

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS**

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

Michael J. Baxley, Circuit Court Judge

Case No.: 2007-CP-10-1553

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad Litem for
Jayden W., a minor.....Appellants,

v.

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.A.; Tenant South
Carolina, Inc. d/b/a East Cooper Regional Medical Center and AMN Services, Inc. f/k/a
Nurses RX, Inc.....Defendants,

Of Whom Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D. is.....Respondent.

**RECORD ON APPEAL
VOLUME 8**

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INDEX

VOLUME I

I. ORDERS:

A. Case Management Order – 10/20/09.....	1
B. Consent Order to Amend Summons and Complaint – 11/4/09	7
C. Order Dismissing AMN Services, Inc. – 3/2/10	13
D. Order Denying New Trial Absolute - 9/1/10	17
E. Order Approving Settlement – 12/2/11	19

II. PLEADINGS:

A. Summons and Complaint – 4/16/07.....	28
B. Answer of Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D -5/16/07	37
C. Answer of Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.A. -5/21/07	43
D. Amended Summons and Complaint -5/23/07	47
E. Answer of Tenet S.C., Inc. d/b/a East Cooper Regional Medical Center -6/25/07	55
F. Amended Summons and Complaint – 11/4/09.....	62
G. Defendant Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D.'s Answer to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint – 12/1/09.....	72
H. Answer of AMN Services, Inc. f/k/a Nurses RX Inc-12/2/09	79
I. Answer and Cross-Complaint of Defendant East Cooper Regional Medical Center to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint – 12/9/09	87
J. Answer of Defendant AMN Services, Inc., f/k/a Nurses, RX, Inc. to Cross-Claim – 1/5/10	96
K. Defendant Edmund Rhett, Jr. M.D.'s Notice of Motion and Motion to Amend Answer – 7/1/10	103
L. Plaintiff's Motion in <i>Limine</i> – 7/25/10.....	113
M. Plaintiff's Memorandum in Support of Her Motion in <i>Limine</i> to Strike Or Preclude Certain Testimony and Evidence- undated.....	116
N. Plaintiff's Memorandum in Support of Her Motion In <i>Limine</i> to Strike Or Preclude Certain Testimony and Evidence- 7/25/10.....	129
O. Plaintiff's Motion for New Trial Absolute -8/23/10.....	145
P. Plaintiff's Memorandum of Law In Support of Plaintiff's Motion New Trial Absolute- 8/23/10.....	146

A. Pretrial Matters:

1. <i>Voir Dire</i> and Jury Selection.....	169
2. Motions in <i>Limine</i> and Pretrial Motions.....	220

B. Opening Statements:

1. Opening Statement of Plaintiff.....	331
2. Opening Statement of Defendant Rhett.....	353

3. Opening Statement of Defendant Low Country OB-GYN.....377

C. Testimony:

1. Gary Oakes

- a. Direct Examination.....291**
- b. Cross-Examination.....589**

VOLUME II

1. Gary Oakes continued

- c. Redirect Examination.....640**
- d. Re-Cross Examination.....661**

2. Michael Katz

- a. Direct Examination.....662**
- b. Cross-Examination.....703**
- c. Redirect Examination.....737**

3. Jayden Washington

- a. Direct Examination.....684**

4. Christine Delk

- a. Direct Examination.....748**
- b. Cross-Examination.....776**

5. Renee Washington

- a. Direct Examination.....778**
- b. Cross-Examination.....786**
- c. Redirect Examination.....786**

6. Yvonne Gomez-Carrion (via video recording).....793

7. Daniel Adler

- a. Direct Examination.....805**
- b. Cross-Examination.....831**
- c. Redirect Examination.....848**
- d. Re-Cross Examination.....859**

8. Robert Zimmerman

- a. Direct Examination.....866**
- b. Cross-Examination.....902**
- c. Redirect Examination.....923**
- d. Re-Cross Examination.....929**

9. Yvonne Gomez-Carrions (via video continued) 933

10. Marie Rentz	
a. Direct Examination.....	946
b. Cross-Examination.....	969
11. Jamesetta Washington	
a. Direct Examination.....	972

VOLUME III

11. Jamesetta Washington continued	
b. Cross-Examination.....	1011
12. James Washington	
a. Direct Examination.....	1013
13. Margaret Greer-Simmons	
a. Direct Examination.....	1041
b. Cross-Examination.....	1066
c. Redirect Examination.....	1076
14. Cynthia Gadson	
a. Cross-Examination.....	1084
15. Jean Hutchinson	
a. Direct Examination.....	1086
b. Cross-Examination.....	1100
c. Redirect Examination.....	1108
16. Kristen Pierolli	
a. Direct Examination.....	1115
b. Cross-Examination.....	1128
17. Robert Voogt	
a. Direct Examination.....	1129
b. Cross-Examination.....	1166
c. Redirect Examination.....	1178
18. Oliver Wood	
a. Direct Examination.....	1183
b. Cross-Examination.....	1203

19. Edmund Rhett	
a. Direct Examination.....	1221
b. Cross-Examination.....	1321
c. Redirect Examination.....	1456
20. Aubrey Milunsky	
a. Direct Examination.....	1463
b. Cross-Examination.....	1495

VOLUME IV

20. Aubrey Milunsky continued	
c. Redirect Examination.....	1536
d. Re-Cross Examination.....	1538
21. John Weinstein	
a. Direct Examination.....	1540
b. Cross-Examination.....	1579
c. Redirect Examination.....	1593
d. Re-Cross Examination.....	1597
22. Lynn Norton	
a. Direct Examination.....	1608
b. Cross-Examination.....	1668
c. Redirect Examination.....	1697
23. Peter Van Dorsten	
a. Direct Examination.....	1706
b. Cross-Examination.....	1753
c. Redirect Examination.....	1823
d. Re-Cross Examination.....	1832
24. John Hobbs	
a. Direct Examination.....	1123
b. Cross-Examination	1931
c. Redirect Examination	1947
25. Gary Oakes	
a. Direct Examination	1986

VOLUME V

25. Gary Oakes continued

b. Cross-Examination	2018
c. Redirect Examination	2029
d. Re-Cross Examination	2030

D. CLOSINGS:

1. Initial Closing Arguments of the Plaintiff.....	2078
2. Closing Argument of the Defendant Rhett.....	2127
3. Closing Argument of Defendant Low Country.....	2156
4. Final Closing Arguments of the Plaintiff.....	2158

