as soon as possible. MR. WILT: Sure. I will definitely produce them. Q. Now, doctor, it's your testimony that a nurse saw Maria O'Donnell at this visit before you saw her? A. Yes. Q. And from your review of the records that we don't currently have in front of us, do you recall if vital signs were taken on Maria O'Donnell when she came in? 	 A. She states that she did have a prior history of rheumatic fever and did have a cardiac catherization previously at the age of eight years old. At that time, apparently there was obviously no significant disease present, no surgical procedure was entertained. She also states that ten years ago she had an echocardiogram performed with Dr. Ader and was told, in quotation marks, it was okay, period, end of quotation marks. She really has done well from a cardiac standpoint and reports no symptoms. At this point in time, her main problems appear to be that of fatigue and hoarseness. She is presently seeing an ENT physician for further evaluation. She states she is very active. She has five children as well as working full time as a music teacher. She denies any fever or chills. She has no chest pain, shortness of breath, PND, orthopnea or pedal edema. She also reported no syncope, lightheadedness or palpitation. She had no signs of cough. Q. Doctor, was there anything that you considered to be of significance in her history
 Page 42 A. I don't know. I am not going to recall anything without anything in front of me. Q. Do you have any recollection as to whether or not she had a fever at the time that she came in or whether there even was a temperature taken? A. I believe there wouldn't have been a temperature taken. I believe I state that she denied any fever, chills, in my history. Q. Was Maria accompanied by anyone when she came to see you on the 25th of January? A. Not that I know of. Not in the room anyway. I don't know if anybody drove her or anybody came with her in the waiting room. Q. Now, you obtained a history from her at that visit; is that correct? A. Yes. Q. Could you just outline what history Maria gave you? A. I can read it. A patient presents as a 44-year-old white female. She was employed as a music teacher at North Royalton City Schools. Q. Don't go too fast, because our court reporter is going to have problems taking it 	 Page 44 in regard to her complaints of fatigue and hoarseness? Anything significant that you found in that history that she provided? A. If I recall, she said she had been having some problems with that and she had been seeing an ENT, I believe, for over a month or so, maybe a little longer and she was, you know, getting that worked up. And she said she thought she would see a cardiologist; that she probably was due for another echocardiogram. Q. Did she tell you that she had undergone an evaluation with the ENT specialist with a flexible laryngoscope? A. No. Q. Would the fact of that exam be of any significance to you in your evaluation of Maria that she had undergone examination with a flexible laryngoscope by an ENT? A. At that point in time, based on that history, really not. Q. Should Maria have received do you have an opinion whether Maria should have received prophylaxis with antibiotics prior to examination with a flexible laryngoscope?

11 (Pages 41 to 44)

Maria O'Donnell, et al. v. David C. Parris, M.D., et al.	
Page 45 1 MR. WILT: Objection. You qualified 2 her as an expert in ENT plus she hasn't reviewed 3 that. 4 Doctor, if you feel you can give an 5 opinion. 6 A. You know, I think that's as I said, 7 I don't deal with those procedures. I think it	Page 47 1 MR. LEAK: Objection. 2 MR. WILT: Objection. 3 A. As I state, we make general 4 recommendation and then other decisions are based 5 on what that physician does. I mean, I make 6 recommendations every day regarding surgical 7 procedures. The surgeon then decides how they
 8 can be very subjective. 9 As I stated, the recommendations based 10 on whether you prophylaxis people or not are not 11 based on scientific studies in humans, as far as 12 I know. 13 Number two, this woman had a history 14 of rheumatic fever. She did not have any type of 15 murmur that would be obvious, I think, to most 16 physicians, so it might be difficult. 17 I do know she had some allergies to 18 common antibiotics that they may use, and so, 19 like I said, I'm not sure how they go about 20 making their decisions. 21 Q, Well, doesn't the recommendation for 22 prophylaxis for procedures come from the 23 cardiologist? 24 MR. WILT: Objection. 	 8 are going to do their own surgery and that type 9 of thing. 10 Q. In this case it would be the ENT 11 specialist that would prescribe the antibiotics 12 for the patient if the patient was undergoing a 13 procedure? I am asking as to what the usual 14 procedure is. If you recommend prophylaxis, do 15 you order the prophylaxis or does the actual 16 person who is doing the procedure order it? 17 MR, LEAK: Objection. 18 A. In my instance, normally the actual 19 person who does the procedure. 20 Q. Now, you also did a physical 21 examination of Maria O'Donnell at this visit; 22 correct? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Did you find any deviations from
 25 MR. LEAK: Objection. Page 46 1 Q. When a patient has rheumatic fever and 2 a history of valvular disorder, isn't it the 3 cardiologist who makes the recommendation for 4 prophylaxis? 5 A. I don't know. I was not that woman's 6 cardiologist at that time. 7 Q. I am asking you as to whether you have 8 an opinion as to whether in her case, knowing her 9 history from your evaluation, whether prophylaxis 10 would have been indicated for that procedure? 11 And if you don't have an opinion, just 12 tell me that and we will move on to something 13 else. I am interested in knowing if you do have 14 an opinion. 15 MR. WILT: Objection. 16 A. As I state, like I said, normally we 17 will lean toward recommending prophylaxis for 18 most patients with history of rheumatic fever. 19 However, as I told you before, you know, each 20 specialty and each physician has their own area 21 of literature and expertise in that area where 22 they make their own decisions. 23 Q. Is it the cardiologist that recommends 24 to the patient when a procedure is going to be 25 done whether or not prophylaxis is appropriate? 	 25 normal that you considered to be significant on Page 48 1 your physical exam? A. Not really. She had a questionable 3 and I felt early mild heart murmur which is not 4 uncommon for me to hear in anybody I examine. 5 And other than that, no. I believe she had a 6 normal physical examination. 7 Q. Now, in a patient with I think the 8 way you described it was an early systolic murmur 9 that you heard in the apex. In Maria O'Donnell's 10 case with a history of rheumatic fever, what 11 would be the significance of that finding? 12 A. I'm not sure if it's of any 13 significance. I mean, if I see a hundred 14 patients, probably 80 of them will have heart 15 murmurs or more. 16 I ordered an echocardiogram on her not 17 based on that auscultation finding of that murmur 18 because it did not appear to be hemodynamically 19 significant, but based just on her history of 20 rheumatic fever. 21 Q. Now, you also did an EKG on her at 22 that visit; correct? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. And what were your findings on the 25 EKG?

