(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Direct

sir?

- A I am a neurologist.
- Q What is your educational background?

A I attended John Hopkins University School of Medicine, graduated Hopkins in 1977. After graduation I did a one year internship at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore and in 1978 moved back to New York where I started and completed a residency in the field of neurology at New York Hospital Cornell.

I finished Cornell in 1981, took a position here in the Bronx at St. Barnabas Hospital in 1981 and continued at Barnabas until 2005. In 1982 I became board certified in my field and again in 2005 I left the Bronx and took a position in Manhattan at NYU Medical School and Medical Center where I have an academic position there. I have a position at Metropolitan Hospital in Manhattan and keep an office in Manhattan as well.

I am board certified in my field and that was done in 1982. I am a member of the American Academy of Neurology, I am considered a diplomat in the field of neurology. Neurology is the field of medicine that has to do with the muscles and the nerves and the conditions that affect them, primarily involving the head, neck and back.

- Q What is board certification?
- A In my field having successfully completed the residency in neurology at Cornell you are recommended to take a series of

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examinations. There was an oral examination in Chicago and a written national examination that I completed successfully, both parts so I was admitted to the Academy of Neurology in November of 1982.

THE COURT: Doctor, you are keeping your voice up, the only thing I have is slow down. There is a reporter here, she has to take everything down and she is very, very good but not that fast.

THE WITNESS: Noted.

Q You talked about neurology. Can you expand a little bit about what you told us what neurology is and what it is the study of?

A It is the field of medicine involving the muscles and the nerves and it tends indicate to be involved with conditions of the head, neck and back. So conditions involving the brain, stroke, injuries, trauma, things we are going to talk about today, things involving the spine, neck pain, back pain, various kinds of medical and traumatic and non-traumatic conditions of the brain and the spine.

Q Presently, what does your practice consist of?

A Three parts. One part in NYU I see people primarily with multiple sclerosis. The second part primarily at Metropolitan Hospital which is a city hospital. I see people with general neurological conditions and in my office one day a week where I see patients with general conditions and some

(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Direct patients with medical/legal issues. 1 2 Have you testified in court previously? Q 3 I have. Α Has it been for both plaintiffs and defendants? 4 Q It has. 5 À 6 Q Have you testified on occasion for the New York City 7 Transit Authority? Yes, I have. 8 Α 9 How many occasions was that? Q Twice. 10 Α Are you being compensated for your time here in court 11 Q 12 today? 13 Α I have been paid already. 14 If you were not here, where would you be? Q 15 Probably at Metropolitan. Α How much is your compensation for your time in court? 16 Q I have been paid 5,000 dollars. 17 Α 18 Doctor, with respect to that 5,000 dollars that 19 includes talking to me, reviewing the documents and basically 20 preparing yourself for your testimony today; correct? 21 Correct. 22 Doctor, at some point at my request, did you examine a Q woman by the name of Dorothy Dunnigan? 23 24 I did. Α

Do you know the date that you examined her, just the

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date at this point?

If the Doctor is going indicate to be MS. MOORE: referring some documents, I would ask that the Court grant the witness permission if he has an independent recollection he can do so, but if he is referring to a document I would object.

> No speeches, just objection. THE COURT:

Objection. MS. MOORE:

THE COURT: Overruled.

Go ahead.

Just the date, Doctor. Q

2011, April 15th. Α

Now I want you to assume as I told you this obviously Q that unfortunately Miss Dunnigan passed away on July 26, 2011 so it was a few months after you saw her; correct?

Α Correct.

Doctor, at some point when we retained you did you get an opportunity to review certain hospital records relating to an incident involving Miss Dunnigan?

I did. Α

Judge, at this time I have the MR. POLLACK: certified records from Jacobi Home Center. I would like them offered into evidence as Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 subject to redaction and they are certified as they came in through the Court.

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(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunniga	1 -	Direct
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THE COURT: Any objections?

MS. MOORE: No objection.

MR. CHURBUCK: No objection, your Honor.

MR. SESKIN: I don't know if I can object.

THE COURT: I still need something on the

record.

objection.

THE COURT: No objection.

MR. SESKIN: No objection.

THE COURT: Entered into evidence without

(Whereupon, Plaintiff Dunnigan Exhibit 1, Jacobi Medical Records, marked in evidence as of this date)

MR. POLLACK: Subject to redaction.

THE COURT OFFICER: So marked. Plaintiff Dunnigan Exhibit 1 in evidence.

Q Doctor, I want you to assume that on August 19, 2008

Miss Dunnigan was a driver of a vehicle and there was a collision between a New York City Transit Authority bus and Miss Dunnigan's vehicle. I want you to assume that she was taken by ambulance to Jacobi Hospital. You have had an opportunity to review the records that are in evidence; correct?

A Correct.

Q Now, how did she present to Jacobi Hospital when she

A By ambulance, she was brought by emergency service

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personnel to the hospital after having been in the collision. the hospital she made complaints involving a headache and other parts of her body. She vomited one time. Her blood pressure was significantly elevated and appropriately so they did a brain CAT scan at that time which was abnormal.

0 When you say abnormal, what is abnormal and what is a CAT scan?

A CAT scan stands for computerized axial tomography which is a computerized x-ray of a part of the body. case it was the head. Unlike an x-ray where you see the bones, the CAT scan shows not only the bones but the soft tissue which is the brain and that was done and she was found to have a subdural hematoma on the right side of her brain. What that is -- you want me to explain that?

Q Yes, please.

Obviously the skull, right, obviously the brain is inside the skull. Between the brain and the skull is like a leather like envelope a lining called the dura. Between the dura and the brain is the small space, it has fluid and some blood vessels that circulate. A subdural hematoma occurs where there is damage to these blood vessels, in this case due to trauma and the blood vessels leak and blood leaks out of the vessels and goes in the space between the leather like envelope and the brain substance itself and depending on where it is and depending on how much it is determines what the eventual outcome will be.

She had a subdural hematoma found on the CAT scan that correlated with her headache. She had a bruise on her head as well. They also noted a slowing of the pulse rate which is something that one sees when there is extra pressure inside the head as occurs when there is extra blood inside the head such as with a subdural hematoma.

Q What is the concern of a subdural hematoma if it is not taken care of?

A The skull obviously is a rigid box and there is something in medicine that says within this box there is just so much you can put in it. There is brain fluid and blood and if you put extra blood in there like leaking out of a blood vessel and the subdural, there is pressure on the adjacent structure, the skull does not expand. Because it is rigid and there is extra pressure by the blood clot it causes pressure on the surrounding tissue which is in this case the brain and that can cause neurologic impairment, anything from headache to weakness to loss of consciousness to coma to death.

Q I want you to assume that according to the hospital recordings, Miss Dunnigan's course in the hospital was from the day of the accident to October 3 of 2008. You are aware of that; correct?

A I am.

Q Doctor, initially did they perform surgery or talk about performing surgery?

(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Direct

A Initially they talked about performing surgery, they did not do surgery initially.

Q Part of it was the client didn't want surgery, Miss Dunnigan didn't want surgery, I should say?

A There were a number of factors what she said and some of the co-existing medical issues that had to be dealt with in order to do surgery safely on this woman.

Q When she presented to the hospital she was 79 years old; correct?

A Correct.

Q Generally from the hospital records what do the hospital records indicate to be her pre-existing condition before the accident?

A Well she had cardiac disease, she was on medication for heart condition, she had some arthritis which is not surprising of her age so she had some co-existing medical conditions for sure which influenced the nature and the type of surgery she eventually had.

Q During the period of time when she was in the hospital, before the surgery, what type of treatment did they do, just generally?

A Before she had the surgery they gave her some physical therapy rehabilitation, she had underlying cardiac issues that needed to be addressed, she had a slow heart rate and that slow heart rate was a problem both to her general health and also to

the fact that if she needed surgery on her brain, it had to be done with the heart protected so that she could tolerate the surgery. So she underwent a series of both medical and rehabilitation treatments up to her surgery and in fact afterwards as well.