E. JURY CHARGES:

1. Jury Instruction:	
a. Charge to the Jury by the Court.....	2172
b. Charge Requests.....	2193
c. Exceptions to the Charge.....	2226

F. VERDICT.....	2270
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G. POST TRIAL MOTIONS:

1. Motion for New Trial Absolute.....	2278
2. Defendant's Response to Motion for New Trial Absolute.....	2279

IV. DEPOSTION TRANSCRIPTS:

A. Transcript of Yvonne Gomez-Carrion	2282
B. Transcript of Barbara Burton De Bene Esse.....	2476

VOLUME VI

C. Transcript of Barbara Burton Rebuttal	2596
D. Transcript of Lynn Norton.....	2623
E. Transcript of Aubrey Milunsky.....	2723
F. Transcript of Edmund Rhett, Jr.....	2856

VOLUME VII

V. EXHIBITS:

Plaintiff's Exhibits:

A. Exhibit 1.....	3024
B. Exhibit 2.....	3110
C. Exhibit 4	3215
D. Exhibit 5	3279
E. Exhibit 27	3294
F. Exhibit 28	3308
G. Exhibit 31	3312
H. Exhibit 33	3320
I. Exhibit 34	3322
J. Exhibit 35	3325
K. Exhibit 36.....	3326
L. Exhibit 37	3328
M. Exhibit 73	3329
N. Exhibit 75 – VIDEOTAPE	N/A
O. Exhibit 97.....	3341
P. Exhibit 102	3342
Q. Exhibit 103	3499
R. Exhibit107	3500

VOLUME VIII

S. Exhibit 109	3508
T. Exhibit 113	3519

Court's Exhibits:

U. Exhibit 4.....	3522
V. Exhibit 11.....	3525
W. Exhibit 13.....	3595
X. Exhibit 38	3600
Y. Exhibit 39	3606

VI. OTHER MATERIALS AND DOCUMENTS:

A. Towner Article – 12/2/99	3608
B. Plaintiff's Request for Voir Dire – 2/26/10	3614
C. Stipulation of Evidence – 7/15/10	3620

D. Jury Strike Sheet- undated	3626
E. Plaintiff's Request to Charge – undated	3643
F. Verdict Form – 8/13/10	3714
G. Affidavit of Mary Watters – 8/23/10	3716
H. Notice of Appeal – 9/24/10	3719
I. Certificate by Appellant- 2/1//13	3725



Hollister Maternal/Newborn Record System

To order call: 1.800.923.4060

Re-order No 5711

ECH 0017

12161469 004-0
WASHINGTON, JAMES EARL
7/24/1941 F 7/12/08
OSBORN, GRANGER
ST. WFC 110-43-43 P.T.
EYE 2000

Current Date

Allergy/Sensitivity

North

☐ LaTeX

☐ Other

12

d

A - Contact
T - 10.00 PM T-15 sec
Q - 10.00 PM T-15 sec
D - 10.00 PM

Characteristics of the
W - Wang
E - Emily
V - Vanda
L - Lulu
P - Pauline

Microbarnet
I - (check)
B - Bulging
A - Ruptured

Fluid
C - Clear
M - Milky
G - Greenish
F - Foul
P - Pus

Abbreviations
 D₂ = D₂ Urin
 ME = M² Boker
 SC = Simple C² at distribution
 FC = Fatty C² at distribution
 ABO = Abdominal Has Reserve

Teaching Support
 O = Object to Use
 SA = Safety Review
 LA = Lesson Review
 F = Focusing
 BRT = Briefing/Rehearsal Techniques
 P/O = PostOp

Legend
E = Entrance
B = Backstage
CP = Courtyard
M = Mainstage

—A75— 5060 W

MC = Mouth Care
 SC = Superficial Cold
 SH = Superficial Heat
 PC = Pain Care
 BB = Bed Bath

Hollister Incorporated 2000 Hollister Drive Libertyville Illinois 60069

LABOR PROGRESS CHART FORM #5711 0101

MEDUCARE INFANT TRANSPORT FORM

Please complete with all the available information and send this form with the patient.

A. Patient Information

Infant's Name Washington
 Date and Time of Birth 3/16/02 @ 1937 AM
 Home Address 77 Cantawright Dr.

Referring Physician Dr. Ward Reason for Referral Apnea

B. Delivery Information

Prenatal Care Y N Maternal Age 20 Group B Strep Status (-) Treated _____
 Antepartum/Postpartum Complications _____
 EDC 7/19/02 EGA _____ ROM 7/16/02 0746
 Type of Delivery Vag C-Sept _____ Anesthesia _____
 Apgars: 1 7 5 9 10 _____
 Vit K ✓ Erythromycin oph ✓
 Blood Culture (Y) N 7/17/02 @ 0900 AM

C. Current Status (To be completed within one hour of transport)

Weight 7-10 HR 135 RR 44 BP 81/47 Glucose 92 @ 0850
 Temp 99.5 HCT _____ X-Ray Y (N)
 Respiratory Status: Oxygen % _____ Hood (Y) N

Ventilator _____ PEEP _____ IT _____

Time 0910 Route IV
 Time 0930 Route IV

ECH 0085

ri, and cord blood if available.

