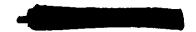
## Transcript of



Date: September 21, 2006

Case: Mary P. Preisinger

Phone: 410-268-6006 Fax: 410-268-7006

Email: corbinandhook@corbinandhook.com Internet: www.corbinandhook.com



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## Deposition of Taken on September 21, 2006

Page 1		Page 3
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HOWARD COUNTY	1	INDEX
IN AND FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND	2	Name of Witness
	3	
Plaintiff, Case No.	4	Examination: Page
vs. 13-C-05-063121	5	By Ms. Zois 5/9/60
MARY PREISINGER,	6	By Mr. Ferris 9/41
Defendant.	7	
	8	Exhibits:
	9	Exhibit 1 - CV 4
Pursuant to Notice, the videotaped	10	Exhibit 2 - Summary and Bills 4
deposition of was taken on	11	
Thursday, September 21st, 2006, commencing at	12	
10:25 a.m., at the offices of	13	
	14	
before Kathryn M. Benhoff, Notary	15	
Public.	16	
	17	
	18	
	19	
Corbin & Hook Reporting, Inc.	20	
Annapolis, MD 21401-9996	21	
Page 2		Page 4
1 APPEARANCES	1	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED that
2 ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF:	2	the reading and signing of this deposition are
3 LAURA G. ZOIS, ESQUIRE	3	waived.
4 Miller and Zois	4	(Exhibits 1 and 2 marked.)
5 7310 Ritchie Highway Suite 1001	. 5	VIDEOGRAPHER: This video deposition is
6 Glen Burnie, Maryland 21061	6	being taken in accordance with the Maryland
7 410-553-6000	7	Rules of Civil Procedure on September the 21st,
8 ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:	8	2006, at approximately 4:02 p.m. We are at
9 PATRICK A. FERRIS, ESQUIRE	9	, Our
1 West Pennsylvania Avenue Suite 500	10	court reporter is Kathryn Benhoff with Corbin &
Towson, Maryland 21204-5025	11	Hook. My name is Michael Gay, and I'm with
12 410-832-8003	12	Legal Video Solutions. The caption of the case
13 ALSO PRESENT:	13	is vs. Mary P. Preisinger. The
14 Michael Gay, Videographer	14	party giving notice of this deposition is Laura
15	15	Zois. Will all attorneys present please
16	16	identify themselves and who they represent?
17	17	MS. ZOIS: Laura Zois on behalf of the
18	18	Plaintiff, Comments
19	19	MR. FERRIS: Patrick Ferris on behalf of
20	20	the Defendant.
21	21	VIDEOGRAPHER: Our witness today is

1 (Pages 1 to 4)

	Page 5		Page ;
1	and will now be sworn in by our	1	private practice in orthopedic surgery since 1983;
2	court reporter.	2	is that accurate?
3	(Witness sworn.)	3	A. Correct,
4	VIDEOGRAPHER: You may proceed.	4	Q. Can you give us a understanding of what
5	MARY PREISINGER,	5	types of cases you've handled since 1983 to the
6	duly been sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth,	6	present?
7	and nothing but the truth, testifies as follows:	7	A. I've been practicing orthopedic surgery,
8	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION	8	which includes fractures, arthritis in the bone and
9	BY MS. ZOIS:	9	joints, anything related to the musculoskeletal
10	Q. Thank you. can you give me	10	system.
11	your full name and business address, please?	11	Q. And during the course of your career, have
12	A. I'm Main office is	12	you held any teaching positions?
13	located at	13	A. I was a teaching instructor when I was in
14		14	the United States Air Force, and I was given award
15	<ul> <li>Q. Can you give the ladies and gentlemen of</li> </ul>	15	for teaching the residency training program,
16	the jury a brief history of your educational	16	Q. And do you have hospital privileges
17	background?	17	anywhere?
18	A. In 1967, I went to medical school in	18	A. At and and and
19	India. I graduated in 1972. Then I did one year of	19	
20	internship in India. In 1974, I went to England. I	20	Q. Can you give us some idea of what portion
21	did my training at Southampton and Waltham General	21	of your practice involves treatment of patients for
	Page 6		Page 8
1	Hospital. In 1976, I came to United States. I did	1	traumatic injuries?
2	my internship at Providence Hospital, Washington,	2	A. Thirty to 40 percent people we see in the
3	D.C. 1997 to 1981, I did my residency at Howard	3	office are here as a result either sports related
4	University and affiliated hospitals in Washington,	4	trauma or work related injuries or automobile
5	D.C. To 1981 to 1983, I served in the United States	5	accident or routine fall at home related to work.
6	Air Force with honorable discharge. In 1983, I	6	Q. And can you give me an understanding of
7	started my practice of orthopedic surgery, and I'm	7	what portion of your practice involves treating neck
8	board certified. I'm also board recertified.	8	and back problems?
9	Q. And when you say you're board certified, what board certification do you hold, in what	9	A. About 40 to 60 percent people we see in
1.0	specialty?	10	the office practice have neck and back dysfunctions.  Q. And you mentioned earlier that you're
12	A. Orthopedic surgery.	!	board certified in orthopedic surgery. Are all
13	Q. And can you tell the ladies and gentlemen	13	doctors board certified?
14	of the jury what orthopedics is?	14	A. It depend. You can be board eligible
15	A. Orthopedic surgery is a branch of medicine	15	where you have to take two years of training and
16	that deal with the condition affecting the	16	then you can take the board. The original used to
17	musculoskeletal system, anything with a congenital	17	be part one and part two, and after the original
18	defect, fracture, soft tissue injury, arthritis,	18	certification, you have to just take only part one,
19	deformities, infection, metabolic diseases affecting	19	either written or oral examination to get board
1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	
20	bone and joints.	20	recertification.

Page 9 Page 11 1 as an expert in the field of disks. The purpose of this block of bone called the 2 orthopedic surgery. vertebra is to protect this yellow thing called the VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 3 spinal, spine, the spinal cord, so it protect the 4 BY MR. FERRIS: spinal cord as well as the nerve that start, 5 Q. Doctor, when you have to go for board originate from the spinal cord and goes to arm and 6 certification with an oral examination, do other legs. This is what we are dealing with, cervical 7 competent orthopedic surgeons have to examine you? 7 spine and lumbar spine, and these bones give 8 A. That's correct. attachment to the muscle in the front and back and 9 Q. And to be an examiner, is that considered certain ligament. Those muscles move your neck and 10 that you're respected by the people in your field -back. They can be affected by anything from the 10 11 A. They're -trauma or a traumatic condition or age related 11 12 Q. -- in order to be an examiner? 12 phenomenas. 13 A. They're, they're selected by the 13 Q. What is a muscle spasm? academy on merit basis. A. Muscle spasm is the muscle get tight as a 14 14 15 MR. FERRIS: Thank you, Doctor. 15 result of irritation from any source. It could be 16 MS. ZOIS: Any objection to my offering traumatic event or could be atraumatic event or it 16 17 as an expert in the field of 17 could be from the trauma, a direct trauma or 18 orthopedic surgery. 18 indirect trauma. 19 MR. FERRIS: No objection. 19 Q. What is an objective finding vs. a 20 EXAMINATION 20 subjective complaint? 21 BY MS. ZOIS: 21 A. Subjective complaints are what the patient Page 10 Page 12 1 Q. Okay. Doctor, I've going to show you tells us. I have a pain is a subjective complaint. what's been marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1. Is 2 · You examine the patient. You see the muscles look that a copy of your most current curriculum vitae or different, muscle stand out more. You palpate the 4 resume? body part, and the patient, see reaction on the 5 5 A. That's correct. patient's face. That's called the tenderness, so Q. At this time, I would offer 6 muscle spasm in the presence of tenderness or resume or CV into evidence marked for identification painful range of motion, those are objective. as Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 1. Doctor, before we physical finding, or somebody look at a body part, talk about case, can you give us an look smaller than the other or could be wasted, 9 10 anatomy lesson of the neck and back? could be atrophied or could be deformed, those are 10 11 A. Yes. 11 objective findings. 12 Q. Before testifying here today, did you have 12 Q. Okay. 13 A. The spine consist of three segments: 13 the opportunity to review medical 14 Upper part, which is skull and the chest is called 14 records? 15 15 cervical spine, and then the area of the rib cage is A. I did. 16 16 called the thoracic spine. The area of the spine Q. And what records did you review? 17 27 between rib cage and pelvis is called the lumbar A. This lady was in an automobile accident 18 spine. What it consist of basically a block of bone 18 back in October 2001. She went to 19 called the vertebra. These vertebraes are stacked 19 . I have a record from the 🖼 20 on the top of each other, and in between this block 20 . Then she went to 21 of bone are the cushions. These are called the Maryland Orthopedics. There she