Q I want you to assume that there's been testimony by Miss Dunnigan in her deposition that prior to the date of the accident she never used a cane or a walker or any device to help her walk or ambulate. What's reflected in the hospital records with respect to her ability to ambulate?

A She deteriorated post trauma as a result of the subdural and the deconditioning. Obviously, when a person that age breaks their routine per se, they are more likely to undergo deconditioning, loss of activities of daily living which happened to this woman. In addition to the fact that she had the subdural which is obviously not good for brain function, so the combination of things made it more difficult for her to perform her activities of daily living.

Q In the hospital records of rehab they reflected that they were using a walker when she was doing rehabilitation?

A Correct she needed assistance with ambulatory aids for balance, strength and safety.

Q At some point Miss Dunnigan underwent surgery according to the Jacobi records; correct?

A Correct.

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- 1 Q That was on October 1, 2008; correct?
 - A Correct.

Q Why did they have to do the surgery and what did the surgery involve?

A Well, they were monitoring her condition over time. Sometimes subdurals get better, the body resorbs the blood and sometimes they don't. In this case it did not. In fact, the condition got worse, the blood clot expanded and just prior to surgery she was found to be lethargic and sleepier and less responsive to the people around her, so they did a follow up CAT scan.

Q What did the CAT scan provide and that's in the hospital records as well?

A The CAT scan showed the fact that the blood clot expanded and caused additional pressure on the brain which accounted for her sleepiness or lethargy and decreased functioning and as a result they appropriately determined that the blood clot had to come out before more pressure and more brain injury occurs.

- Q Doctor, you had an opportunity to review the operative report; correct?
 - A I did.
- Q Generally, could you tell the jury what the procedure involved with respect to the subdural hematoma and removing it?
 - A In order to do it safely in this case they put a pace

maker to make sure the heart was able to tolerate the surgery and they did a burr hole, meaning that part of the skull that overlies the blood clot was entered by a drill, so a drill is used to take out a piece of the skull. When that happened, the operative report indicated a jetstream of blood burst out because the blood was under pressure. So the blood burst out of the hole and then the surgeon went in there, took out the remaining blood clot which was pressing on the brain and after having done that successfully, closed her up and put her in the intensive care unit to monitor her and then she survived the surgery.

Jacobi Hospital on October 3 and went to a rehabilitation facility from October 3 until October 30 of 2008. I want you to assume further, Doctor, that there's been testimony that after she left the rehabilitation facility that compared to before the accident she used a walker and that with respect to the certain parts of her body, the shoulder, her leg and her back that it was different, she had more problems with it than before the accident.

I want you to assume further that then she came to see you on the date we mentioned which was April 15, 2011.

- A Yes.
- Q When she presented to you, did you examine her?
- A I did.
- Q And what did your exam consist of when you see a

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patient?

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A The exam consists of a neurological examination which has several parts. One is to examine the mental status of the patient; awake, alert and to evaluate memory, intellect, behavior, things of that nature which are important in this particular case. The cranial nerves which are the nerves of the head and face. Motor exam, sensory exam, reflex exam, gait and a brief general examination.

Q Generally with respect to her prior history, what type of history did she give you relating to your exam and what you were concerned with?

A Can I refer to my report?

THE COURT: You need to refresh your memory?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

A Again she told me that prior to the accident she was ambulatory, walking around, walking about without any ambulatory aids of any type. As I said she did have a history of coronary artery disease and arthritis and she was able to get around and go about her business. She told me that subsequent to the accident she required a rolling walker, she did not have as much energy as she used to have. She complained of headaches although not as bad as right after the accident, she still complained of headaches, dizziness, difficulty with her memory and concentration and she said to me "I am not the same person I used

to be."

She had pain in her shoulder, her neck, her left knee, poor balance and forgetfulness were among the complaints that she related to me on that day.

Q She certainly had the arthritis from before; correct?

A Right. She had some definite pre-existing conditions but despite that she was able to get around fairly independently prior to the subdural hematoma.

Q In your exam of her what did you do with her and what were your findings with respect to the tests?

A Well, there are certain parts of the mental status exam that are pretty standard in my field, you ask the patient to spell certain words front and back remember a few things, what's called serial sevens, you ask the person to count backward from 100 by seven, if they cannot do that then you ask them to count backward from 21 by three and those are fairly normal ways to evaluate the mental status. What I found was her speech was clear, her language was fluent, which means something but not relative to this particular case --

MS. MOORE: I am sorry --

THE COURT: What did you say, not relevant to this particular case?

Is that what you missed?

MS. MOORE: I did not hear.

A Her speech was fluent.

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MR. POLLACK: We are not claiming anything with regard to her speech.

THE COURT: Stop, stop. She did not ask you to repeat it. She asked what was said.

MR. POLLACK: Okay, Judge.

THE COURT: Reporter, read it back, please.

(Whereupon, the requested testimony was read back)

THE COURT: Are you finished with your answer?

THE WITNESS: No.

THE COURT: Continue.

She was able to follow one step commands but not two or three step commands which means if you ask someone to stick your tongue out, touch your left ear, stick tongue out, touch left ear with right hand and right knee with your left hand, those are more complicated commands. She was able to do one step but missed on two and three steps. She could not spell the word world forward or backward.

THE COURT: Speak up, please.

She could not do serial threes or serial sevens and remembered one of three objects at three minutes. Fairly typical. You ask someone to remember three things make sure they get it and ask them to repeat it in three minutes and she was able to repeat one of the three objects. There was impairment of her mental status. She had weakness of the left arm and the left leg, mild but notable and then she had hyperreflexia on the left

side and the significance of the weakness and the hyperreflexia has to do with the fact that the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body. She had a right sided brain injury and there was some residual on examination involving the left side of the body with the mild weakness and the change in reflexes which is an exam, part of the examination which looks at muscle tone. So there were abnormalities consistent with a right sided brain injury.

Continuing, of course, she needed a rolling walker to move about in my office. She did have the arthritis of some of her joints which she told me and I saw, so, those were the main findings on examination.

- Q Doctor, at that point, did you make a diagnosis with respect to what injuries Miss Dunnigan sustained as a result of the accident in August of 2008?
 - A I did.
 - 0 What was that?
- A I concluded that she had a traumatic brain injury with a right frontal parietal subdural hematoma requiring burr hole evacuation surgery, extended stay rehabilitation and I thought she had an aggravation of some of her pre-existing arthritic conditions.
- Q Doctor, I want you to assume after she finished with the rehab she testified at her deposition that she continued with physical therapy. Is that consistent with the type of injury

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that she sustained that she be required to continue physical therapy?

A Correct.

Q Why is that?

A Because these, the kinds of injuries she had is very debilitating even under the best of circumstances. If you have a 79 year old lady or a woman with these other conditions it is going to further worsen them and make it of more difficult for her to get back to her normal state or baseline state so she needed rather prolonged and intensive therapy, post trauma.

- Q We are talking about three months from when you examined her from April 15, 2011 until she passed on July 26, 2011, but during that period of time do you have an opinion as to whether her condition would have gotten better OR gone away just that three month period?
 - A I have an opinion, of course.
 - Q What is that opinion?

A My opinion is it would not have gone away and would not have gotten better.

THE COURT: Did you say from July 15, I mean April 15, 2011 until July 26, 2011?

MR. POLLACK: Yes, your Honor. That's when she passed.

THE COURT: That's the time period that you saw her, Doctor?

(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Direct

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THE WITNESS: I saw her on April 15.

THE COURT: Just once?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

Q Now, Doctor, do you have an opinion to a reasonable degree of medical certainty as to whether the deficits, the problems that you just discussed as well as the surgery were caused from the accident that occurred on August 18, 2008?

MR. CHURBUCK: 19th.

MR. POLLACK: August 19, 2008?

A I do.

Q What is your opinion?

A They were.

Q Why is that?

A well, she was in the trauma, she hit her head and contemporaneously with that trauma an accident she developed a subdural hematoma which eventually required surgery so it is pretty clear that the accident was the proximate cause of those conditions.