12222196 280-A
 WASHINGTON, BABYBOY
 7/16/2002 M 7/16/02
 WARD, JAMES
 MED PCC# 120-11-24 P.T. N
 F/C 2100 DR. 00090

EXH_2_085

Labor Summary						Labor Summary (Cont'd.)		Method of Delivery (Cont'd.)																																																								
B	T	M	A	L	Type	EDD																																																										
1	-	-	-	-	2nd	7.9.02																																																										
Prenatal Events ☐ None ☐ No Prenatal Care ☐ Prolonged Labor (> 37 Weeks) ☐ Postpartum Labor (> 42 Weeks) ☐ Previous Uterine Incision ☐ Prenatal Complications ☐ _____						Fetus Gestational Age (Wks) <u>40^{1/2}</u> By Dates _____ By Ultrasound		Method of Delivery (Cont'd.) ☐ Cesarean ☐ Scheduled ☐ Emergency ☐ Primary ☐ Repeat (x _____) ☐ Other _____ Operative Indication ☐ Previous Uterine Surgery ☐ Failure to Progress ☐ Placenta Previa ☐ Abruptio Placenta ☐ Fetal Malpresentation ☐ Fetal Distress ☐ Fetal Size ☐ Preterm ☐ SGA ☐ LGA ☐ Other _____ Uterine Incision ☐ Low Cervical, Transverse ☐ Low Cervical, Vertical ☐ Classical ☐ Hysterectomy ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Tubal Ligation ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Skin Incision ☐ Vertical ☐ Transverse																																																								
Intrapartum Events Maternal ☐ Febrile (>100.4° / 38° C) ☐ Bleeding - Site Undetermined ☐ Pre-eclampsia (mild) (severe) ☐ Seizure Activity ☐ Medications ☒ None						Presentation ☒ Vertex ☐ Face/Forehead ☐ Breech ☐ Transverse Lie ☐ Compound ☐ Unknown ☐ Cephalopelvic Disproportion (CPD) ☐ Cord Protrusion Monitor ☐ Intermittent ☐ Continuous FHR ☒ UD ☒		Position ☐ Single Foaling ☐ Double Foaling ☐ Back-up ☐ Back-Down ☐ Extended Fetal Bradycardia _____ min ☐ Extended Fetal Tachycardia _____ min ☐ Multiple Late Decelerations ☐ Multiple Variable Decelerations ☐ _____ ☐ _____																																																								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Medication</th> <th>Dose</th> <th>Route</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Date	Time	Medication	Dose	Route																																																			Delivery Data Support Person Present ☒ Yes ☐ No Delivery Location ☒ LDR ☐ OR ☐ _____ VBAC ☐ Vaginal ☐ Cesarean ☐ Spontaneous ☐ Manual Rotation ☐ Forceps (type _____) ☐ Outlet ☐ Low ☐ Mid ☐ Breech (type _____) ☐ Spontaneous ☐ Partial Extraction (assisted) ☐ Total Extraction ☐ Forceps Assisted ☐ Piper ☐ _____		Episiotomy ☐ None ☐ Midline ☐ Mediolateral L R Laceration/Episiotomy Extension ☐ None ☐ Perineal ☐ Vaginal <i>intact</i> ☐ Cervical ☐ Uterine ☐ Perineal ☐ 1" ☐ 2" ☐ 3" ☐ 4" Repair Agent Used <i>no suture</i>	
Date	Time	Medication	Dose	Route																																																												
☐ Transfusion _____ units Blood Component _____ ☐ _____ Amniotic Fluid Date <u>7/16/02</u> ☐ ROM ☐ Spont ☒ Artificial Time <u>0746</u> ☐ Meconium-Stained (describe) _____ ☐ Bloody ☒ Clear ☐ Foul-Smelling ☐ Culture Sent _____ Time _____ ☐ Polyhydramnios ☐ Oligohydramnios ☐ Small ☐ Moderate ☐ Large						Placenta ☐ Placenta Previa ☐ Abruptio Placenta ☐ Normal ☐ Abnormal, describe _____ Labor ☐ Precipitous Labor (< 3 hrs) ☐ Prolonged Labor (> 20 hrs) ☐ Prolonged Latent Phase ☐ Prolonged Active Phase ☐ Prolonged 2nd Stage (> 2.5 hrs) ☐ Secondary Arrest of Dilation ☒ Induction ☐ None ☒ ROM ☐ Oxytocin <i>discontinued</i> ☐ Augmentation ☐ None ☐ AROM ☐ Oxytocin ☐ _____		Placenta ☒ Spontaneous ☐ Expulsed ☐ Manual Removal ☐ Adherent (type _____) ☐ Uterine Exploration ☐ Curettage Configuration ☒ Normal ☐ Abnormal _____ Weight _____ gms Disposition ☐ Lab ☐ Biohazard Disposal Cord ☐ Nuchal Cord (x _____) ☐ True Knot Length _____ cms ☐ 2 Vessels ☒ 3 Vessels Cord Blood ☒ To Lab Lab ☐ Type = RH ☐ Culture ☐ Coombs ☐ pH ☐ _____																																																								
East Cooper Regional Medical Center Mt. Pleasant, SC ECH 0020 Labor and Delivery Summary 10-01 EC4038						ADDRESSOGRAPH 12161456 004-0 JAMES E. JAMES 7/15/02 CHANGES 119-95-95 P.T. 1 00102																																																										