	Page 13		Page 15
1	was seen by different physician, orthopods and	1	name of it?
2	neurologists, and then she had certain diagnostic	2	A. It was called I
3	studies, and she went to see also her primary care	3	Different physician in the practice,
4	physician, and then she came to see me, and also	4	and other doctors.
5	reviewed the MRI scan of the cervical-lumbar spine	5	Q. During her course of treatment with the
6	that was done in the past.	6	doctors at Maryland Orthopedics, what treatment
7	Q. And did you rely on those records in	7	course did she undergo? What did they do for her
8	forming your opinions that you would articulate here	8	there?
9	today?	9	A. Her treatment was basically non-surgical.
10	A. That's a part of the examination we cover,	10	We call it conservative treatment consisting of
11	we take into consideration before giving an opinion.	11	different modalities, the physical modalities and
12	Q. And did you rely on the records that you	12	using some medication. Those modalities form of
13	reviewed in forming your opinions today?	13	using heating pad, doing home exercises, going to
14	A. That's correct.	14	physical therapy, doing different exercises in
1.5	Q. Are you aware of any back problems or neck	15	physical therapy and use certain devices in the form
16	problems that had before October 1st of	16	of cervical collar, lumbar cushion, traction kit at
17	2002?	17	home or taking medicine to relieve her pain, improve
18	A. Not according to my knowledge or the	18	her function so she can be comfortable.
19	documentation in the chart.	19	Q. The physical therapy that she received
20	Q. Okay. Doctor, directing your attention to	20	from did that appear to work and
21	her first course of medical treatment that she had	21	alleviate all of her problems?
	Page 14		Page 16
1	following this car accident, the emergency room	1	A. That's the main purpose of physical
2	records, what were her complaints to the doctors in	2	exam - physical therapy is to relieve pain,
3	the emergency room?	3	increase endurance and make them functional and
4	A. She was complaining of neck pain, back	4	teach them certain things about the proper body
5	pain and headache.	5	mechanic, routine back care so they can enjoy
6	Q. And did she have x-rays in the emergency	6	lifestyle.
7	room?	7	Q. And after she had her 13 or so visits with
8	A. That's correct.	8	the physical therapist, did it work?
9	Q. Did they reveal any fractures of any kind?	9	A. She had temporary relief in the physical
10	A. There were no significant abnormality or	10	therapy, but according to the discharge note, she
11	fracture dislocation.	11	was still complaining of some neck and back pain.
12	Q. What were her discharge instructions from	12	Q. And the medications that are prescribed
13	the emergency room?	13	during the course of her treatment with
14	A. She was instructed to take it easy, do	14	, why is medication prescribed in
15	some exercises and see her primary care physician or	15	addition to physical therapy?
16	an orthopedic surgeon.	16	A. The purpose of the medication is to
17	Q. And did she follow up with an orthopedic	17	relieve their pain, reduce their muscle spasm and
18	surgeon to your knowledge?	1.8	make them function so they can sleep comfortably and
	A. That's correct.	19	perform the activities of daily living.
19		į	•
19 20 21	Q. And during the course, what was the practice that she followed up with? Do you know the	20	Q. And she also had trigger point injections

Page 17 Page 19 trigger point injections are? form. Then they make a chart at the office, and I A. If their objective physical finding in the 2 take the history personally from the patient, and we form of muscle spasm or tenderness or limitation of do systematic physical examination, review the medical record and look at the x-rays, MRI scan, motion, there are certain spots you put your finger with direct pressure, you feel pain, and, and then form an opinion and establish a diagnosis and try to you inject medicine into that spot called trigger 6 start some form of treatment based upon my physical points, and that's a common practice in orthopedic 7 findings. surgery to relieve the pain with certain medication. 8 Q. And can you walk us through your history 9 Q. And during her course of treatment with that you took from her, your physical examination, 10 from October of 2002 through 10 what your diagnosis was and what your 11 July of 2003, did she consistently show muscle 11 recommendations were? 12 spasms? 12 A. Yes, My first job is note what their 13 A. According to the documentation, she, this 13 occupation is, what kind of work do they do, where 14 is one of the objective physical finding in 14 do they work and what happened, how it happened. combination with other changes. 15 She told me that she's a bookkeeper. She worked at 16 Q. While she was under the care of Maryland 16 a gas station, and she was in a automobile accident 17 Orthopedics, it looks like they sent her out for on October 1st, 2002. She was a driver. She had 18 some other diagnostic testing. Can you discuss 18 the seat belts on, and car was hit from behind. 19 those tests? 19 It's called rear end collision. As a result of the A. Yes. She had three different studies. collision, she jerked her head forward and backward, 21 She had MRI scan of cervical and lumbar spine, and and she was thrown forward and she hurt her neck, Page 18 Page 20 we have a copy of those MRI scan. Then she was also her back and she experienced headache. 1 seen by the neurologist in the group for headaches 2 She told me she went to the emergency and dizzy spells. She had EEG. It's called 3 electroencephalography, if there's any evidence of 4 examined there. Multiple radiographs were done. head injury. Then she also had some certified 5 She was given instruction, pain medication, and then audiogram for her hearing impairment, and she has she went to see an orthopedic surgeon. She received EMG or electromyography to make sure there's no 7 her treatment there, and she did not notice any 8 damage to the nerve or the muscle in her neck or the 8 significant improvement. She went back to her 9 9 primary care physician. 10 Q. When she was discharged from Maryland 10 And then my next job was to note what 11 Orthopedics, what was her condition upon discharge? 11 part of the body's hurt. She told me she's having 12 A. She was still complaining of pain. That's pain in the neck and lower back pain, and my job is 13 why she went to her primary care physician, and then 13, to find a little bit more about the location of the she was referred to me for second opinion. 14 pain, type of the pain, severity of the pain, what 15 Q. And when she first came to your office --15 makes her feel better, what make her feel worse. 16 when did you first see 16 Same thing we do for the neck and the back, and 17 A. On July 29th, 2003. then, then we go check the past medical history, if 18 Q. And can you walk us through what you do 18 there's a history of neck pain, back pain or any 19 when you see a new patient? significant systemic debilitating disease like 2.0 A. I - when they come to the office, they diabetes, heart problem, pulmonary dysfunction or 21 fill out a registration form, a past medical history that can affect their performance and recovery