Q Doctor, the fact that prior to the date of the accident Miss Dunnigan was not using any type of a device for ambulation and ambulation means walking; correct?

A Correct.

Q And since the date of the accident up until her death she continued using a device, what does that mean to you from a medical prospective?

A It means to me she never recovered from the traumatic injuries that she had as a result of the accident. The surgery saved her life, obviously, but it did not reverse the underlying trauma to the brain which occurred as a result of this accident and, in fact, again when I saw her on April 15, 2011 she had some of the residual involving left side weakness and hyperreflexia which reflected right sided brain injury.

MR. POLLACK: Nothing further, thank you,

THE COURT: Mr. Seskin, do you have any questions?

MR. SESKIN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Defendant Transit?

MS. MOORE: May I your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Doctor.

BY MS. MOORE:

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Q Good morning, Doctor.

A Good morning.

Q Prior to coming here to testify you had an opportunity to review Miss Dunnigan's records; correct?

A I did.

Q You reviewed Miss Dunnigan's records before you examined her back on April 15, 2011; correct?

A Correct.

Q The records that you reviewed were her hospital records

Jacobi Hospital records; correct?

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A Correct.

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Q And it was important for to you review those records in order to come to some conclusion about her diagnosis and

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A Certainly --

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Q Yes or no?

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A Certainly her diagnosis, that's correct.

prognosis on that one time that you examined her; correct?

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Q But you came to a prognosis after examining her;

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A Correct.

correct?

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Q And also examining her records?

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A Correct.

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Q And during your examination -- well at some time either before or during your examination you had an opportunity to review her hospital records?

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A I did.

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Q When a person presents to a hospital there is something that they go through which is called an initial assessment; correct?

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A Correct.

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Q With an initial assessment the doctors and the nurses

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examine physically examine the person as well as other examinations that they perform to determine the person's status;

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correct?

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A That's a very complicated question but in general the answer is yes.

Q It was determined that this plaintiff, Miss Dunnigan was involved in a motor vehicle accident; correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, did you review in the hospital records that there was an assessment made as to whether or not Miss Dunnigan was wearing a seat belt at the time?

MR. POLLACK: Objection. Objection.

THE COURT: I heard you, I heard you.

MR. POLLACK: May we approach please?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Whereupon, the following takes place in the robing room among counsel and the Court out of the presence of the jury)

THE COURT: You made an objection. State your basis.

MR. POLLACK: Your Honor, she has no expert on seat belt defense. You cannot rely on a hospital record where it says unrestrained driver. The police report says she had her seat belt on, she testified she had her seat belt on. She should be sanctioned and I have to request a mistrial. She cannot present an affirmative defense without a doctor to say that it has to be that the failure to wear a seat belt caused these injuries, that the failure if she did

have it on she would have had it or if she did not have it on she would not have had these injuries. You cannot make that argument. You have to have an expert.

I have to ask for a mistrial and counsel should know it, Judge. So I spent 5,000 dollars on a doctor for no reason whatsoever because she asked a question that she knows and your Honor told her she does not have a seat belt defense.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, counsel admitted these hospital records into evidence, they indicated in the hospital records that she was an unrestrained driver. I have an affirmative defense that she was unseatbelted. The doctor testified as to what her injuries were immediately following the accident based upon the history she gave him and the hospital records that he examined which are in evidence. I am entitled to inquire of the doctor about the seat belt because it is in evidence.

MR. POLLACK: She is not and it was subject to redaction and that's exactly what gets redacted from the hospital records. I want them sanctioned 5,000 dollars to pay for my doctor. I want a mistrial.

MS. MOORE: It is not your determination, it is in the hospital records.

MR. POLLACK: What is coming out of her mouth shows me an incredible lack of legal knowledge. I am

telling you something I have been doing this a long time, even the most basic of legal tenets on a seat belt defense you don't play games like this and do this. I tried cases like this on a number of occasions. Counsel knows and I want them sanctioned 5,000 dollars and I want a mistrial.

THE COURT: Anybody else join in?

MR. CHURBUCK: No.

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MR. SESKIN: Judge, as this may affect Dorothy
Lemon's case also, I would have to join with counsel's
request because this is going to come up and the question
then was raised with regard to as was read by Miss Moore, as
to Miss Dunnigan's testimony did she know whether or not
Miss Lemon was seat belted. Miss Dunnigan testified, the
testimony was read to the jury that she does not know
anything about that and this may, in fact prejudice my
client as well.

THE COURT: That was read to the jury yesterday?

MR. SESKIN: Yes and it completely correct as

Miss Dunnigan's prior testimony.

THE COURT: I am listening to him right now.

There was no objection to that portion being read?

MS. MOORE: No, there was not.

MR. SESKIN: That was on counsel's case that had to do with the 50-h.

MS. MOORE: I read that portion.

THE COURT: That portion was read to the jury yesterday and there was no objection?

MR. SESKIN: Yes.

THE COURT: Regarding the seat belt?

MR. SESKIN: It was asking Miss Dunnigan she said she did not know, she did not say that she was not -- that's not objectionable testimony then I would have jumped up, that's not objectionable testimony. I am saying given the taint now and the prejudice to counselor that the seat belt defense has been raised without any proof to go and back it up improperly, that taint is going to go ahead and also cover and paint my client's testimony.

THE COURT: How so?

MR. SESKIN: If one was going to ask whether she was or was not wearing a seat belt and the jury could conclude that Miss Dunnigan was not and Miss Lemon wasn't, I am concerned about that. In fact, Judge, when we went down yesterday counsel wanted to make a --

THE COURT: When I say one at a time. I am not going to be able to hear both of you and the reporter will not be able to take it down. He has the floor. Let him speak.

MR. SESKIN: I have that sitting on my table.

THE COURT: Have what.

MR. POLLACK: It is the note that counsel took

from my client's record. It is a social worker note contained within my client's Jacobi Hospital record. It was entered about three weeks after my client was admitted to the hospital talking about speaking about a conversation the social worker had with my client about nine or ten days after she was admitted to the hospital and it said that my client, the social worker interpreted my client as saying that she was a passenger in a vehicle that made an illegal left turn and counsel intends to somehow introduce that into evidence.

It is the same kind of a story that we have here going on with the seat belt. Counsel somehow believes that simply because it was stated inside a hospital record means it was admissible because it was part of the client's treatment and the medical record. That's not how it works.

MS. MOORE: It is an admission against interest. I am entitled to ask her whether or not she made the statement to anyone, she can say either affirm or deny and if she denies I can bring that witness in to testify as to what it is the information that they obtained from this person. It is an admission against interest.

MR. CHURBUCK: Why is that an admission against interest?

MR. POLLACK: It is not related to anybody.

MS. MOORE: It is.

MR. POLLACK: She stated it.

MS. MOORE: She indicated that she told the social worker that Miss Dunnigan -- Miss Dunnigan made a left turn an illegal left turn on to ongoing traffic and that was part of the social worker's records and it took place seven days after the accident happened.

MR. CHURBUCK: Why is that an admission against her interest?

MS. MOORE: Because she is claiming the bus driver is at fault.

MR. CHURBUCK: She is claiming that the car is at fault.

MR. POLLACK: The statement does not say patient stated or she stated.

MS. MOORE: It does say patient states.

MR. POLLACK: We are getting far afield from what we are talking about.

MS. MOORE: It is a separate issue. We are here to talk about what happened with the doctor so that's a totally separate issue.

MR. POLLACK: Obviously and this is, I have tremendous respect for Miss Moore and the thing I have to say is if this is how this case is going to be tried we are going to have six or seven applications for a mistrial

because there are tons of things that people can play games with and this is a game and if she does not know that she needs to go back to her office and be retrained by the Transit Authority on what to say, what goes in or what does not go in.

MS. MOORE: You are not in a position to speak about my training as a lawyer with the New York City Transit Authority and I do not believe that you are in a position to talk about any of my training as a lawyer.

MR. POLLACK: I am because you know what because the Judge told you --

MS. MOORE: I take offense to it and you should stop.