EXH_2_020

Delivery Data (Cont'd.) Surgical Data		Infant Data (Cont'd.)				Initial Newborn Exam																													
Sponges/Needle Counts Correct ☒ Yes ☐ No		Respirator Appear every 5 min until score 5?				Weight <u>3470</u> gms <u>7</u> lbs <u>10</u> ozs																													
Estimated Blood Loss _____ cc		<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Appear Score</th> <th>1 min</th> <th>5 min</th> <th>10 min</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Heart Rate</td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Respiratory Effort</td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muscle Tone</td> <td><u>1</u></td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reflex Irritability</td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Color</td> <td><u>0</u></td> <td><u>1</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td><u>7</u></td> <td><u>9</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Appear Score	1 min	5 min	10 min	Heart Rate	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		Respiratory Effort	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		Muscle Tone	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		Reflex Irritability	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		Color	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>		Total	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>		Length <u>21"</u> in	
Appear Score	1 min	5 min	10 min																																
Heart Rate	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>																																	
Respiratory Effort	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>																																	
Muscle Tone	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>																																	
Reflex Irritability	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>																																	
Color	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>																																	
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>																																	
Delivery Anesthesia ☐ None ☐ Local ☐ Pudendal ☐ General ☐ Epidural ☐ Spinal		Scoring by <u>Edwards</u>				Temp <u>99.6</u> ☒ Rectal AP <u>152</u> Resp <u>76</u>																													
Date _____ Time _____ Medication _____ Dose _____ Route _____		Resuscitation ☐ None _____ minutes to First Gasp _____ minutes to Sustained Respiration _____ minutes for HR > 100 Heart Rate (bpm) _____ _____ Time _____ _____ Time _____ _____ Time _____				☐ No Observed Abnormalities ☐ Gross Congenital Abnormalities ☐ Maculature Staining ☐ Trauma ☐ Petechiae ☐ Other _____ Describe _____																													
OB/GYN _____		☐ Bulb Suction ☐ Suction Catheter _____ Size _____ Fr ☐ Mouth ☐ Nose ☐ Pharynx ☒ Mask Only (blow by) ☐ Bag/Mask ☐ Other _____				☐ None ☐ Yes ☐ No Output ☐ None ☐ Urine Stool (type) <u>term me</u> ☐ Gastric Aspiration _____ cc Examined By <u>Edwards</u> Transfer ☐ With Mother ☒ To Newborn Nursery																													
Complications ☒ None		☐ Endotracheal Tube Size _____ ☐ Meconium Below Cord ☐ External Cardiac Massage Length of Time _____ min ☐ Umbilical Catheter Person Managing Resuscitation: _____				Date <u>7/16/02</u> Time <u>1945</u> Mode of Transport <u>1945/Carried by</u>																													
Delivery Medications ☐ None		☐ Neonatal Medications ☐ None <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Medication</th> <th>Dose</th> <th>Route</th> <th>Int</th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16</u></td> <td><u>2000</u></td> <td><u>VIT K</u></td> <td><u>1 mg</u></td> <td><u>IM</u></td> <td><u>ED</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16</u></td> <td><u>2000</u></td> <td><u>EEF</u></td> <td><u>OU</u></td> <td></td> <td><u>ED</u></td> </tr> </table>				Date	Time	Medication	Dose	Route	Int	<u>7/16</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>VIT K</u>	<u>1 mg</u>	<u>IM</u>	<u>ED</u>	<u>7/16</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>EEF</u>	<u>OU</u>		<u>ED</u>	Delivery Personnel RN (1) <u>Shirley M. Miller RN</u> (2) <u>Edwards</u> Anesthesiologist/CNNA _____ CNNA _____ MD-Attending <u>Dr. Pata</u> MD-Assist (1) _____ (2) _____ Infant Care Provider ☐ Modified ☐ Prepared at Birth Remarks _____											
Date	Time	Medication	Dose	Route	Int																														
<u>7/16</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>VIT K</u>	<u>1 mg</u>	<u>IM</u>	<u>ED</u>																														
<u>7/16</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>EEF</u>	<u>OU</u>		<u>ED</u>																														
Oology <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Time</th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16/02</u></td> <td><u>1750</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16/02</u></td> <td><u>0746</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16</u></td> <td><u>?</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16</u></td> <td><u>1924</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16</u></td> <td><u>1937</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7/16</u></td> <td><u>1950</u></td> </tr> </table> Total Time _____		Date	Time	<u>7/16/02</u>	<u>1750</u>	<u>7/16/02</u>	<u>0746</u>	<u>7/16</u>	<u>?</u>	<u>7/16</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>7/16</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>7/16</u>	<u>1950</u>	Lab Data ☐ None <u>card blood hola</u>				ECH 0021 RN _____ CNNA _____ MD _____ Date Completed _____															
Date	Time																																		
<u>7/16/02</u>	<u>1750</u>																																		
<u>7/16/02</u>	<u>0746</u>																																		
<u>7/16</u>	<u>?</u>																																		
<u>7/16</u>	<u>1924</u>																																		
<u>7/16</u>	<u>1937</u>																																		
<u>7/16</u>	<u>1950</u>																																		

East Cooper
Regional Medical Center
Mt Pleasant, SC

Labor and Delivery Summary

LS-000022

194 ECH-000022-114000

ADDRESSOGRAPH
12161459 004-C
WASHINGTON, JANETTE L
7/20/00 F 7/13/02
OST-GRI, GRANGE
57-510 110-04-95 P.1.
1/0 7/13/02 PS. 00107

EXH_2_021

NAME <u>Washington</u>		Time <u>1937 P.M.</u>		Father's Name <u>Christopher G. Gress</u>	
Birthdate <u>7/16/02</u>		Length <u>21</u> INS.		Chest Circ. <u>13"</u> Head Circ. <u>14"</u>	
Weight <u>7</u> LBS. <u>10</u> OZ.		Sex <u>M</u>		Discharged <u>7/17/02 1020</u> TO <u>MUSE NICU</u>	
Mother's Name <u>Jamessatta</u>		Mother's Age <u>20</u>		GBS Status <u>NEG</u> Hepatitis B Status <u>NEG</u>	
Obstetrician <u>Dr. Rhee</u>		DELIVERY		Spontaneous ☐ Cesarean Section ☐	
Attending Pediatrician <u>Dr. Ward</u>		Forcage ☐		Newborn RH ☐ Blood Group ☐	
Age at <u>7</u>		Mother's RH <u>A</u>		Blood Group <u>A</u>	
1 min. <u>7</u>		Complications (Prenatal)		Cocaine	
5 min. <u>7</u>		Labor		Bottle ☐	
Treatment of Eyes <u>Erythromycin Red 2000</u>		Breast ☐		Bottle ☐	
Medication: <u>V.I.T. D. 5 mg IM ED LTN 2000</u>					

NO ABNORMALITIES	ADMISSION EXAMINATION Description of Abnormal Findings	DISCHARGE EXAMINATION Description of Abnormal Findings
1 General Appearance (Alertness, Activity, Tone, Color, Reflexes, Clonus)	APN RA	Transfer
2 Skin (Acute, Chronic, Lesions)	this AM	MUSE
3 Head, Neck (Position, Cervical, Craniofacial)	lethargic	NICU
4 Eyes		
5 Ears, Nose, Throat, Mouth		
6 Throat (Including Exposed Epiglottis)		
7 Lungs		
8 Heart		
9 Abdomen (Including Umbilicus)	Suspect	
10 Genitals	Sepsis	
11 Trunk and Spine		
12 Extremities (Including Clonus, Tone)		
13 Reflexes (Babinski, Deep Tendon)		
14 Anus		

Term Infant see Above note

Term Infant Transferred MUSE NICU

Physician's Signature <u>J. Ward</u>	Date <u>7/17/02</u>	Physician's Signature <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>7/17/02</u>
--------------------------------------	---------------------	--	---------------------

opoids & vaccines NOT given

Manufacturer [Signature] Exp. Date [Signature]

East Cooper Regional Medical Center
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464
NEWBORN INFANT REPORT