	Page 21		Page 23
1	process, and then look at a social history, if	1	degree, which was one third of the normal, and then
2	there's any smoking or drinking problem.	2	ask her to I did a different test. We use the
3	And then perform a physical	3	word provocative test to see if there's any
. 4	examination of the neck, which basically consist of	4	irritation of the nerve called straight leg raising,
5	three complements. We look at the body part. We	5	bilateral straight leg raising and some variation of
6	inspect them. We palpate them and ask the person to	6	the test to see if there's any pressure on the nerve
7	move the neck and back in different direction. In	7	or a pinched nerve in the back.
8	her case, we asked her to move her neck forward,	8	I performed a neurological
9	backward and sideway and look for if there's any	9	examination consisting of a muscle strength senses,
10	muscle spasm and objective physical finding, a soft	10	sensation in the legs and feet and did the reflex.
11	tissue tenderness or limitation of range of motion.	11	They were basically normal. Then I reviewed her
12	That's for the neck.	12	medical record from the previous treating physician,
13	So I notice that she was complaining	13	look at the x-rays, MRI scan and then form an
14	of neck pain. She had a muscle spasm. She had	14	opinion.
15	tenderness. I performed different tests to see if	15	Q. What were your recommendations after you
16	there's any signs of irritation of nerve or the	16	first saw her?
17	spinal cord injury. Those tests have different	17	A. My recommendation was to just to look at
18	names called hermit sign, spurling test, head	18	the electrophysiological studies and MRI scan so I
19	compression and distraction test to see if there's	19	could see the real films and give her a definite
20	any involvement of the spinal cord, if there's a	20	treatment and that I consist, I give her
21	depression of the nerve.	21	antiinflammatory medicine. I told her to do some
	Page 22		Page 24
1	And then finally, I also performed a	1	exercise at home and modify her physical activity.
2	neurological examination of her upper and the lower	2	Q. And you mentioned the MRI films?
3	extremities, arm and the legs. We want to check the	3	A. Right.
4	muscle strength, muscle tone, muscle bulk, muscle	4	Q. How many times did she have MRIs done?
5	power. Check the reflexes and check the sensation.	5	A. She had MRI scan done at two different
6	I thought there was no changes in the muscle	6	occasions. She had one in the beginning, just a few
7	strength. Her sensation is normal, and neurological	7.	days after her accident. That was on on
8	examination in the arm and legs was essentially	8	November 22nd, 2002, she had two MRI scan, MRI scan
9	normal.	9	of the cervical spine and she had MRI scan lumbar
10	And then in a same similar way, I did	10	spine.
11	the examination of her back. I look for the	11	Q. And did you review those films?
12	presence of any deformity. There was no deformity.	12	A. I did.
13	There was a muscle spasm and there was some	13	Q. And when was her second MRI of the same
14	tenderness, which is a objective physical finding,	14	areas?
15	and ask her to bend in different direction called	15	A. Second MRI scan was done on June 11th,
16	range of motion. I documented her degree of motion	16	2004. It was only for the cervical spine because
17	she had in different planes and compared to the	17	that's where most of her problem was in later part
18	normal. She was only able to bend forward 70	18	of the injury.
19	degree. A normal person should be able to bend 90	19	Q. And what, if any, significance did the
20	degree and touch the ground. She was able to bend	20	MRIs reveal?
21	backward 10 degree. A normal person bend for 30	21	A. MRI scan is a test that we perform for

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soft tissue structures. On the routine x-ray, we see the bone, bony details. On the MRI scan, we look at the disks, the nerves, the spinal cord,

there's any damage to the joint or evident changes 5 from the accident or age related changes, and then

we try to correlate those changes on the MRI scan with the clinical examination and the neurological

8 status.

9 Q. Can you show us what you mean by the bony structures vs. the soft structures and what shows

11 up?

12 A. Bony structures are the, is blocks of 13 bone. The soft tissue structures are these cushion

14 called the disks and the spinal cord, nerves, the

muscles and ligament that are attached to these bony

structures on the side that make the body move and 17 also provide stability to the spine, so we want to

see how the disks look, how the spinal cord looks,

19 if the disk is putting any pressure on the nerve, if

20 the disk is putting any pressure on the spinal cord

21 or if the disk is showing any changes that we would

Q. And was there a finding on her MRI that

you felt was significant in her subjective

complaints?

A. No, the MRI scan finding that she had on

the first MRI scan that was on November 22nd, 2002,

6 there was some changes that would be consistent with

7 her age because these disks are like grapes. They

8 show some wear and tear. There's some physical

changes in the water composition of the disk, some

10 chemical composition of the disks and over the years

11 stress. Those, those disks will look different on

12 the MRI scan, and they use the word degenerative

disk disease because this particular disk show

different color from the other disks. If all disks

15 show the same color, they look greyish on the MRI

16 scan, all these. If one level, it shows different,

17 then they use the word degenerative disk disease.

18 The second thing is to find if the

19 disk is contained within its boundary. Is it

20 bulging? Is it out of place? Is it sitting against

the nerve or causing any pressure on the nerve?

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1 see either with age or from the trauma or from

infection or from arthritis or from a tumor, so then

we try to correlate those changes with her specific

examination.

Q. And what, if any, findings did you think

6 were significant in your review of the MRIs that

you've discussed?

A. If the patient is complaining of

persistent pain that does not get better with

specific time frame, for example, if we see minor

11 soft tissue injury, it should get better in three

12 weeks time, six weeks time. If it's a chronic

13 condition, it take longer to heal. The soft tissue

structures are not healing with time frame with a

combination of conservative non-surgical treatment,

then we want to make sure that there's something, if

something else going on in the form of damage to the

18 disk, pressure on the nerve, if there's any bulging

19 disk or a herniated disk or any, any fractured disk

20 location that we could not see on the x-ray, and

21 then we correlate with the examination.

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Page 27

That's what we looking for, and then in her case,

she had some degenerative disk disease and, and some

decrease in the size of the spinal canal. This is

the spinal canal. It was sent to here, and the

5 spinal canal is in the spinal cord. If there's 6

anything goes wrong with the bones here or the 7

disks, this can go back or there could be other

8 changes in the joint, and that can make the size of

9 the spinal canal smaller.

10 And the spinal cord, considering the 11 spinal canal does not have space to move around, and

12 the person who complain of certain neck pain or the

back pain, depending upon decrease in the size of

the spinal canal. If the size is a moderate

decrease in the size of the spinal canal, the spinal

16 cord does not breathe. The patient can have pain.

17 These pain is different from the regular pain that

18 we see with like a pinched nerve or herniated disk.