THE COURT: Wait, wait you are not going to talk When I say stop I mean stop, that means everybody. I made a ruling as to the expert and I am very troubled by the fact that you asked this doctor that question when I don't have the information before me, but I need to see what the police report says and the records say.

MR. POLLACK: I could tell you what the police report says, is both drivers both Miss Lemon and Dunnigan were restrained drivers.

> THE COURT: Who wrote that the police officer? MR. POLLACK: Yes.

THE COURT: Is that so, Miss Moore? Is that what

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MS. MOORE: I believe so. I don't have it.

THE COURT: You seem to know what the medical records say.

MS. MOORE: We do because it is a medical doctor.

THE COURT: Somebody get the police report and tell me what it says.

MR. POLLACK: Here is the police report and here is the key and if you look here it talks about safety equipment used. Number four is lap belt harness with respect to Miss Dunnigan and Miss Lemon the last two things there is a number four there which means lap belt harness which means they were using their seat belts. The police wrote --

THE COURT: Including the bus driver.

MR. POLLACK: The bus driver had a lap belt and obviously these are the other people that were on the bus.

MS. MOORE: Show the Court the hospital records.

MR. POLLACK: I am going to show her that. Here is the hospital records and it says throughout the hospital records, unrestrained driver, but never attributable to any of the plaintiffs and if it says unrestrained driver attributable to the plaintiff --

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THE COURT:

Number one who wrote that?

MR. POLLACK:

Someone from the hospital.

THE COURT: How is that germane to treatment?

MS. MOORE:

The one issue it goes to causation

and also it goes to comparative negligence.

This is the hospital records, how is THE COURT: that germane to treatment?

MS. MOORE: It is germane to treatment as to how she sustained the injury. If she sustained a subdural hematoma because her head came into contact with the windshield, because she was unseatbelted, I am entitled to put forward that defense of her comparative negligence. have indicated that as an affirmative defense in our answer and all of the parties are aware of that.

That does not answer how it is THE COURT: germane to treatment.

> MS. MOORE: Because it goes to the history.

THE COURT: The fact that she was involved in a car accident how she obtained the injury is germane to treatment, whether she fell from a building or got hit by a car, but whether she had a seat belt on or made a wrong turn on ran a light that is not germane to treatment. The fact that she got the injury because of a fall or a car accident or a contact, car to car or head to something that is germane to treatment. That is the first thing.

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to redaction.

MS. MOORE: But her head hit the windshield.

THE COURT: What does the seat belt have to do
with her treatment? Absolutely nothing. Not only that when
this went into evidence the first thing he said and the
second thing and I corrected him, I said, I heard him, is
that it is subject to redaction, he said that more than
once. I turned to everyone, first of all they are certified
records but yet I still turned to everyone and said any
objections, although they are certified and everyone said no
objection which meant no objections because they are subject

MS. MOORE: We did not discuss what would be redacted.

THE COURT: Therefore you had a responsiblity to ascertain what would or would not be redacted coupled with my ruling already about the expert.

MS. MOORE: But we have a medical doctor here on the stand who reviewed these medical records who can testify about this set belt defense.

MR. POLLACK: If I may first of all counsel is confusing two things, it is not comparative negligence what it is with a seat belt defense is a mitigation of damages where in a jury looks at the case if you have a seat belt expert they award a sum of money and how much of that amount should be reduced in numbers if you prove those injuries or

some injuries were caused as a result of not wearing a seat belt. You need an expert to come in and testify as to that. It is not comparative without an expert. You cannot do that, period.

THE COURT: That is why the biomechanical engineer was an expert, if he had a medical background would have been able to come in and testify regarding your defense but because of the issues that was raised in the motion in limine, he was precluded. Not only that, he did not even have the medical background assuming that I would have allowed him to testify.

MS. MOORE: But you are saying that I cannot ask this doctor who reviewed the medical records about what the medical records say?

THE COURT: That questions was inappropriate. You should have known that. That question was prejudicial, you should have known that. That question goes totally against my motion in limine ruling, you should have known that.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, your ruling was regarding the experts that I exchanged, not regarding the plaintiff's experts.

THE COURT: The expert that you felt you needed to assert a defense, you did not have the expert and in order to assert that defense you needed an expert. You cannot go through the back door and use an expert that is here to talk

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about damages, her damages.

MS. MOORE: But her injuries as they were reflected in her hospital records are a part of her damages.

THE COURT: He is not the witness to use for that and you have already been precluded. So I have to make a decision now, do I A grant a mistrial and who am I granting a mistrial to? If I grant a mistrial to him what about the rest of them. I have to grant a mistrial to the rest of the If I do, do I sanction you because he just spent what he spent to put the doctor on the stand and if not the first or the second question out of your mouth was about mitigation, that really goes to whether or not her injuries would have been less or more or severe or whatever had she been restrained. It has nothing to do with comparative negligence, comparative negligence would have been how she made the turn into the intersection and what her responsiblity was as far as the roadway and what she did or didn't do.

So he is correct as far as you are confusing or mixing up the comparative negligence with the seat belt defense and how you prove that.

MS. MOORE: Okay. How do you want to proceed, your Honor?

THE COURT: I only have a couple of options.

MS. MOORE: You can give the jury a curative

instruction.

THE COURT: Not with something like that.

MS. MOORE: The other thing is counsel's objection was so loud it is not even clear whether or not they heard my question.

THE COURT: Oh, they heard it.

Let me think about it. I am going to take a break and I might be inclined to grant the mistrial and sanctions. Let me think about it.

MS. MOORE: Okay.

MR. SESKIN: Thank you.

MR. POLLACK: Thank you.

THE COURT: You can make whatever phone call you want to make and I have not made a ruling yet. If there is anything before I make a ruling that you want to bring to my attention --

MS. MOORE: Such as?

THE COURT: My attention is always some kind of an authority to stop me or make me do something. That's what leads me one way or the other.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, I would just ask that the Court not grant a mistrial because there is not any indication that the jury even heard my question and secondly there is no correlation between my question and there was no answer. Your Honor already instructed the jury just because

a question is asked does not mean and there is no answer does not mean they should be considering that as evidence.

THE COURT: Do me a favor please, Madam Reporter, right before the objection get me the question she asked so we are clear of what the jury heard. You may think they have not heard it, the jurors listen to everything.

THE COURT: Read that back, please.

(Whereupon, the requested testimony was read back) (Whereupon, an off the record discussion was held)

THE COURT: Let get on the record. The Court had the question read back as far as defense was asked -- the defense asked the doctor regarding the hospital records which I believe in essence said, the question was whether there was an assessment made as to whether or not Miss Dunnigan was wearing a seat belt at the time so in that question the defense counsel Moore did not indicate an answer. She asked if he reviewed the assessment regarding the seat belt and the objection was made. There was no answer given because the Court took everyone back into the robing room.

For all the reasons that I stated before on the record that it was improper, it is prejudicial and it may warrant a mistrial, it goes against my ruling as far as your expert and it has to do with the seat belt defense which is an affirmative defense, the issue of the seat belt has to do

with damages, whether or not the damages could have been mitigated by wearing a seat belt. The way to cure that absent a mistrial and/or sanctions is since the police report indicated that both plaintiffs, Dunnigan and Lemon were --

MR. POLLACK: They were wearing their lap belt/harness.

THE COURT: Wearing their lap belt/harness, I think it would be more appropriate, the parties suggested a stipulation before the jury that is what the police report indicated and then you move on with the doctor, leaving the doctor out of correcting anything, then you move on with the doctor as far as the cross examination you want to conduct with him.

With that in mind, is that amenable to everyone as far as a cure for what has occurred earlier?

MR. SESKIN: For Dorothy Lemon it is.

MR. POLLACK: Yes, your Honor, absolutely, the last thing I want is a mistrial.

MR. CHURBUCK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The defense as to Transit and Canty?

MS. MOORE: Yes, your Honor, I want to be clear as to the language. It has been stipulated among the parties that the police report taken contemporaneous to the accident reflects that both plaintiff Dunnigan and plaintiff Lemon

were wearing seat belts, were wearing lap and shoulder harnesses?