WHITE / CHART YELLOW / DOCTOR
42030 03/04/00 601 EC461287182480

ADDRESSOGRAPH

ECH 0090

12222196 280-A
WASH. CT. BABYBOY
7/16/02 M 7/16/02
RED 511 120-11-24 P.T. N
F/C 2100 DR. 00090

White - Chart Copy Yellow - Doctor's Copy 03454UR005

MOTHER
 Gravida 1 Para 0 Blood Type A+ RH A+ Age 32 EDG 7/9/02
 Delivery [redacted] Complications _____
 Membranes Ruptured: Date 7/16 Time 0746 Appearance clear

INFANT
 APGAR 7, 9 Birthdate 7/16/02 Time 1937 Birthweight 3470 Lbs. 10 oz.
 Del. Dr. RHitt Baby's Dr. Ward L&D Nurse Judy Mercer
 Race Black Initial Rectal Temp. 99.6 (E) HR 152 RR 76 Breath Sounds clear
 Abnormalities Noted none ID Band # 36895 Head 14"
 Chest 13" Length 21" Erythromycin Ophth. Oint. 2x 2000
 Aquamephyton 0.5 mL IM Mgm. Time 2000 LLT _____ Administered by [signature]

Color of Infant ☒ Pink ☐ Pale ☐ Acrocyanosis ☐ Cyanotic ☐ Jaundiced Appearance of Skin ☒ Clear ☐ Scaly ☐ Peeling ☐ Cracked ☐ Petechiae ☐ Forecap Marks ☐ Mac. Stained ☐ Vernix Present Respirations ☒ Regular ☐ Shallow ☐ Grunting ☐ Retracting ☒ Nasal Flaring Character of Cry ☒ Lusty ☐ Weak ☐ Shril	Neurological ☒ Reflexes Good ☒ Active ☐ Lethargic ☐ Jittery Umbilical Cord ☒ 3 Vessels ☐ Stained ☐ Other Head ☒ Eyes Clear ☒ Face Symmetrical ☒ Cephal ☐ Fontanels Normal ☐ Palate Intact ☐ Sutures Overlapping Trunk ☒ Symmetrical ☐ Breasts Normal Buttocks ☒ Symmetrical ☐ Sacral Dimple Extremities ☒ All Digits Present ☐ Extra Digits ☐ Symmetrical ☐ Proper Alignment ☐ FX Clavicle Click ☐ Hip Click ☐ Pulses (palpable)	Genitals ☒ Testicles Descended ☐ Scrotum Swollen ☐ Penis Normal ☐ Labia Normal ☐ Labia Swollen ☐ Labia Ruptured Gestational Age ☐ SGA ☒ LGA ☐ Term ☐ Premature ☐ Postmature ☐ Wheener ☐ Isolate ☐ Suctioning ☐ Oxygen ☐ Breast Feeding ☐ Bottle Time Assessment Done: RN Signature <u>[signature]</u> AN/PM
---	--	---

CLINICAL ESTIMATE GESTATIONAL AGE

	0-36 Wks.	37-38 Wks.	39-40 Wks.
Sole Creases	1 Ant Trans Crease	Occ Creases to heel	Creases to heel
Breast Nodule Diameter	2 MM.	4 MM.	1 MM.
Scalp Hair	Fine & Fuzzy	Fine & Fuzzy	Coarse & Silky
Ear Lobe	Pliable - No Cartilage	Some Cartilage	Stiffened by Thick Cartilage
Testes & Scrotum	Testes in Low Canal, Scrotum Sm. Few Rugae	Intermediate	Testes Descended, Scrotum Pendulous, Exten. Rugae
Labia Clitoris	Labia Wide C Clitoris Prom.	Intermediate	Labia Closed over Clitoris

CALCULATED
 GESTATIONAL
 AGE 40 WEEKS

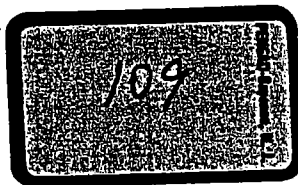
East Cooper
 Regional Medical Center
 Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

NEWBORN ADMISSION ASSESSMENT

Rev. 5/01 EC70032

ADDRESSOGRAPH 12222196 280-A
 7/16/2002 M
 WARD, JAMES
 MED REC 120-11-24 P.T. N
 F/C 2100 DR. 00090

ECH 0105



ECH 0300

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

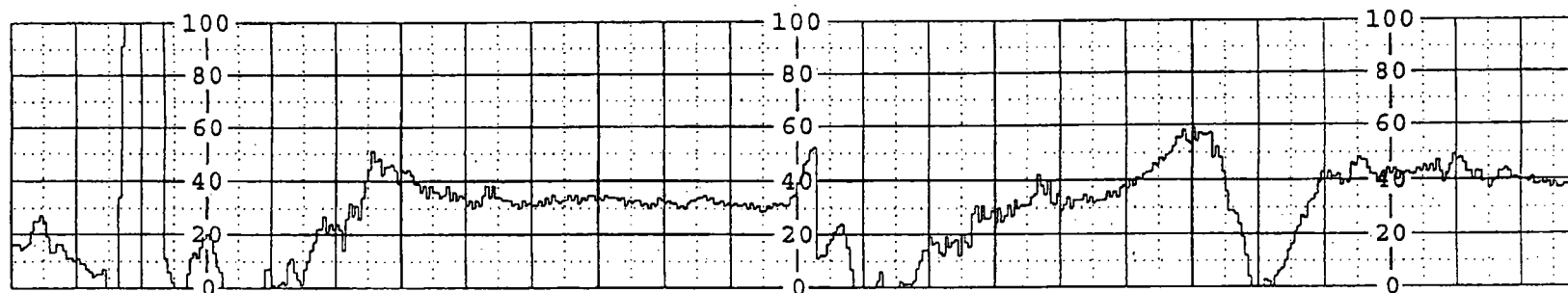
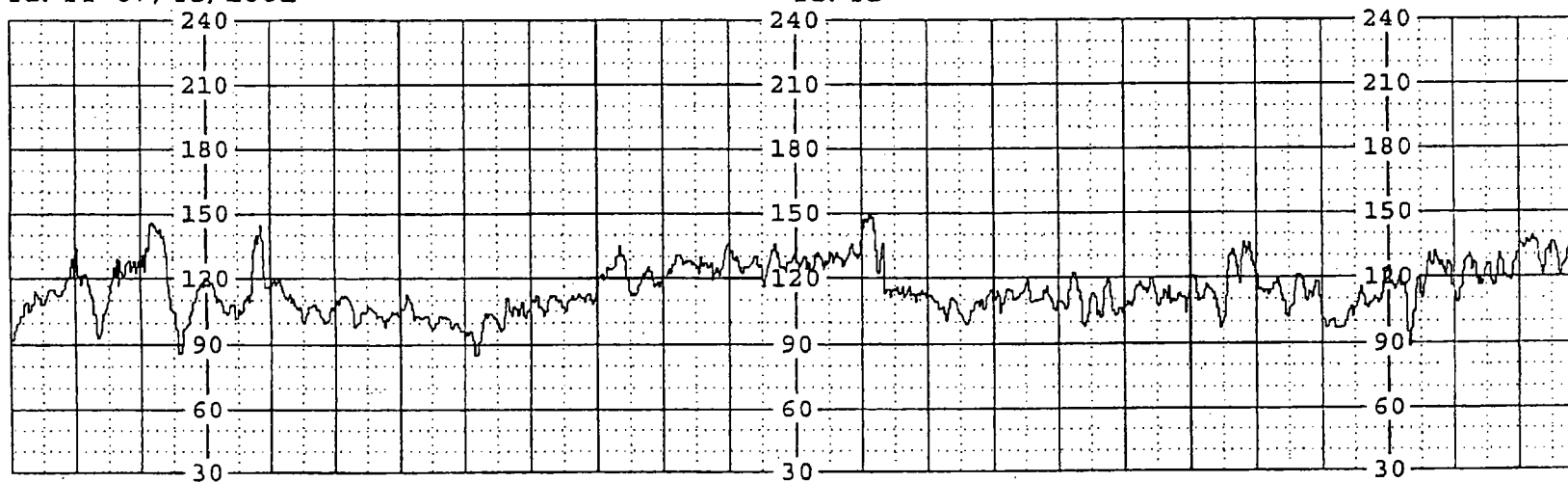
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Page: 184