19 Patient get cramps, get persisting pain, have the

20 weakness. They can loose control of the bladder and

21 bowel. They have weakness, can have weakness in the

14

	Page 29		Page 31
.	· ·		· ·
1	arm and legs or numbness depending on what part of	1	A. Right.
2	the spinal cord or the nerve is being affected by	2	Q 2002?
$\frac{3}{1}$	decrease in the size of the spinal canal. It's a	3	A. So we try to compare apple with apple if
4	condition called spinal stenosis, and the term we	4	there's any shift in the position and the change in
5	use is a central canal stenosis. That's what she	5	the disk or it's progressed to a different level, so
6	had according to the MRI scan at one level.	6	at C-6-C-7, she had spinal, change in the spinal
7	And there's some decrease, then, on	7	canal, and there was some narrowing of the neural,
8	the side of the spinal canal. The canals here, it's	8	especially in the right side, and due to combination
9	called a neural foramen. If anything happen, the	9	degenerative changes at C-6-C-7. That's the level
10	size of neural canal is decreased, through these	10	we're talking about. These bones, these blocks of
111	tunnels are coming are these nerve. The nerve will	11	bones are numbered from say with the rib cage and
12	also get some pressure, so I see on the initial MRI	12	the pelvis, there are five of them same way, and the
13	scan, they say on the right side, there's a decrease	13	neck to the upper chest, there's seven of the bones,
14	in the size of the neural foramen at C-6 and C-7, so	14	so they would be 1, 2,3 4, 5, 6, 7, and each level
15	nerve that would be affected by this particular	15	represent a disk, and that, and the nerve can affect
16	change would be the nerve that goes to your arm and	16	we try to correlate with our knowledge of anatomy
17	your proximity.	17	and physiology.
18	So same way I looked at the MRI scan	18	Q. And Doctor, when's the last time you had
19	of lumbar spine, which shows some mild degenerative	19	the opportunity to examine and speak with
20	changes that we discussed in the sense of different	20	about her current condition?
21	color of the disk coloration as compared to little	21	A. August 14th, 2006.
	Page 30	İ	Page 32
1	£age 30 blackish looking, or and then there's a clear	1	_
1 2	, and the second	1 2	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?
	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear	}	Q. And how was she doing as of August of
2	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the	2	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?
2 3	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing	2	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck
2 3 4	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial	2 3 4	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the
2 3 4 5	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked	2 3 4 5	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and
2 3 4 5 6	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.	2 3 4 5 6	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?
2 3 4 5 6 7	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck,
2 3 4 5 6 7	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?  A. Now, this MRI scan in June 2004 showed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called Celebrex and Vicodin this time, and I told her that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?  A. Now, this MRI scan in June 2004 showed degenerative disk disease and also a bulging disk.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called Celebrex and Vicodin this time, and I told her that sips she has tried every physical therapy, she had
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?  A. Now, this MRI scan in June 2004 showed degenerative disk disease and also a bulging disk.  That mean the disk is moving out of its boundary and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called Celebrex and Vicodin this time, and I told her that sips she has tried every physical therapy, she had all the diagnostic studies, injection, she is a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?  A. Now, this MRI scan in June 2004 showed degenerative disk disease and also a bulging disk. That mean the disk is moving out of its boundary and putting pressure on ligament that is contained into	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called Celebrex and Vicodin this time, and I told her that sips she has tried every physical therapy, she had all the diagnostic studies, injection, she is a candidate for two, two option. One option is to do
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?  A. Now, this MRI scan in June 2004 showed degenerative disk disease and also a bulging disk. That mean the disk is moving out of its boundary and putting pressure on ligament that is contained into this area where it belongs and then also putting	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called Celebrex and Vicodin this time, and I told her that sips she has tried every physical therapy, she had all the diagnostic studies, injection, she is a candidate for two, two option. One option is to do an epidural steroid injection, which is give a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?  A. Now, this MRI scan in June 2004 showed degenerative disk disease and also a bulging disk. That mean the disk is moving out of its boundary and putting pressure on ligament that is contained into this area where it belongs and then also putting some pressure, especially at C-6-C-7 is a, some	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called Celebrex and Vicodin this time, and I told her that sips she has tried every physical therapy, she had all the diagnostic studies, injection, she is a candidate for two, two option. One option is to do an epidural steroid injection, which is give a medicine directly to the covering of the spinal cord
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	blackish looking, or and then there's a clear central canal stenosis. There's a — those are the only changes seen MRI scan of lumbar spine. Nothing significant. There was no broken bones, no arterial changes. This is the finding I had when I looked the MRI scan.  Q. And when you looked at the subsequent MRI that was done in June of 2004, was there any difference between her condition in November of 2002 and her condition in June of —  A. Yes.  Q. — 2004?  A. Now, this MRI scan in June 2004 showed degenerative disk disease and also a bulging disk.  That mean the disk is moving out of its boundary and putting pressure on ligament that is contained into this area where it belongs and then also putting some pressure, especially at C-6-C-7 is a, some significant change in the form of a bulging disk.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. And how was she doing as of August of 2006?  A. Basically, she was complaining of neck pain. The pain was mostly the lower part of the neck and  Q. Is that where C-6-C-7 is?  A. That's correct, lower part of the neck, this part of the neck right here, although in the back, and she was given some anti-inflammatory in the past. I give her dose pack. She's on Prednisone in small doses for short period of time. I give her some anti-inflammatory medicine called Celebrex and Vicodin this time, and I told her that sips she has tried every physical therapy, she had all the diagnostic studies, injection, she is a candidate for two, two option. One option is to do an epidural steroid injection, which is give a medicine directly to the covering of the spinal cord called epidural space, or send her for a second

Page 33 Page 35 of the problem. 1 process, but like I said, this is result of every 2 Q. Okay. When you say considering the day wear and tear or stress on the disk with the duration of the problem, is that because she's had motion takes. That's we use the terminology, and the same problem from October of '02 through -the fact that she did not seek any medical attention 5 A. Yeah, for the neck and back before this accident or there б Q. -- the current date? 6 is no subsequent accident, so just this is related A. It's a long, it's for quite some time. 7 to the accident that happened October 1st. She's not a candidate for surgery. She tried other 8 Q. Okay. So what, what does asymptomatic conservative modalities like physical therapy, 9 medicine, cervical pillow. She tried 10 A. Asymptomatic, that you have something 11 anti-inflammatories. She tried trigger point 11 going on in your body, but it's not bothering you. 12 injection, and there is, and then MRI scan show some 12 Q. Okay. 13 changes, not enough to do a surgical procedure, so 13 A. And all of a sudden, you have a, somebody the only option that's left is to consider doing an grab you and jerks, hit you hard, and then you, then epidural injection. 15 you become symptomatic in that body part, and that, 16 Q. Okay. Doctor, I'm going to ask you a 16 that's call aggravation. 17 couple of questions, and I have to form them in a 17 Q. Okay. I'm going to show you what's been. legalese way, so just kind of bear with me. Doctor, 18 marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 2, which are do you have an opinion within a reasonable degree of 19 medical bills, and Doctor, if we could go through 20 medical certainty what injury, if any, those. Have you had the opportunity to look at 21 sustained as a result of the car crash of October those medical bills? Page 34 Page 36 1 1st of 2002? A. Yes, I scanned them this morning. 2 A. She sustained cervical and lumbar muscle 2 Q. Okay. And can we walk through them? 3 strain and also some element of aggravation of Medical bill, the first medical bill from in the amount of \$192.08, asymptomatic condition that was degenerative disk 4 disease and it became symptomatic. is that fair, reasonable, necessary and causally 6 Q. Okay. Do you have an opinion within a 6 related by this accident? reasonable degree of medical certainty as to whether 7 A. This is the visit to the ER immediately or not she has a permanent injury as a result of the 8 after the accident, \$192 and some cents. This is October 1st, 2002, car crash? 9 related to the accident and medically necessary. 10 A. Yes, she has. 10 Q. And the ER doctor bill of \$156, is that 11 Q. Okay. And you said something before that 11 fair, reasonable, necessary and related to this 12 I just want to make sure I'm clear. It's your accident of October 1st, 2002? 13 opinion within a reasonable degree of medical 13 A. That's reasonable for the area for the 14 certainty that she had an asymptomatic pre-existing 14 services provided. 15 condition that was aggravated by this accident. Is 1.5 Q. Okay. And the \$75 bill from 16 that accurate? For the date of this accident from the 17 A. That's correct, like we use the word emergency room, is that fair, reasonable, necessary 18 degenerative disk disease. She never had the MRI and causally related by this accident? 18 scan of the cervical spine before, and there's a 19 A. That's for reading the x-rays of the 20 physiological change in the neck that has happened. 20 cervical spine at the hospital. That's correct. 21 It's not from the accident. It's not arthritic 21 Q. And the bill from