THE COURT: Perfect.

MR. POLLACK: That's fine.

MR. SESKIN: That's fine.

(Whereupon, the following takes place back in open court in the presence of the jury)

(Continued on following page..)

Dr. Gutstein - Plaintiff - Cross/Ms. Moore

of the things -- if I didn't indicate it, I will now. There are times during the trial that there will be delays. And during a delay sometimes I have you go back to the jury room and you wait. Sometimes it's more prudent for me to have you seated in the jury box and deal with certain legal issues in the robing room next door.

So, unfortunately, this is a part and parcel part

So, unfortunately, this is a part and parcel part of the trial. Sometimes there are delays. Rest assured, the delay is so that when we come back to you, we could expeditiously continue with the trial. I thank you now and I will thank you many times throughout the trial for your patience.

Objection that was made is sustained.

Counsel?

MS. MOORE: Yes, your Honor. Just for the record, the --

THE COURT: Actually, it's not only sustained, but the question is stricken from the record.

MR. SESKIN: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. MOORE: Okay. Shall I --

THE COURT: Yes, now.

MS. MOORE: Thank you, your Honor.

Q. Now, Doctor, in reviewing the hospital record -
MR. POLLACK: The stipulation?

1	MS. MOORE: Now?
2	THE COURT: Yes.
3	MS. MOORE: It's stipulated among the parties that
4	the police report reflects that both
5	THE COURT: The police report taken.
6	MS. MOORE: The police report taken
7	contemporaneous to the accident reflects that both the
8	plaintiff Dunnigan and the plaintiff Lemon were wearing lap
9	harnesses, and shoulder harnesses.
10	MR. SESKIN: Seat belts.
11	MS. MOORE: No, that is not what we said.
12	THE COURT: A lap harness and shoulder harness.
13	MR. SESKIN: Seat belt.
14	THE COURT: Which means a seat belt.
15	MS. MOORE: Okay.
16	MR. POLLACK: Lap belt and harness.
17	MS. MOORE: Lap belt and harness.
18	THE COURT: So stipulated, correct?
19	MR. CHURBUCK: Yes, your Honor.
20	THE COURT: You may proceed.
21	MS. MOORE: Thank you, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Thank you for your patience, Doctor.
23	THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
24	Q. Now, Doctor, in reviewing Ms. Dunnigan's hospital
25	records, did you also review the different medications that she

1 was taking at the time the accident occurred? 2 I did. Α. 3 And out of those medications, did you also review what 4 type of side effects were associated with those medications? 5 Α. No. 6 Okay. Do you feel that that would have been 7 appropriate in order to complete an assessment and history of 8 evaluating Ms. Dunnigan on April 15th, 2011? 9 Α. I am familiar with the medications in general. And I 10 am very comfortable to come to the conclusions I did without 11 further research. Okay. Well, one of those medications Ms. Dunnigan was 12 Q. 13 taking was Toprol, correct? 14 Sorry? Α. 15 Toprol, T-O-P-R-O-L? Q. 16 Yes, correct. Α. 17 And that was for her hypertension condition, correct? Q. 18 Α. Yes. 19 0. And it's fair to say that one of those side effects 20 that is associated with Toprol is dizziness, correct? 21 Α. On occasion. 22 Okay. But did you ask Ms. Dunnigan whether she had Q. 23 experienced any dizziness at any time prior to the date of the 24 accident?

25 A. No.

1 Q. Okay. That wasn't important. 2 THE COURT: Is that a question or a statement? MS. MOORE: Oh --3 THE COURT: You said that was not important. 5 Q. Was that important for your diagnosis? 6 Α. No. 7 0. Or examination? Well, she -- when I saw her she was complaining of 8 . 9 dizziness post-accident. I didn't see anything about dizziness pre-accident. 10 But you didn't ask that question, correct? Yes or no. 11 0. 12 Α. Correct. 13 All right. And the other thing she was taking for the 0. congestive heart failure was the Lasix, L-A-S-I-X, correct? 14 15 Α. I am familiar with that. 16 Okay. And you're also familiar with the side effects Q. 17 that could be associated with that medication, correct? 18 Α. I am. 19 Okay. And, in fact, Doctor, one or two of the side 20 effects that are associated with that medication is dizziness and 21 lightheadedness, correct? 22 Α. On occasion, that's correct. 23 Okay. But you didn't inquire as to whether Ms. 0. 24 Dunnigan had experienced any dizziness or lightheadedness prior 25 to the accident or even at the time of the accident, correct?

- A. I didn't see anything of that -- in the medical record prior to the accident.
- Q. But my question is, Doctor, when you examined her on April 15th, 2011, you -- you, yourself, did not inquire as to whether or not Ms. Dunnigan experienced any of those symptoms, correct?
 - A. Well, again --
 - Q. Yes or no.

- A. I am trying to answer the question. The only dizzy --
- Q. Can you answer yes or no?
- A. No, I can't.
- Q. Okay. Thank you.

Now, the other medication that she was taking was Diovan, D-I-O-V-A-N, which was also for the hypertension condition, correct?

- A. Yes, correct.
- Q. And you are familiar with the side effects that are associated with that medication as well, correct?
 - A. On occasion. There are side effects, yes.
- Q. And, in fact, three side effects that are associated with that condition are headache, dizziness, yes?
 - A. Are you saying from this case?
- Q. I am asking you in your knowledge of the medication that Ms. Dunnigan was taking, that you obtained a history from her to obtain which medications she was taking, correct?

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1	A. That's correct.
2	Q. Okay. And two of the side effects associated with that
3	medication are headache and dizziness, yes or no?
4	A. Again, you are talking in general or in this particular
5	case?
6	Q. I am saying, in general, you indicated you are familiar
7	with the side effects associated with that particular medication?
. 8	A. Correct.
9	Q. And two of the side effects are headache and dizziness,
10	yes or no?
11	A. On occasion that is true.
12	(Brief pause.)
13	Q. Okay. The other medication that she was taking was
14	Amlodipine for her hypertension and chest pain. And are you
15	familiar with the side effects that are associated with that
16	medication?
17	A. When they occur, yes.
18	Q. And it's fair to say that the side effects associated
19	with that medication are headache, dizziness, lightheadedness,
20	drowsiness, and excessive tiredness?
21	A. On occasion, that's correct.
22	Q. But you didn't inquire as to whether or not Ms.
23	Dunnigan had experienced any of those side effects at any time
24	either during the accident or before the accident, correct?
25	A. Again, I didn't see anything of that in the medical

Dr. Gutstein - Plaintiff - Cross/Ms. Moore 1 record. But my question is, did you inquire as to Ms. 2 Ο. Okay. Dunnigan as to whether or not she experienced any of these side 3 effects either before the accident or during the accident? Α. No. 5 (Brief pause.) Now, did you also have an opportunity to review in the 7 medical records whether Ms. Dunnigan made any complaints or any 8 admission of any prior memory loss? 9 I saw something in the medical record about that. 10 Okay. And so when you saw that information that was 11 taken in her medical records on a particular day, did that have 12 any assessment in your -- did you take that into assessment in 13 your diagnosis that her memory loss was associated with this 14 accident? 15 16 I took that into account as well. But you didn't mention that in your report that Ms. 17 Q. 18 Dunnigan had experienced prior memory loss before the accident 19 occurred, correct? 20 Α. That's correct. Okay. So that also wasn't important enough for you to 21 Q. 22 document in your report to Mr. Pollack, correct?

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Well, it was documented prior to the accident she was Α. able to carry out her activities of daily living, largely independently given the fact that she was seventy-nine years old.