12 (Pages 45 to 48)

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Page 49	Page 51
rage 49	rage 51
1 A. I think sinus rhythm. She had	1 Q. Can fatigue be seen as a symptom of
2 nonspecific ST changes and there was a lot of	2 bacterial endocarditis?
3 artifact. And I put a questionable persistent	3 A. Fatigue, I think, can be seen as a
4 juvenile pattern.	4 symptom of pretty much anything, yes.
5 Q. What does a questionable persistent	5 Q. Do you know how long she had had the
6 juvenile pattern mean?	6 hoarseness that she complained of?
7 A. You can have T wave inversions.	7 A. If I recall, I believe it had been
8 Q. Is that a normal deviation?	8 going on a while, because she had been under
9 A. It can be a normal variant. It's a	9 medical care for that.
10 juvenile type of pattern that can persist more	10 Q. You don't know how long, though; is
11 commonly in women even into their 40s.	11 that correct?
12 Q. Did you find anything on EKC that you	12 A. I don't know how long, no.
13 considered to be of concern?	13 Q. What was your plan of care then after
14 A. Not really.	14 you completed your history and physical for Maria
15 Q. Now, I believe the computer or	15 on the 25th?
16 unverified preliminary reading indicates cannot	16 A. My plan of care was to do an
17 exclude ischemia. Were you able when you read	17 echocardiogram, refer her to a medical doctor,
18 the EKG to exclude ischemia on this EKG?	18 because she was at the age where she needed a
19 A. Well, that reads any they put that	19 full, complete checkup, and then depending on
20 for any abnormal deviation from the ST segments	20 what the echocardiogram showed, I would probably,
21 and I wrote what I thought possibly that was	21 if I needed to, contact her in the future, just
22 from.	22 let her know the results, and to see if there
23 Q. So your evaluation was that this EKC	23 were problems, whether l needed to recommend a
24 didn't represent ischemia; is that correct?	24 yearly follow up.
25 A. At that point it wasn't high on my	25 Q. Now, the reason that you did the
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Page 50	Page 52
1 list, no.	1 echocardiogram, was that to get a baseline on
 list, no. Q. When you did your physical exam of 	1 echocardiogram, was that to get a baseline on
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13 (Pages 49 to 52)