## Deposition of Taken on September 21, 2006

Page 37		Page 35
from October 3rd of 2002 through July 22nd of 2002,	1	A. Iam, Iam,
which includes all the diagnostic testing that you	2	Q what orthopedic surgeons charge for
discussed and the doctor's visits from	3	physical therapy and neurodiagnostic testing and
in the amount of \$7685, is that fair,	4	that sort of thing, are you familiar
	5	A. That is correct. That's correct.
accident of October 1st, 2002?	6	MS. ZOIS: with local rate? Okay. At
·	7	this time, I would offer Plaintiff's Exhibit
	8	No. 2 into evidence. It's a summary followed
•	9	by the individual bills.
•	10	MR. FERRIS: And I have an objection that
• •	111	can be dealt with off the record after the
	12	deposition.
	13	MS. ZOIS: Let's go ahead. Let's go off
	14	now.
Q. And the bills from Rehab from	15	VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is 4:35. We
October 8th, 2002, through November 21st of 2002 in	16	are going off the record.
	17	MS. ZOIS: But we'll stay off the video,
necessary and causally related by this accident of	18	but on the transcription. Okay.
•	19	MR. FERRIS: I just believe that
A. That's correct. She has 12 to 14 visit	20	bill should have redacted deposition
for physical therapy, the neck and the back, and	21	charge of \$1000.
Page 38		Page 40
look at the details of the modalities they used, and	1	MS. ZOIS: I'm happy to do that.
	ì	MR. FERRIS: Which is not in your summary.
•	1	MS. ZOIS: Okay, I'm happy to do that, I
•	4	don't think it's included in the bill on the
	5	summary, either.
•	6	MR. FERRIS: It is not included on the
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7	summary.
	8	MS. ZOIS: Right, Good.
	9	MR. FERRIS: The total bill otherwise is.
	10	The '06 treatment is.
Q. And the bill for and	11	MS. ZOIS: Okay. So I'm going to redact
<del>-</del>	12	the \$2000 charge off of
	13	MR. FERRIS: The \$1000.
	14	MS. ZOIS: The \$1000 charge off of
the one MRI of her neck from June 11th of 2004 for	15	bill before we put that into evidence.
\$1006, are both of those bills fair, reasonable,	16	MR. FERRIS: Thank you.
necessary and causally related by the October 1st,	17	MS. ZOIS: Okay. Great.
		•
2002, accident?	18	VIDEOGRAPHER; The time now is 4:36. We
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18 19	VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is 4:36. We are back on the record.
2002, accident?		
	from October 3rd of 2002 through July 22nd of 2002, which includes all the diagnostic testing that you discussed and the doctor's visits from in the amount of \$7685, is that fair, reasonable, necessary and causally related to this accident of October 1st, 2002?  A. Yes, and look at the breakdown of the office visit, the treatment modality that she received, the consultation with the neurologist, EMG and an EEG for the headache and dizzy spells and the supplies and the final examination. With a breakdown, total comes to \$7685. That's reasonable, medically necessary and related to the incidents on October 1st, 2000.  Q. And the bills from Rehab from October 8th, 2002, through November 21st of 2002 in the amount of \$1694, is that fair, reasonable, necessary and causally related by this accident of October 1st, 2002?  A. That's correct. She has 12 to 14 visit for physical therapy, the neck and the back, and  Page 38  look at the details of the modalities they used, and it's related to the incidents of October 1st, 2002.  Q. And your bills from July 29th of 2003  through, currently through August of 2006 of \$1575, are your bills fair, reasonable, necessary and causally related by the October 1st, 2002, accident?  A. It does not include the visit of 2006, and these are bill for the follow-ups and the initial examination, \$50 and \$75, reasonable and related to the accident.  Q. And the Silly for the MRI done November 22nd of 2002 for 2089 and the bill for the MRI of her neck from June 11th of 2004 for	from October 3rd of 2002 through July 22nd of 2002, which includes all the diagnostic testing that you discussed and the doctor's visits from in the amount of \$7685, is that fair, reasonable, necessary and causally related to this accident of October 1st, 2002?  A. Yes, and look at the breakdown of the office visit, the treatment modality that she received, the consultation with the neurologist, EMG and an EEG for the headache and dizzy spells and the supplies and the final examination. With a breakdown, total comes to \$7685. That's reasonable, medically necessary and related to the incidents on October 1st, 2000.  Q. And the bills from Rehab from 15 October 1st, 2002, through November 21st of 2002 in the amount of \$1694, is that fair, reasonable, necessary and causally related by this accident of October 1st, 2002?  A. That's correct. She has 12 to 14 visit for physical therapy, the neck and the back, and 21 Page 38 look at the details of the modalities they used, and it's related to the incidents of October 1st, 2002.  Q. And your bills from July 29th of 2003 through, currently through August of 2006 of \$1575, are your bills fair, reasonable, necessary and causally related by the October 1st, 2002, accident?  A. It does not include the visit of 2006, and these are bill for the follow-ups and the initial examination, \$50 and \$75, reasonable and related to the accident.  Q. And the Analysis from Jule 11th of 2004 for 15