18:11 07/16/2002

18:15

18:19



ECH 0301

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

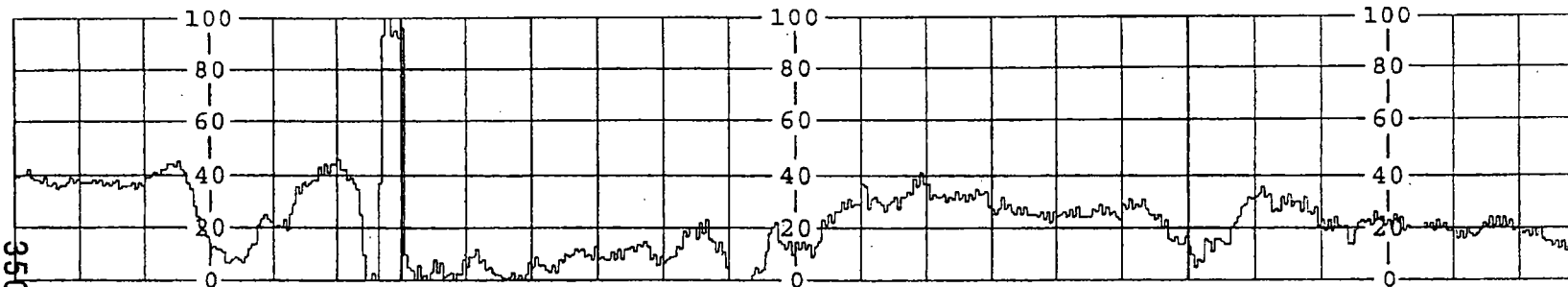
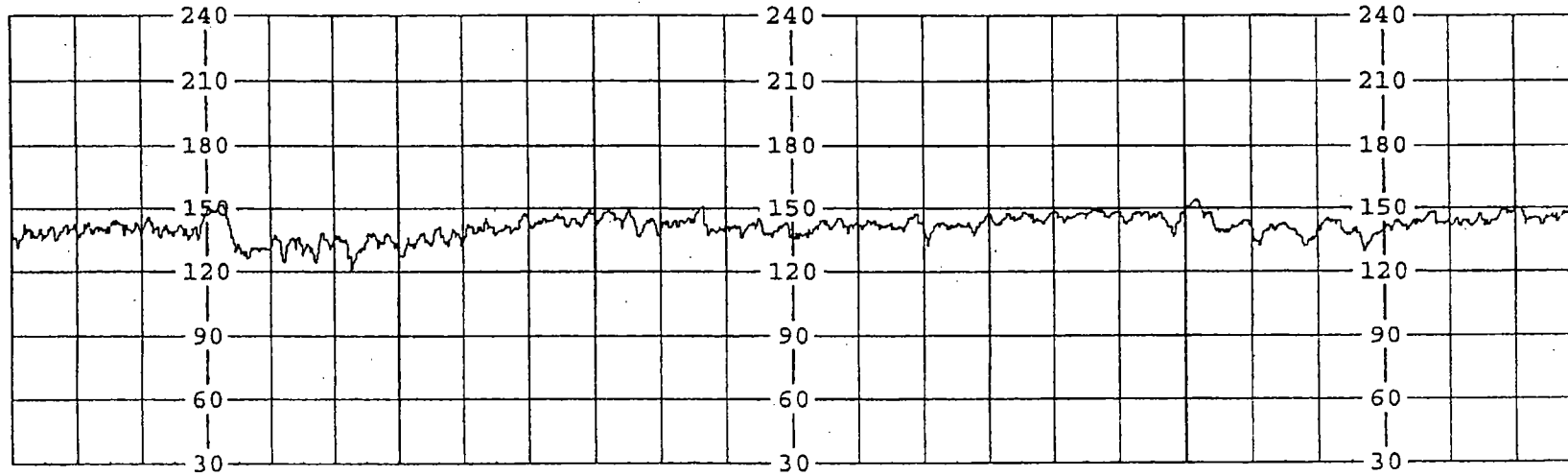
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Page: 185