It would not be surprising that she had some degree of changes 1 due to aging in the number of different areas, including memory. 2 But you failed to document that in your report, yes or 3 4 no? 5 Α. Correct. 6 Now, regarding her activities of daily living, you were Ο. 7 aware that Ms. Dunnigan was utilizing the services of a home 8 health aide at the time that the accident occurred, correct? 9 Α. A few hours a day, that's correct. 10 And did you inquire of Ms. Dunnigan why she needed the Q. 11 assistance of a home health aide, what her ailments were? 12 Her ailments were the cardiac condition and her Α. 13 arthritis. 14 0. And did you also review in the hospital records regarding any assessment of Ms. Dunnigan as to whether or not she 15 used a walker prior to the accident? 16 17 I didn't see anything. Α. 18 Okay. Did you review the social work records that were Q. 19 indicated in the hospital records on August 21st, 2008, where Ms. Dunnigan indicated that she used a walker prior to the accident? 20 21 Α. I don't recall seeing that. 22 But that information wouldn't have been important for 0. 23 you to document it in your report to Mr. Pollack, correct? 24 Α. That is also contrary to what I was told.

Contrary to what you were told?

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Q.

1	A. By the patient, that's correct.
2	Q. Okay.
3	(Brief pause.)
4	Q. Now, in your examination of Ms. Dunnigan you asked her
5	to spell certain words backwards and forwards, correct?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And, now, did you ask Ms. Dunnigan about her prior
8	education before you examined her?
9	A. No.
10	Q. No?
11	A. No.
12	Q. So if I were to tell you that Ms. Dunnigan testified o
13 .	gave testimony that she has a 6th grade education, would that
14	have been important for your assessment as to whether or not she
15	could spell words backwards and forwards, yes or no?
16	A. I don't believe so, no.
17	Q. And did you also obtain any information from Ms.
18	Dunnigan during the course of your examination on April 15th,
19	2011, as to whether or not she was a smoker?
20	A. I did not.
21	Q. Okay. And you didn't feel that that information was
22	important as to her prior medical conditions, and how they
23	related to the conditions that she suffered from the accident?
24	A. Well, smoking obviously is not good for your health and

obviously not good for your heart health. That would be outside



my area of expertise and outside the reason I was seeing her as
well. And clearly the fact that she smoking was irrelevant to
the fact
O Okay but you indicated that you reviewed all the

- Q. Okay, but you indicated that you reviewed all the hospital records, correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. All the Jacobi Hospital records?
- A. Yes.

(Brief pause.)

- Q. And in determining a person's activities or what their health conditions were, it would be important to make an assessment as to how the person was when they actually saw you?
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. But you didn't feel that information was important?
- A. Whether she smoked or not relative to the subdural, the answer is no.
- Q. Okay. What about whether or not Ms. Dunnigan drank or not, did you inquire as to whether Ms. Dunnigan drank or not?
 - A. No.
- Q. And you found that that information was also not important in your assessment as to her health condition at the time of the accident or either at any time that you saw her?
- A. I didn't see anything in the medical records to indicate that that was relevant to any of the issues we are talking about today.

1	Q. And did you see anything in the medical records as to
2	Ms. Dunnigan's drinking habits?
3	A. Not anything in the medical files relevant to the
4	issues we are talking about today.
5	Q. My question is did you see anything
6	A. I don't recall.
7	Q. But you weren't looking for that information, correct?
8	A. I have
9	Q. Yes or no.
10	A. I have an open mind as to what is in the records. But
11	there was nothing in the records that indicated to me that
12	drinking was at all involved in any of the issues we are talking
13	about here.
14	Q. Okay. I will show you what is indicated in the
15	hospital records that you indicate that you had reviewed. I will
16	show you two documents.
17	MR. POLLACK: Can I see them first please?
18	MS. MOORE: Sure. I will.
19	(Brief pause.)
20	MS. MOORE: I will show them to the attorney
21	first.
22	(Documents submitted.)
23	MR. POLLACK: Judge, we will need to approach on
24	one of those notes.
25	THE COURT: Okay. Yes.

(Whereupon, an off-the-record side-bar conference
was held.)

THE COURT: Officer?

COURT OFFICER: Yes, Judge.

Q. I will show you a document that was -- a four-page document that was contained within the -- Ms. Dunnigan's hospital records.

I will ask you to look at the document and when you finish, just let me know.

(Documents submitted.)

A. Okay.

- Q. Now, does that refresh your recollection as to whether or not you reviewed that document in your assessment of Ms. Dunnigan?
 - A. Yes and no.
- Q. So regarding your portion of yes, you reviewed the initial assessment of Ms. Dunnigan -- of that -- that was taken of Ms. Dunnigan on the date the accident happened, when she was admitted into Jacobi Hospital, correct?
 - A. Yes, correct.
- Q. And did you review the information that was contained in the initial assessment that was taken of Ms. Dunnigan on the date that she entered into the hospital?
 - A. I did.
 - Q. Did you review all of the information regarding whether

1	or not there was any alcohol involved?
2	MR. POLLACK: Objection, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Overruled.
4	A. I didn't see it.
5	Q. Okay. So that information wasn't important to you to
6	make an assessment as to her condition on the date of the
7	accident?
8	MR. CHURBUCK: Objection, your Honor.
9	MR. SESKIN: Objection.
10	THE COURT: Sustained.
11	Q. Well, I will show you the second document.
12	MR. SESKIN: Judge, we object. And may I have a
13	sidebar
14	THE COURT: No. The question is that the
15	question, was that information important to you, you need to
16	clarify your question.
17	What do you mean that information part of
18	assessment wasn't important?
19	MS. MOORE: Well, your Honor, you indicated
20	THE COURT: I made a ruling. Don't go against my
21	ruling.
- 22	MS. MOORE: I am not.
23	THE COURT: Are you referring to the Doctor,
24	did you review the entire assessment?
25	THE WITNESS: I reviewed a lot of records.

THE COURT: Yes or no? 1 2 THE WITNESS: The answer is yes. 3 THE COURT: Do you recall the portion of the assessment that she just showed you, you recall reviewing 5 that? THE WITNESS: No. 6 7 THE COURT: So that is what you meant by yes and 8 no? 9. THE WITNESS: Correct. 10 THE COURT: Move on. 11 Q. Okay. Well, I will show you a different document. 12 (Document submitted.) 13 Q. When you finish, just let me know. 14 I am done. Α. 15 And the document that you are looking at, do you recall Q. 16 looking at that document regarding this -- Ms. Dunnigan's social 17 history? 18 Again, I don't -- I don't recall this specific Α. 19 document. I looked at a lot of documents. 20 And you don't recall reviewing any documents regarding Q. 21 whether or not Ms. Dunnigan drank socially? 22 Α. Um, again, I reviewed a lot of documents. I can't say 23 as I sit here this particular document. But I am sure I looked 24 at it. 25 Q. You didn't feel it was important to mention it to your

report for -- in your report for Mr. Pollack? 1 2 That's correct. Relative to the injuries she Α. 3 sustained, correct, it wasn't important. Okay. But it was important enough for the doctors who 4 0. initially --5 6 MR. POLLACK: Objection. 7 MR. SESKIN: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. Don't go there. 8 MS. MOORE: Your Honor, may I have the documents 9 10 back from the -- I will get them. 11 THE COURT: No, you won't get them. That is why I 1.2 have an officer. 13 (Documents submitted.) 14 Ο. So there was information that was contained in Ms. 15 Dunnigan's records that you reviewed but failed to mention in 16 your report because you felt that that information wasn't 17 relevant, correct? 18 MR. CHURBUCK: Objection. 19 MR. SESKIN: Objection. 20 MR. POLLACK: Objection. 21 THE COURT: Sustained. 22 And also you felt it was not relevant as to whether or Q. 23 not Ms. Dunnigan utilized a walker before the accident, correct? 24 The information I got from the patient was that she did

not rely on a walker prior to the accident.