	Page 41		Page 43
1	EXAMINATION	1	A. It all depend upon the complexity of the
2	BY MR. FERRIS:	2	care, how much time you spend with the patient, if
3	Q. Now, Doctor, you did not see this patient	3	you have that's what I do
4	in her acute stage?	4	Q. Is is usual
5	A. No, sir.	5	A so there's some, so there's some
6	Q. Okay. And when you first saw her, you did	6	orthopedic surgeons, they would charge for the,
7	not have the benefit of her medical records until a	7	separately for the review of the MRI scan.
8	visit or two after your first visit, correct?	8	Q. But you wouldn't for this type of MRI scan
9	A. On the second visit, I had the medical	9	review?
10	record from the patient -	10	A. No, I didn't charge her. That's not my
11	Q. Correct.	11	practice.
12	A. – documented.	12	Q. Okay. And you also charge for your time
13	Q. Okay. So the opinions that you rendered	13	for the deposition that we're doing here today,
14	in your reports in the first visit, which really	14	correct?
1.5	didn't change, didn't really benefit from those	15	A. Correct.
16	other medical records?	16	Q. And your billing for that time is \$1000?
17	A. No, but on my first, if you look at my	17	A. That's correct.
18	first report, I put that I would like to review the	18	Q. And that is based on what hourly rate,
19	medical record and have a definite opinion on the	19	Doctor?
20	subsequent examination. That's correct.	20	A. That's correct.
-21	Q. And you also reviewed the I'm sorry.	21	Q. What is your hourly rate
	Page 42		Page 44
1	Did I interrupt you?	1	A. \$250 an hour.
2	A. No, no. 1 just, when she came back for	2	Q. So are you spending four hours here today?
3	the follow-up visit, I have the medical record as	3	A. No, I'm talking take time to review the
4	well as ER physician's notes as well as the treating	4	medical record from the previous treating physician,
5	physician's on August 5th.	5	reviewing the x-ray, the MRI scan, and that's what
6	Q. Right. And you also at some point wanted	6	total, it comes to four hours.
7	to review the films of the MRIs?	7	Q. Okay. Now, Doctor, so that we're clear
8	A. When she came back for the second visit,	8	with the MRIs, the MRIs do not show any objective
9	she brought the films with her and the MRIs.	9	injury caused by the automobile accident. They show
10	Q. And you reviewed those films and those	10 11	degenerative disk disease, correct?
12	records and charged as part of your office visit?	i	A. No, that's what, that's what this
13	A. I didn't there's no separate charge.  That's just the total visit is, include the whole	12	particular MRI scan, the purpose of the MRI scan is to delineate the extent of soft tissue injury that
14	thing. I didn't make any separate charges.	14	we cannot see on the regular x-rays.
15	Q. So you didn't make a separate charge of	15	Q. Well, I understand that MRI's purpose.
16	say \$300 for reviewing the MRIs like Maryland	16	A. All right.
17	Orthopedics did?	17	Q. I'm saying in this particular case, the
18	A. No, I didn't.	18	MRIs that she had, two to the neck and one to the
19	Q. Is it usual and customary for you to	19	lumbar spine
20	include the review of records and MRIs in your	20	A. Right.
i	office visit charge?	21	Q did not show an injury caused by the
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11 (Pages 41 to 44)

İ	Page 45		Page 47
1	accident?	1	MRI study to the one done in 2002, correct?
2	A. How can you separate injury from the	2	A. That's word he used, correct,
3	accident unless you have previous MRI scan done that	3	Q. And you would agree with that?
4	show different things?	4	A. I looking at the wording that he used,
5	Q. Okay. So the degenerative disk disease,	5	there's a minimal bulging disk. If you look at the
6	though, that is something that occurs over years?	6	first MRI scan, he did not use the term minimal
7	A. That's age related physiological changes	7	bulging disk. He just use the word degenerative
8	in the neck like I described in the beginning.	8	disk disease on both times.
9	Q. And so the positive findings on the MRI	9	Q. Correct. But then he said no change?
10	that you described weren't caused by the accident?	10	A. No, but like I say, I'm looking at his
11	A. Like what I just look at the, what the	11	note. It says where there were bulging disk,
12	finding are. If I have a previous MRI scan, I can	1.2	minimal bulging disk on this time, there no
13	see it does not show something different. Show	13	documented bulging disk in the past, because that's
14	something different, then I'll say this is related	14	the only difference I've noticed in the
15	to the accident because I'm comparing apple to the	15	interpretation that I have.
16	apple.	16	Q. Correct. And that's something that a
17	Q. Right.	17	radiologist could have different interpretation of
18	A. Whatever the MRI scan showed, I read the	18	the same film?
19	finding and what those finding are. I tried to	19	<ol> <li>A. He should document if he notice a bulging.</li> </ol>
20	explain on the basis of physiological and anatomical	20	If I see bulging on the disk and the first time MRI
21	changes.	21	scan that shows no bulging, that's a significant
	Page 46		Page 48
	<i>o</i>		4 ugt 40
1	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were	1	change.
1 2	·	1 2	•
	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were		change.
2	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were found in the MRI scan, they were thought by the	2	change. Q. Right. But this, the MRI radiologist who
2	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were found in the MRI scan, they were thought by the radiologist to be minimal?  A. Minimal, that's correct. That's terminology he use.	2	change.  Q. Right. But this, the MRI radiologist who compared the two actual films rather than the
2 3 4	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were found in the MRI scan, they were thought by the radiologist to be minimal?  A. Minimal, that's correct. That's terminology he use.  Q. The narrowing of the neural foramen that	2 3 4 5 6	change.  Q. Right. But this, the MRI radiologist who compared the two actual films rather than the report, you will agree with we found no change?  A. I see the line there no change, but I'm just reading, comparing, trying to compare the two
2 3 4 5	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were found in the MRI scan, they were thought by the radiologist to be minimal?  A. Minimal, that's correct. That's terminology he use.  Q. The narrowing of the neural foramen that you described was thought to be slight?	2 3 4 5	change.  Q. Right. But this, the MRI radiologist who compared the two actual films rather than the report, you will agree with we found no change?  A. I see the line there no change, but I'm just reading, comparing, trying to compare the two reading that I have, and after looking at both the
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were found in the MRI scan, they were thought by the radiologist to be minimal?  A. Minimal, that's correct. That's terminology he use.  Q. The narrowing of the neural foramen that you described was thought to be slight?  A. That's correct, yes.  Q. And that was thought to be due to degenerative changes of the C-6-7 level?  A. That's the terminology, that's correct.  Q. So that's not related to the accident?  A. I can't say related to the accident. I'm trying to explain the basis of her pain with a combination of history, physical examination, neurological exam and the MRI scan, how can I explain her pain. That's what I'm trying to do here.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	change.  Q. Right. But this, the MRI radiologist who compared the two actual films rather than the report, you will agree with we found no change?  A. I see the line there no change, but I'm just reading, comparing, trying to compare the two reading that I have, and after looking at both the MRI scan, on one, I personally see bulging disk and he didn't see the bulging disk in the first MRI. I didn't know if he meant it, and now, the second time, it look the same and different MR, he say indication of bulging disk, I'm just because I looked at those MRIs scan, see what specific level is causing her symptoms. That's what I was trying to tell.  Q. Okay. And Doctor, there's no documentation either way as to whether or not this patient had any symptoms, however slight or
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were found in the MRI scan, they were thought by the radiologist to be minimal?  A. Minimal, that's correct. That's terminology he use.  Q. The narrowing of the neural foramen that you described was thought to be slight?  A. That's correct, yes.  Q. And that was thought to be due to degenerative changes of the C-6-7 level?  A. That's the terminology, that's correct.  Q. So that's not related to the accident?  A. I can't say related to the accident. I'm trying to explain the basis of her pain with a combination of history, physical examination, neurological exam and the MRI scan, how can I explain her pain. That's what I'm trying to do here.  Q. Okay. And as a matter of fact, the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	change.  Q. Right. But this, the MRI radiologist who compared the two actual films rather than the report, you will agree with we found no change?  A. I see the line there no change, but I'm just reading, comparing, trying to compare the two reading that I have, and after looking at both the MRI scan, on one, I personally see bulging disk and he didn't see the bulging disk in the first MRI. I didn't know if he meant it, and now, the second time, it look the same and different MR, he say indication of bulging disk, I'm just — because I looked at those MRIs scan, see what specific level is causing her symptoms. That's what I was trying to tell.  Q. Okay. And Doctor, there's no documentation either way as to whether or not this patient had any symptoms, however slight or moderate, prior to this accident?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Right. Now, the bulging disks that were found in the MRI scan, they were thought by the radiologist to be minimal?  A. Minimal, that's correct. That's terminology he use.  Q. The narrowing of the neural foramen that you described was thought to be slight?  A. That's correct, yes.  Q. And that was thought to be due to degenerative changes of the C-6-7 level?  A. That's the terminology, that's correct.  Q. So that's not related to the accident?  A. I can't say related to the accident. I'm trying to explain the basis of her pain with a combination of history, physical examination, neurological exam and the MRI scan, how can I explain her pain. That's what I'm trying to do here.  Q. Okay. And as a matter of fact, the radiologist in '04 in under impression believed that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	change.  Q. Right. But this, the MRI radiologist who compared the two actual films rather than the report, you will agree with we found no change?  A. I see the line there no change, but I'm just reading, comparing, trying to compare the two reading that I have, and after looking at both the MRI scan, on one, I personally see bulging disk and he didn't see the bulging disk in the first MRI. I didn't know if he meant it, and now, the second time, it look the same and different MR, he say indication of bulging disk, I'm just because I looked at those MRIs scan, see what specific level is causing her symptoms. That's what I was trying to tell.  Q. Okay. And Doctor, there's no documentation either way as to whether or not this patient had any symptoms, however slight or