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Page 53	Page 55
1 A. No. 2 Q. Did you receive the report of the	1 February, and when I came back, I did try to call 2 her at her school. In fact, I spoke to a
3 study in written form or did someone call you	2 her at her school. In fact, I spoke to a 3 secretary there. And then I believe at some
4 with it?	4 point, like I said, by that time I also knew that
5 A. I believe up there it says received.	5 she had seen that she was having further
6 Yes.	6 medical care. She had seen, I know, at least Dr.
7 Q. I am just wondering, typically, would	7 Parris, and then the next thing I knew she was
8 the echo lab give you a call and give you a	8 going to see another doctor and then she was in
9 verbal report or would they just send you along	9 the hospital.
10 the written report?	10 Q. Did you ever get a chance to talk to
11 A. No, they would only send a written	11 Maria and communicate to her what the results of
12 report unless there is something very acutely	12 the echo was?
13 going on.	13 A. No.
14 Q. And in regard to the echocardiogram,	14 Q. Did you forward the echo report and
15 could you tell us what the results of that were	15 the other laboratory studies that you did to Dr.
16 that you considered to be significant? 17 A. Well, there was normal left	16 Rosenfield or Dr. Parris? 17 A. No. I didn't know who she was
17 A. Well, there was normal left 18 ventricular function. Normal left ventricular	17 A. No. I didn't know who she was 18 seeing. As I stated, I referred her to
19 size. The left atrium was mildly dilated. The	19 Dr. Rosenfield, who she never saw.
20 mitral valve was thickened but it opened	20 Q. Now, you mentioned that you wanted to
21 normally. The aortic valve was normal. The	21 check her out, I think, for hypothyroidism; is
22 right sided chambers were normal. There was no	22 that correct?
23 pericardial effusion and there was evidence of	23 A. Yes.
24 mitral regurgitation that was moderate to severe.	Q. And that was in relation to the
25 Q. And in Maria O'Donnell's case, in	25 hoarseness that she had?
Page 54	Page 56
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 regard to her physical condition, what would be the significance of those findings that you just reviewed for us? A. I mean, the significance of those findings would be just that she likely has developed some valvular dysfunction and probably, as I stated, may need to follow up at six months or a year. Q. Did you make any recommendation - Well, we will get to that in a minute. Did the echo findings confirm the question of a murmur that you heard when you listened to her chest? A. Well, it appeared to be more prominent than I appreciated based on her physical examination. But if I recall, I think she had some larger breasts which is not necessarily the as a systolic murmur would be consistent with what you saw as a report on the echocardiogram. On the apex it would be a mitral murmur. Q. After you received the echo report, did you communicate the result of that report to 	 A. The hoarseness and fatigue. Q. What would be the relationship between hoarseness and fatigue in hypothyroidism? A. Those are signs or symptoms of. Q. And you did a TSH in order to at least initially evaluate that? A. Yes. Q. What was the finding in regard to the TSH? Was there any relationship? Did you find anything that would lead you to believe that she was hypothyroid? A. No, it was normal. Q. Now, did you instruct Maria that she should come back to see you at any point for follow up? A. No. Normally what I would do in those cases is, like I said, if nothing, if the person has no acute complaints, which she did not, and if she had no acute problems, we would do the to notify them that they would need some type of follow up or let them know that everything was

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 Page 57 A. Well, she was seeing other physicians, and you are talking about she was in the hospital, I believe, within one month's time period, so that's not really too long. When I see people, normally if you were to see me with a complaint, a cardiac complaint, normally I would do your testing and not see you back for maybe six to eight weeks. Q. Now, doctor, I notice one of the lab sheets in your records, the copy that I have indicates at the bottom of the page facts to Dr. Rosenfield. Do you have that copy in front of you? A. Yes. Q. Now, I previously asked you if you sent any of the lab tests or the echocardiogram reports to Dr. Rosenfield and yet this particular lab sheet has a notation on the bottom of it. Do you recall? A. When I send nothing out, physicians call for the studies, you know, and we will send them. I do know also that Mrs. O'Donnell got a copy of her echo report at some point. Q. How do you know that? 	 Page 59 1 was sent with this particular lab sheet to Dr. 2 Rosenfield? 3 A. No, I don't know. Like I said, 4 oftentimes we do stuff, and people, if they go on 5 to see another doctor, they will say I had some 6 blood work or this done and that stuff and the 7 offices will call and the secretaries will fax 8 them out, so I don't know what was sent. 9 Q. So the office could do that without 10 actually contacting you and asking you for 11 permission? 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. Following this January 25th visit, did 14 you have any conversations with any of the 15 physicians that cared for her; such as Dr. 16 Parris? 17 A. No. 18 Q. Or Dr. Rosenfield or anyone else that 19 cared for her after the point that you saw her? 20 A. Well, like I said, as far as I know, I 21 referred her to Dr. Rosenfield, who she did not 22 see, and then I never knew what happened to her 23 other than when she called the office. 24 THE WITNESS: I think I am going to 25 have to go.
Page 58 MR. WILT: She is not going to answer that question. Go ahead. MS. TOSTI: Why isn't she going to answer that question? Q. How do you know that Maria O'Donnell got a copy of her echo report? MR. WILT: I think it's clear from prior testimony that Maria O'Donnell had an echo preport with her when she went to see Dr. Balanson. MR. WILT: I am asking the doctor as to how she knows. MR. WILT: I am telling you she is not going to tell you how she knows, because if she sacquired that information from me, you have no fight to know it. Q. Well, other than with counsel and if it was with counsel, you don't have to answer but did you acquire that information from Some other source other than counsel that she had a copy of her echo report? A. No. Q. Okay. And in regard to the notation on the bottom of this laboratory sheet, do you have any knowledge as to whether the echo report	Page 601MR. WILT: Do you have much more?2MS. TOSTT: I have just a couple more,3maybe five minutes left.4THE WITNESS: Okay.5(Recess had.)6Q. Doctor, in Maria O'Donnell's case,7after she saw you, I want you to assume that she8had continued complaints of fatigue and9hoarseness and also had intermittent persistent10fever. Would you agree that those symptoms with11the history that you are aware of would warrant12investigation by a physician?13MR. LEAK: Objection.14MS. SMALL: Objection.15MR. WILT: Let me object. She is here16as a fact witness, not as an expert witness17against other defendants. She hasn't reviewed18any other depositions, and I don't think it's19fair to ask her to give opinions on very little20information.21Doctor, if you feel like you can give23an opinion, fine. If not, then just tell her you24A. I mean, I guess, you know, I don't25know the circumstances of the complaints when she