18:19 07/16/2002

18:23

18:27



Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

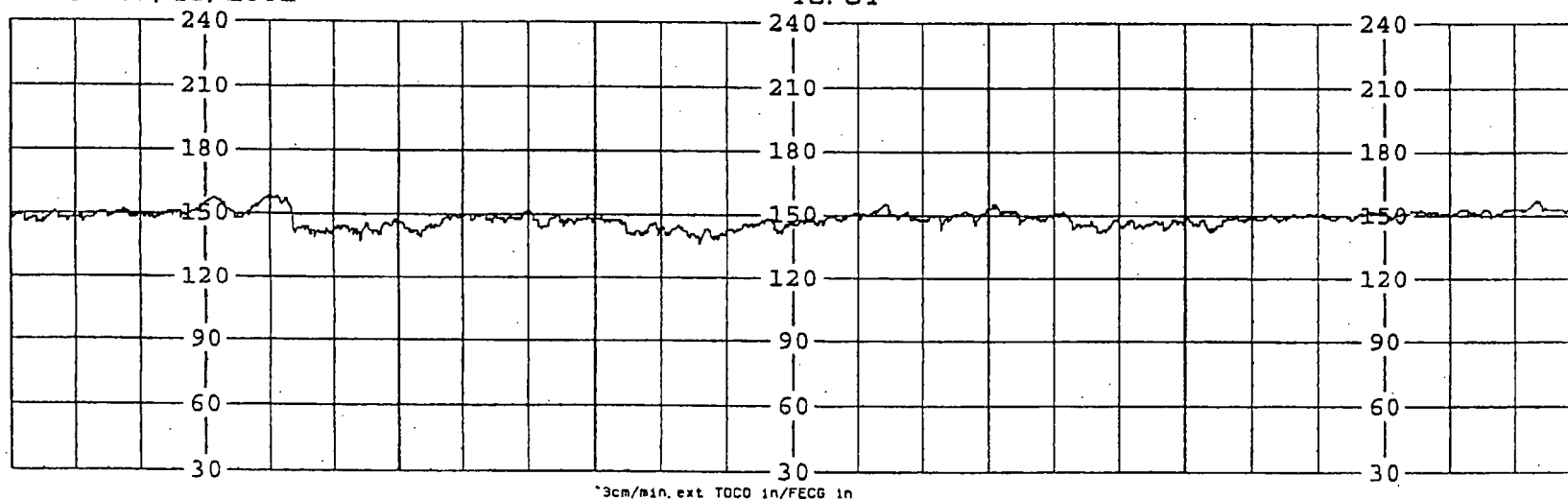
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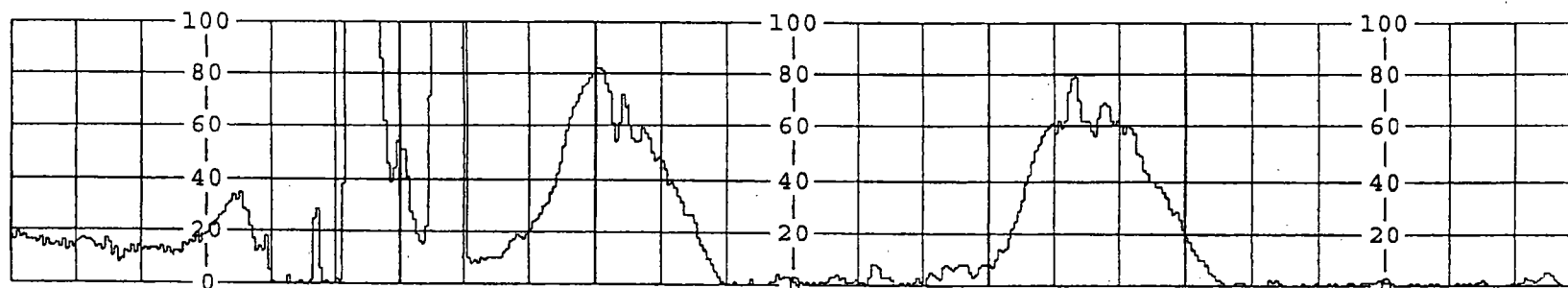
18: 27 07/16/2002

18: 31

18: 35



*3cm/min. ext TOCO in/FECG in



ECH 0303

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

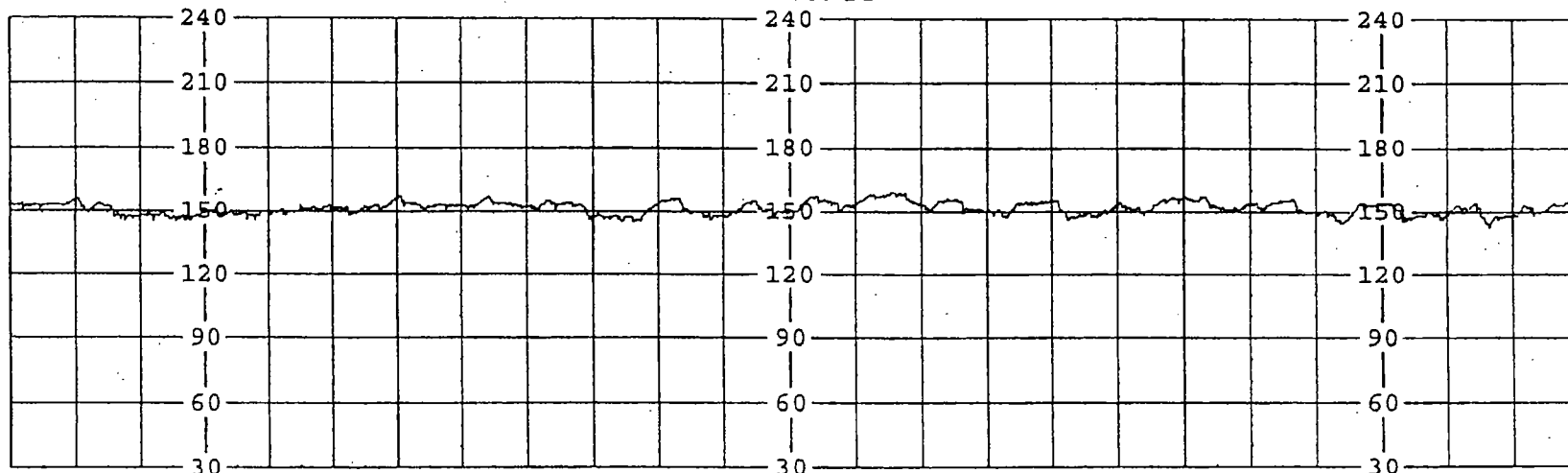
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Page: 187