	Page 49		Page 51
1	and back. She didn't seek any medical attention for	1	that you found that she made any complaint of
2	the neck and the back injury, either with her	2	hearing impairment?
3	primary care physician or any other orthopedic	3	A. When she, when she came to me, she already
4	surgeon.	4	had these studies done by the previous treating
5	Q. But you're taking her for her word when	5	physician. She came to see - this accident
6	she says that she didn't have any problem?	6	happened on November 1st, 2002. These tests were
7	A. That's what you take the history. We have	7	and I saw her on July 29th, 2003. There's a gap
8	to take the patient's word. We can't send the	8	here, and before she came to me, she was complaining
9	police to do something, investigation.	9	of these symptoms after the accident, and the
10	Q. Correct. And that's, that's reasonable	10	treating neurologist performed those tests.
11	and customary for a doctor to do?	11	Q. Now, those studies were all negative,
12	A. That's correct.	12	meaning that they didn't find anything wrong,
13	Q. Now, when you took her for her word as to	13	correct?
1.4	the history, did she have anybody with her helping	14	A. That's correct. That's correct.
15	to translate from her native language?	15	Q. Now, Doctor, when you saw her, you had
16	A. Oh, I speak her native language.	16	some recommendations for her, did you not?
17	Q. What is her native language?	17	A. I do.
18	A. She's from Pakistan. She speak Urdo and	18	Q. Okay. And your recommendation was first
19	Hindi.	19	for you to get her past medical records, and then
20	Q. And did you speak in her native language	20	you wanted to see her again in two weeks, correct?
21	when you performed this	21	A. That's correct.
	Page 50		Page 52
1	Page 50  A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak	1	Page 52  Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks,
1 2	<b>-</b>	1 2	v
	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.	į	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks,
2	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she	2	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?
2 3 4 5	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her. Q. So you did take a history A. I did.	2	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.
2 3 4	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her. Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in	2 3 4	<ul> <li>Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?</li> <li>A. I do.</li> <li>Q. And what were your recommendations for her</li> </ul>
2 3 4 5 6 7	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her. Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right.	2 3 4 5	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do. Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time? A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her. Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do. Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do. Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time? A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do. Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other things, loose tooth. Is that accurate under	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I give her, until she make up her mind, I give her the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other things, loose tooth. Is that accurate under H-E-E-N-T that you asked about those things and she	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I give her, until she make up her mind, I give her the medicine, which is more potent medicine called
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other things, loose tooth. Is that accurate under H-E-E-N-T that you asked about those things and she didn't have a problem with those things?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I give her, until she make up her mind, I give her the medicine, which is more potent medicine called Prednisone in the form of dose pack, said try this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other things, loose tooth. Is that accurate under H-E-E-N-T that you asked about those things and she didn't have a problem with those things? A. Correct. The notes are this July 29th.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I give her, until she make up her mind, I give her the medicine, which is more potent medicine called Prednisone in the form of dose pack, said try this more potent medication to relieve the inflammation,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other things, loose tooth. Is that accurate under H-E-E-N-T that you asked about those things and she didn't have a problem with those things?  A. Correct. The notes are this July 29th. Q. Okay. But you had previously testified	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I give her, until she make up her mind, I give her the medicine, which is more potent medicine called Prednisone in the form of dose pack, said try this more potent medication to relieve the inflammation, relieve the muscle spasm and improve her function,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other things, loose tooth. Is that accurate under H-E-E-N-T that you asked about those things and she didn't have a problem with those things? A. Correct. The notes are this July 29th. Q. Okay. But you had previously testified that you felt that an audiogram for hearing	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I give her, until she make up her mind, I give her the medicine, which is more potent medicine called Prednisone in the form of dose pack, said try this more potent medication to relieve the inflammation, relieve the muscle spasm and improve her function, and I told her to do some neck exercises and some
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Yeah, I understand her, both she speak English and I speak her native language, and she understand me, I understand her.  Q. So you did take a history A. I did. Q speaking in A. Right. Q her language? A. That's correct. Q. Okay. Now, in that history, you have that there's no history of headache, hearing loss, visual changes, tinnitus, blurred vision, hoarseness or vertigo. Is that accurate? Plus a few other things, loose tooth. Is that accurate under H-E-E-N-T that you asked about those things and she didn't have a problem with those things?  A. Correct. The notes are this July 29th. Q. Okay. But you had previously testified	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. And when you saw her again in two weeks, you had some recommendations for her, correct?  A. I do.  Q. And what were your recommendations for her at that time?  A. I saw her on August 5th, 2003, and I told her that, I just basically discussed the changes that she had on EMG nerve conduction studies, and I told her that you had tried physical therapy, you tried the injection, medication, and you need a epidural steroid injection. Those are the medication that we inject into the spinal, covering of the spinal canal called epidural space, and I give her, until she make up her mind, I give her the medicine, which is more potent medicine called Prednisone in the form of dose pack, said try this more potent medication to relieve the inflammation, relieve the muscle spasm and improve her function,