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 was seeing other physicians. Q. So you have no opinion on that, doctor? A. Yes. Q. When you saw her on January 25th of '99, did she have any signs or symptoms that would be consistent with bacterial endocarditis? A. I believe not. Like I said, the only stretch you could make is fatigue, and I will venture to say that probably some of the people in this room were pretty tired at any time during the past week and I would say they probably don't have endocarditis. Q. Doctor, I am going to ask you a number of questions, and if you have no opinion, just tell me that and we will move on to the next one. But if you do, then I would like to know what it is. Do you have an opinion as to whether Maria O'Donnell likely had bacterial endocarditis at the time you saw her on the 25th of January? A. I believe she did not. Q. You are aware that Maria O'Donnell eventually was diagnosed with bacterial 	 had with her on the 25th, did you have any other contact with Maria O'Donnell? A. No. Like I said, I tried to call her. I left a message. When she got back in touch with me, she said she was seeing another physician and was being evaluated. Q. Now, you've mentioned a couple of pieces of the medical records that we do not currently have in front of us. Are one of those related to the conversation that you had with her, the telephone conversation? A. One of them is not related to the conversation. There is a note in there saying remember to call her. Q. Did you have direct contact with Maria on the phone where you spoke with her? A. No. As I told you, I spoke with the secretary at her school. They said she was not available, so I left a message for her to contact me, but she did not at that point. Q. I am a little confused. After the 25th, did you ever speak to her again? A. No, I did not. Do you have any criticisms of anyone
25 endocarditis; correct?	25 else that provided care to Maria O'Donnell?
Page 62	Page 64
 A. I do know that. Q. Do you have an opinion as to when she developed bacterial endocarditis? A. No, I don't. Q. Are you also aware that she suffered complications of a stroke? A. I know that. Q. Do you have an opinion as to what caused her stroke on February 26th of '99? A. No. Q. Doctor, at the time that you saw her on January 25th, do you have an opinion as to what her reasonable life expectancy was? A. Well, she had a family history of her father dying of a heart attack at the age of 54 and her mother has a history of breast carcinoma, so she does have a predisposition to two bad diseases. As far as predicting somebody's life span, I don't know how to do that. I am not an actuarial. Q. Did you ever speak to any of Maria O'Donnell's family at any time? 	1 A. I reviewed nothing. I have no contact 2 with anything that was done after that date. 3 Q. Are you critical of Maria O'Donnell in 4 any way for how she cared for herself? 5 A. Again, since I don't know anything 6 that subsequently went on, I can't comment on 7 that. 8 MS. TOSTI: I don't have any further 9 questions for you. 10 MS. SMALL: I have no questions. 11 MR. WILT: Anybody else? 12 13 (Deposition concluded at 10:05 a.m.) 14 (Signature not waived.) 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24

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1 AFFIDAVIT 2 I have read the foregoing transcript from 3 page I through 64 and note the following 4 corrections: 5 PAGE LINE 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 CHRISTINE M. ZIRAFI, M.D. 18 19 19 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of ,2001. 21 23 23 Notary Public 24 25 25 My commission expires	Page 65	
 S S County of Cuyahoga. I, Vivian L. Gordon, a Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, duly commissionedand qualified, do hereby certify that the within named CHRISTINE M. ZIRAFI, M.D., wes by me first duly swom to testify to the truth, the whole truth and nothingbut the truth in the cause aforesaid; that the testimony as above set forth wes by me reduced to stenotypy, afterwards transcribed, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the testimony. I do further certify that this deposition was taken at the time and place specified and was completed without adjournment; that I am not a relative or attorney for either party or otherwise interested in the event of this action. INWITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and aftixed my seal of office at Cleveland, Ohio, on this 16th day of March, 2001. Within and for the State of Ohio My commission expires June 8, 2004. 	~	

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