But there was some information that was contradictory 1 Q. to what Ms. Dunnigan told you in the hospital, correct? 2 3 MR. POLLACK: Objection. THE COURT: You could answer. 4 Not that I saw on any consistent basis, no. 5 Α. Q. Okay. I will show you another document. MR. POLLACK: Counsel -- your Honor, I don't know what records counsel is using. I have the subpoenaed 9 records here. MS. MOORE: These are from the subpoenaed records. 10 MR. POLLACK: You need to show me so I could see 11 what you are working from. 12 (Brief pause.) 13 MS. MOORE: Social worker records. 14 MR. POLLACK: Can you show me please? 15 16 MS. MOORE: I don't have it right now. (Brief pause.) 17 MS. MOORE: Here, I have it. 18 (Document submitted.) 19 MS. MOORE: From August 21st. 20 THE COURT: Counsel --21 MS. MOORE: May I show the records to the doctor? 22 MR. POLLACK: No, Judge. It's not in the 23 subpoenaed records. And it doesn't mean what counsel is 24 25 saying.

1	THE COURT: Speaking
2	MR. POLLACK: That is why
3	THE COURT: So there is an objection?
4	MR. POLLACK: Yes, I apologize.
5	THE COURT: Come up and bring whatever it is that
6	you have.
Ż	(Whereupon, an off-the-record side-bar conference
8	was held.)
9	- Proceedings continue on next page -
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THE COURT: Go ahead.

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MS. MOORE: Thank you, your Honor.

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Q Doctor, I am going to show you a document and when you finish looking at that document let me know.

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A Okay.

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Q Now, did you have an opportunity to review that document prior to your assessment of Miss Dunnigan?

7 8

A I reviewed a lot of documents.

9

Q Do you recall?

10

A This was probably part of it.

11

Q Do you have any recollection?

12

A No.

13 14 Q Thank you. Now Doctor, when you examined Miss Dunnigan back on April 15, 2011, you received some compensation for that examination; correct?

15 16

A I did.

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Q How much was your -- did you receive for compensation for that examination?

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A In the neighborhood of 750.

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Q So that was separate from the 5,000 dollars that you are getting for, that you are receiving for compensation for your testimony here today?

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A Well it is not exactly for the testimony it is for the

time involved but the answer is correct, separate.

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Q So, there were two separate, there was a fee for the

(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Cross (Moore) examination that you saw Miss Dunnigan back on April 15, 2011? Α Yes. And also a fee for your time here today? Q Correct. Α You also testified that you see patients regarding Q medical/legal issues, what does that mean? People are referred to me by attorneys, by third party agencies for evaluation of their condition and narrative reports similar to what I did in this case. So Miss Dunnigan came to you because an attorney

referred her to you; correct?

Correct. Α

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Now, did you have occasion to speak to Miss Dunnigan's doctors, her primary care physicians, her cardiologists, any of the doctors who were treating her before you saw her?

No.

And the information that they may have had would have been important in your assessment of Miss Dunnigan on April 15, 2011; correct?

Α I made an independent assessment.

But you knew that you were evaluating Miss Dunnigan for Q the purposes of testifying at trial; correct, yes or no.

I would be happy to answer the question but I cannot answer it properly yes or no.

But you worked with Mr. Pollack's firm before? Q

No.

Α

Q This is your first time working with Mr. Pollack's firm?

A Yes, correct.

Q But this is not your first time testifying on behalf of people who were claiming injuries and were eventually going to come to court; correct?

A That's correct.

Q Now, did you inquire of Miss Dunnigan as to why it is that she needed a home health aid before the date of the accident?

A No, not specifically.

Q That information also wasn't important?

A well, based on my knowledge and experience, I had an idea why she needed it because of her arthritis and her cardiac condition but I did not ask specifically.

Q I am just saying just for the purposes of your report, why she had a home health aid before the accident, that information was not important enough for you to put it in your report, yes or no?

A That's correct.

Q You made an assessment that based upon the time that you saw Miss Dunnigan approximately two years after the accident that all of the injuries that you found as a result of your

assessment of Miss Dunnigan were related to the accident;

(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Cross (Moore) 59
correct?
A No, not exactly.
Q Well you found that Miss Dunnigan had to utilize a
walker as a result of the accident; correct?
A Right you are talking about injuries a few minutes ago
this is a separate question now, the answer is correct she needed
a walker on a regular basis post accident.
Q In the hospital records there was some evidence to the
contrary?
MR. POLLACK: Objection.
MS. MOORE: I have not finished my question, your
Honor.
THE COURT: You said in the hospital record there
is evidence to the contrary.
MS. MOORE: If there was evidence to the
contrary.
THE COURT: That's implying there was evidence to
the contrary. Sustained.
Q Did you make a determination as to whether or not Miss
Dunnigan utilized a walker before the accident occurred?

Again from my review of the records and talking to Miss Dunnigan she did not.

Now you also made an assessment that Miss Dunnigan had experienced dizziness after the accident; correct?

That's correct.

Q But you couldn't make a determination as to whether or not the dizziness that she experienced was as a result of something else other than the accident; correct?

A There was nothing that I saw that indicated that she had any pre-existing dizziness as you would suggest prior to the accident.

Q But we already talked about the medications that she was utilizing or that she was taking before the accident; correct?

MR. POLLACK: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A We did. Correct.

Q we talked about some of the side effects that may be associated with those medications; correct?

A We did, but I did not see any of the side effects mentioned in the record indicating that she was having those side effects prior to the accident.

Q Did you inquire of Miss Dunnigan as to whether or not she experienced any side effects associated with her medications before the accident?

A I did not ask and she did not say that she had any side effects from her medication.

Q But you were making an assessment of Miss Dunnigan as you saw her on April 25, 2011; correct?

A Correct.

Q And you, based upon the records that you had from the hospital --

MS. MOORE: Is there an objection? I see counsel standing.

MR. POLLACK: The objection is asked and answered. Now it is three times.

THE COURT: You may ask again. Go right ahead.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, I was just --

THE COURT: Go right ahead.

Continue.

MS. MOORE: Thank you.

Q After you reviewed the records, the hospital records you made an assessment as to what Miss Dunnigan's condition was at the time that you examined her?

A Correct.

Q But you did not inquire as to whether she experienced any side effects from her medications?

MR. POLLACK: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A As part of the history and the review of the record I did not see that she was experiencing any side effects from the medications.

Q But you were making an assessment as to how she was after the accident; correct?

A My interview with the patient was partly to determine

what her symptoms were since the accident and among her symptoms after the accident and not before were difficulty with balance, intermittent headaches, dizziness, difficulty concentrating and forgetfulness--

Q Doctor --

THE COURT: Don't cut him off.

A She told me and I quoted "I am not the same person that I used to be."

Q I indicated that Miss Dunnigan said she is not the same person that she used to be but did you inquire what her condition was prior to the accident?

A Insofar as I knew she was taking medications for the conditions that we talked about and absent anything I saw in the record and absent anything she told me she tolerated the medicines fine.

Q Doctor, yes or no, you are here to bring some information to the jury about Miss Dunnigan's condition when you saw her that one time; correct?

A Correct.

Q And it is important to provide, to obtain a history from whoever it is that you are examining, especially if you are going to provide information as to what their prior condition was before they saw you; correct?

A I believe I did that.

Q I showed you in the hospital records some information

about Miss Dunnigan's prior memory loss, do you recall that when I showed you that document?

- A I don't think you showed it to me.
- Q I will show it to you again.

MR. POLLACK: 'Can you show me in the medical records here where that says, please?

MS. MOORE: Okay.

MR. POLLACK: I don't know where you are getting the record from.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, I object to counsel's colloquy.

THE COURT: Yes. Stop that. Take it off what you have it on, please.

MS. MOORE: This is in a binder, I would not mix it up, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

- Q Do you recall seeing that document, Doctor?
- A Not specifically.
- Q What records did you review prior to coming here to court?
 - A Prior to coming to court?
 - Q Yes.

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- A I reviewed my report and an independent medical examination report.
 - Q What independent medical examination report did you

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A Doctor Bagley's.

Q Did you bring that with you to court to testify?

A I brought it with me to court, whether I testify on it or not depends on the questions.

Q Did you review Doctor Bagley's report prior to coming here to testify?

A I didn't.

Q What about when you examined Miss Dunnigan on April 15, 2011 did you review Doctor Bagley's report at that time before you prepared your report?

A No.