	Page 53		Page 55
1	occasions, including two recently in proximity to	1	request it, because there's a letter from her legal
2	the trial, correct?	2	representative that they want a copy of the medical
3	A. Right.	3	record if the case is closed or not, and that's what
4	Q. And with those nine occasions that you	4	we do.
5	have seen her, you've recommended to her epidural	5	Q. And when she came back to you in July 24th
6	steroid injection that you could perform because you	6	of '06, it was important for you to note in your
7	thought it could give her some relief, correct?	7	record and history that she was scheduled to go to
8	A. No, I the epidural steroid injection in	8	court on August 2nd of '06?
9	the hospital by the anesthesiologist. They need to	9	A. Do I have
10	be observed. These, these procedure done in a	10	Q. July 24th
11	hospital setting.	11	A. She comes back to see me that she when
12	Q. She has never done that, correct?	12	I take the history and ask her what's happening,
13	A. She did not have the resources, the money	13	what's going on, are you getting any treatment or if
14	to go for this, and I believe there was some	14	there's any, did you seek any medical attention or
15	concern. My job is to tell the patient go and get	15	see anybody, she told me that she went to see
16	this thing done, and if they cannot afford to go for	16	and she tried the medication and
17	it, they don't have health insurance, there's	17	whatever history was taken from them.
18	nothing more I сап offer.	18	Q. Okay. And Doctor, in all of your exams,
19	Q. Okay, Doctor, and you also recommended on	19	her neurologic examinations were normal?
20	at least three occasions for a second opinion with a	20	A. That's correct.
21	neurosurgeon, correct?	21	Q. And Doctor, in all of your exams, her
	Page 54		Page 56
1	A. Right.	1	strength and extremities was normal?
2	Q. And you work well with	2	A. That's correct. That's part of the
3	A. I told her to go see and see	3	neurological exam.
4	whether she was able to make an appointment. To my	4	Q. And if there was actually spinal damage
5	knowledge, she was not able to see him because they	5	where a nerve was being pinched, that would keep her
6	want money upfront.	6	from being able to use those extremities and you
7	Q. Okay. But that was on at least three,	7	would see that with atrophy?
8	possibly four different occasions where you	8	A. If there is any involvement of the
9	suggested that she see Dr	9	isolated nerve like, for example, C-7, C-6, then you
10	A. Right.	10	can, the atrophy or weakness of that specific nerve
11	Q a neurosurgeon?	1	root distribution. In her case, the problem is more
12	A. A neurosurgeon.	•	like bulging disk and pressure on the spinal cord.
13	Q ?	13	That can cause more localized pain in the neck, not
14	A. Right, is one of them.	14	a radicular pain.
15	Q. Okay. And Doctor, I notice here that	15	Q. Doctor, how many Medrol dose packs did you
16	there's copies on your reports beginning in October	i	have this patient take?
17	of '03 to an attorney's office?	17	A. According to my knowledge, three.
18	MS. ZOIS: Objection. Move to strike.	18	Q. And a Medrol dose pack just so that the
20	A. We, every time we have a, a patient who we think that this is all we could do for them, and	19	jury knows, that's a really tiny steroid pills that you start off taking like seven on one day and then
1		20	•
LZ1	then we send the report if, because if they consider	Z I	you work down to one on the 10th day?

	Page 57		Page 59
1	A. That's, that's correct.	1	Q. And who do you do work for for the
2	Q. Okay. And did you see any benefit to the	2	defense?
3	patient from taking those, or did she take them?	3	A. We work for the Department of Labor, their
4	A. I recommended she whether she took them	4	worker insurance fund, but rarely, we do accident
5	or not, my documentation that I recommended this	5	cases.
6	patient. To my knowledge, she took them.	6	Q. How many is that with independent
7	Q. And did you report the effect that those	7	medical exam work?
8	dose packs had on her, whether there was a benefit	8	A. That's correct.
9	or not as a result of them?	9	Q. And how much independent medical exam work
10	A. She had them at one course in August 2003.	10	do you do?
11	Then she had second in March 2004, and that's pretty	11	A. We do like three or four, five, three to
12	potent drug that relieved her pain, yes.	12	five cases a month, sometime a week.
13	Q. Did you document when you asked her did	13	Q. Three to four, five cases a month,
14	this dose pack help, did it help her?	14	sometimes a week?
15	A. Yes, it did help.	15	A. Right.
16	Q. For what period of time?	16	Q. Meaning it varies?
17	A. See, these, these anti-inflammatory, if	17	A. Right.
18	you give them in a strong, in form of ball, they	18	Q. And do you solicit that work?
19	help them for four to six weeks, and then sometimes	19	A. No, sir, we don't do it.
20	they can have recurrent pain if they have	20	Q. And Doctor, my understanding of the care
21	significant pathology.	21	of this patient is that there's really no further
	Page 58		Page 60
1	Q. Do you have anywhere where you documented	1	treatment that you intend to give to her other than
2	that it helped her for four to six weeks on any	2	the injections that she's chosen not to do and
3	occasion?	3	second opinion with the neurosurgeon?
4	A. I gave her one dose back on March 2nd,	4	A. That's correct.
5	2004, and I just note she tried Medrol dose pack, an	5	MR. FERRIS: Thank you, Doctor.
6	anti-inflammatory agent. It didn't help her much.	6	THE WITNESS: Thanks.
7	Q. Okay. Doctor, how often do you testify	7	EXAMINATION
8	for legal proceedings?	8	BY MS. ZOIS:
9	A. At least two to three times a year for my	9	Q. Doctor, just quickly, the forensic work
10	workmen comp cases or accident cases.	10	that you do, the two or three times a year or the
11	Q. Well, worker's compensation cases, it's	11	evaluations that you do, is that a significant part
12	very rare that they would have you testify for them	12	of your practice
13	because they use your reports for them, correct?	13	A. It's very
14	A. It depends. Sometime if there's any, any,	14	Q or a small part of your practice?
15	any disagreement, they come and take the deposition.	15	A. It's very, very little part of my
16	Q. Okay. And what percentage of the times	16	practice. This is only for the patient that I
17	that you testify is it on behalf of your patients?	17	treat. For example, this patient I treated. Now,
18	A. It's 50-50 almost.	18	you taking my deposition. That's all I do. I don't
	Q. Fifty percent	19	advertise for anything. I don't treat, go for the
19			
19 20	A. Fifty if I do four, I do two for, two	20	patient that I have not treated. The independent

15 (Pages 57 to 60)

2 <b>t</b>	Page 61 compensation injuries, occasionally, they come and take the deposition.  Q. And that part, that forensic work that you do  A. Is very, very little.  Q. Okay.  A. Hardly any.  MS. ZOIS: No further questions.  VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is 4:53. This deposition has concluded.  (The deposition concluded at 4:53 p.m.)	
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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	deposition has concluded.	
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12 13 14 15 16 17 18	(The deposition concluded at 4:53 p.m.)	
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	Page 62	
1	STATE OF MARYLAND	
2	1, Kathryn M. Benhoff, a Notary Public in	
3	and for the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that the within named, DR. H. S. PABLA,	
	personally appeared before me at the time and	
4	place herein set according to law, was interrogated by counsel.	
5		
6	I further certify that the examination was recorded stenographically by me and then	
-	transcribed from my stenographic notes to the within printed matter by means of	
7	computer-assisted transcription in a true and	
8 9	accurate manner.  I further certify that the stipulations	
	contained herein were entered into by counsel	
10	in my presence. I further certify that I am not of counsel	
	to any of the parties, not an employee of	
12	counsel, nor related to any of the parties, nor in any way interested in the outcome of this	
13	action.	
14	AS WITNESS my hand and Notorial Seal this 28th day of September, 2006, at Easton,	
15	Maryland	
16 17	·	
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19	Kathryn M. Benhoff Notary Public	
20 21 M		
20		