Q When was the first time that you saw Doctor Bagley's report prior to coming here to testify?

A Probably Sunday night.

Q That's when you spoke to Mr. Pollack about your testimony here today?

A Well, I would not say about my testimony it had to do with reviewing the medical records of my report.

THE COURT: Don't drop your voice, you are dropping it.

MS. MOORE: I did not get that.

A It was going over my report and Doctor Bagley's report as well.

Q So, in preparation for your testimony here today you

reviewed Doctor Bagley's report which was an independent medical examination and you reviewed your own --

MR. POLLACK: Objection, your Honor.

MS. MOORE: Your Honor, may we approach?

THE COURT: No. Objection sustained.

Q In addition to Doctor Bagley's report, what other records did you review in preparation for your testimony here today?

A Just my report.

Q You did not review Miss Dunnigan's hospital records at all?

A Correct.

Q When was the last time that you saw Miss Dunnigan's hospital records?

A Around the time of my report, 2011.

THE COURT: There are documents that you reviewed prior to your examination of her?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

THE COURT: There are documents that you reviewed subsequent to your examination of her like this doctor's report?

THE WITNESS: Right, that was way subsequent to my evaluation, it was a couple of days ago.

MS. MOORE: I did not hear what was said.

THE COURT: You have to listen.

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1 I was listening but the Doctor's MS. MOORE: 2 voice was trailing. 3 THE COURT: Did you hear what I said? MS. MOORE: I did not hear the doctor's response 4 to your Honor's question. 5 6 THE WITNESS: Do you want me to repeat it? 7 (Whereupon, the requested testimony was read back) 8 Q So, did you review the hospital records of Miss 9 Dunnigan before you evaluated her? 10 Of course in 2011. 11 Were there some separate documents that you reviewed 0 after your evaluation of her other than Doctor Bagley's report? 12 13 Α No. 14 So the last time that you saw any of Miss Dunnigan's 0 15 hospital records would it be fair to say some time in 2011? 16 Α Yes, except I flipped through them this morning prior 17 to appearing on the stand. 18 which records did you review? Did you review the 19 records you had in your office or some separate ones? 20 The subpoenaed records that were in court. Α 21 Did you have some records from Miss Dunnigan's hospital Q 22 records that you reviewed before these records were sent to the 23 subpoenaed records room? 24 In 2011. Α

You did not bring those to court?

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Correct. 1

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Do you know if the records that you reviewed are the same as the records that are here in the subpoenaed records?

I would like to think so but I don't know absolutely 100 percent every piece of paper.

I will take that document back. Do you have Doctor Q Bagley's report here with you?

Α Yes, I do.

I will take a look at that. Q

MS. MOORE: If I may, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

Do you know when Doctor Bagley evaluated Miss Q Dunnigan?

It is on the report, I don't know. Α

Q You have no independent recollection?

Α No.

Why was it important for you to review Doctor Bagley's Q report before coming here to testify?

So I could see what the other side said.

Q Would reviewing what another doctor has to say about a patient have any affect on what your testimony would be?

On that -- that report has no bearing on my testimony today although I found certain parts of his report very curious.

THE COURT: Very what?

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THE WITNESS: Curious.

- Q My question is upon review of Doctor Bagley's report, did that change your opinion at all as to Miss Dunnigan?
 - A No, of course not.
- Q If I were to tell you that Doctor Bagley examined Miss Dunnigan before you did would that refresh your recollection regarding his report?

A No.

THE COURT: Would that refresh --

MS. MOORE: Yes.

THE COURT: Did you need your recollection refreshed?

MS. MOORE: If I may, your Honor, the witness testified that he did not recall when Doctor Bagley examined Miss Dunnigan.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MOORE: I did not give a specific date.

THE COURT: Repeat the question to him.

- Q Would it refresh your recollection if I told you that Doctor Bagley examined Miss Dunnigan before you did?
 - A I don't know when he examined him.
- Q But you felt that it was important for you to review Doctor Bagley's report before you came to provide any information to the jury here today; correct, yes or no?
 - A I would like to see what he said, correct.

Q You would like to see what the other doctor has to say so that you could tailor your testimony as to the information that you would provide to the jury; yes or no?

A No.

Q At any time after you were retained by Mr. Pollack did you make any appointments for Miss Dunnigan to see you again for any further evaluation or treatment?

A No.

Q At the time that you saw Miss Dunnigan you did not indicate that she required any additional treatment after you saw her, is that fair to say?

A I indicated that future treatments such as therapy, medications, follow up examination, restriction of activities and a home care --

MS. MOORE: I object to the witness reading from his report. What I asked him specifically was whether or not he indicated that there was any further treatment from Miss Dunnigan and that's a yes or no question.

THE COURT: You can answer a yes a question yes or no and if you cannot say you cannot. The answer yes or no or you cannot answer it yes or no.

THE WITNESS: I cannot answer it properly yes or no.

Q Yes or no, Doctor, did you refer Miss Dunnigan to any other specialties after you examined her on April 15, 2011?

Objection.

Overruled.

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No.

MS. MOORE:

THE COURT:

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                Did you see anything anywhere that indicated that any
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      of those medications had anything to do with her having this
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      accident?
                                  Objection.
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                     MS. MOORE:
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                     THE COURT:
                                 Overruled.
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          Α
                No.
                                 Your Honor, may we approach?
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                     MS. MOORE:
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                     THE COURT:
                                 No.
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                Doctor, counsel asked you about testifying for --
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                Testifying for?
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                Testifying in court sometimes on legal matters?
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          Q
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                     MS. MOORE:
                                 Objection, your Honor.
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                    THE COURT: Sorry, counsel.
                     MR. POLLACK: It is okay.
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                Doctor, counsel asked you about testifying in court on
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      legal matters; correct?
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                Correct.
                On those occasions, you testified for the Transit
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      Authority --
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                    MS. MOORE: Objection, your Honor. Beyond the
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          scope.
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                    MR. POLLACK: She asked about testifying in
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          court.
                                Your Honor, objection.
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                    MS. MOORE:
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                    THE COURT: What was your question?
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Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Redirect

(VE)

I don't

(VE) Doctor Gutstein - Plaintiff Dunnigan - Redirect

MR. POLLACK: Excuse me? 1 2 What was your question? THE COURT: MR. POLLACK: The question is, you were 3 compensated for your time when you testified for the Transit 4 Authority --5 Objection. 6 MS. MOORE: 7 THE COURT: Approach. 8 MR. POLLACK: I will skip it, Judge. 9 need it. I will skip the whole line. I don't need to do 10 it. Doctor, with respect to your opinions, were all of your 11 Q. 12 opinions to a reasonable degree of medical certainty in the field 13 of neurology? 14 Yes. Α Objection, your Honor. Beyond the 15 MS. MOORE: 16 scope. It is not beyond the scope. 17 MR. POLLACK: Objection, beyond the scope. 18 MS. MOORE: 19 No, approach. THE COURT: 20 (whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was held 21 at the bench among counsel and the Court out of the presence 22 of the jury)

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Doctor, counsel asked you certain questions with respect to history, certain other areas with respect to Miss



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Dunnigan's treatment; correct?

Correct.

Did anything that Miss Moore brought up to you, would Q change your opinions that you gave on direct testimony with respect to your feelings with respect to the causation of the injury and the injuries that Miss Dunnigan had to a reasonable degree of medical certainty?

> MS. MOORE: Objection, your Honor.

Did you say anything changed? THE COURT:

Yes, would it change his opinion. MR. POLLACK:

THE COURT: Overruled.

No.

Nothing further, thank you. MR. POLLACK:

Anything further? THE COURT:

Nothing further, your Honor. MS. MOORE:

THE COURT: Nobody has any questions?

Nothing Judge. MR. SESKIN:

Nothing Judge. MR. CHURBUCK:

Doctor, that's it. Enjoy the rest of THE COURT: the day.

> Approach. THE COURT:

(Whereupon, the witness steps down from the witness stand)

THE COURT: Approach.

(whereupon, an off-the-record discussion was held