18:35 07/16/2002

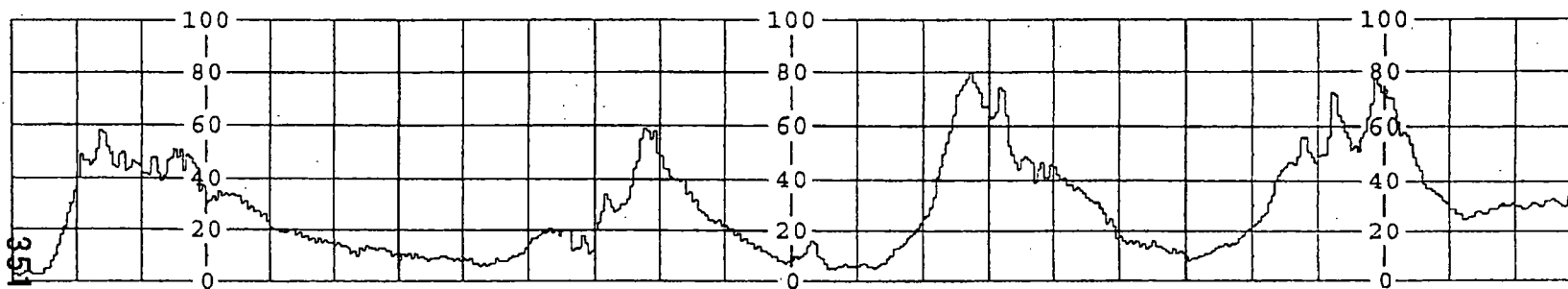
18:39

18:43



*NIBP 123/70 Hr 85

*DEA MULTIPLE FAMILY MEMBERS AT BE
*DEA DELIVERY TABLE TO ROOM



18:35 07/16/2002

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

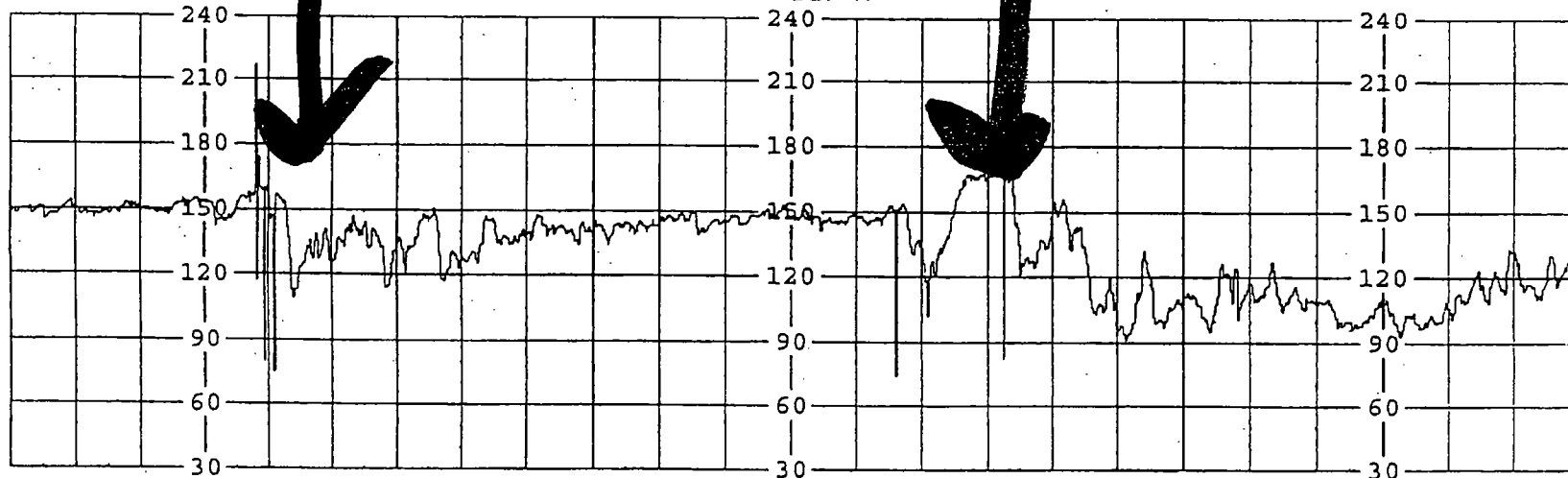
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Page: 188

18:43 07/16/2002

18:47

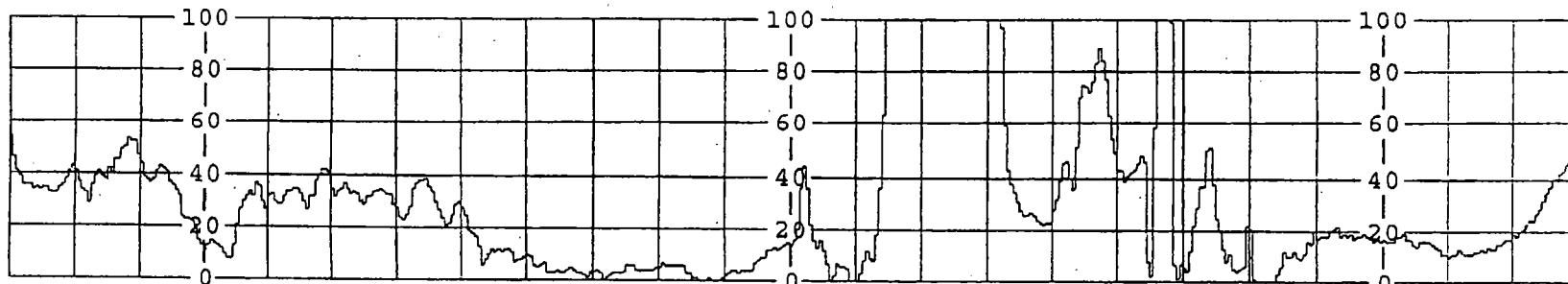
18:51



OSIDE

*DEA PT CALLS OUT WITH URGE TO PUSH
*DEA SVE ANT LIP SLIPPED AWAY
*3cm/min ext TOCO 1n/FECG 1n

*DEA CERVIX STILL PRESENT- P
*DEA WORK WITH PRESSURE BUT



ECH 0305

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

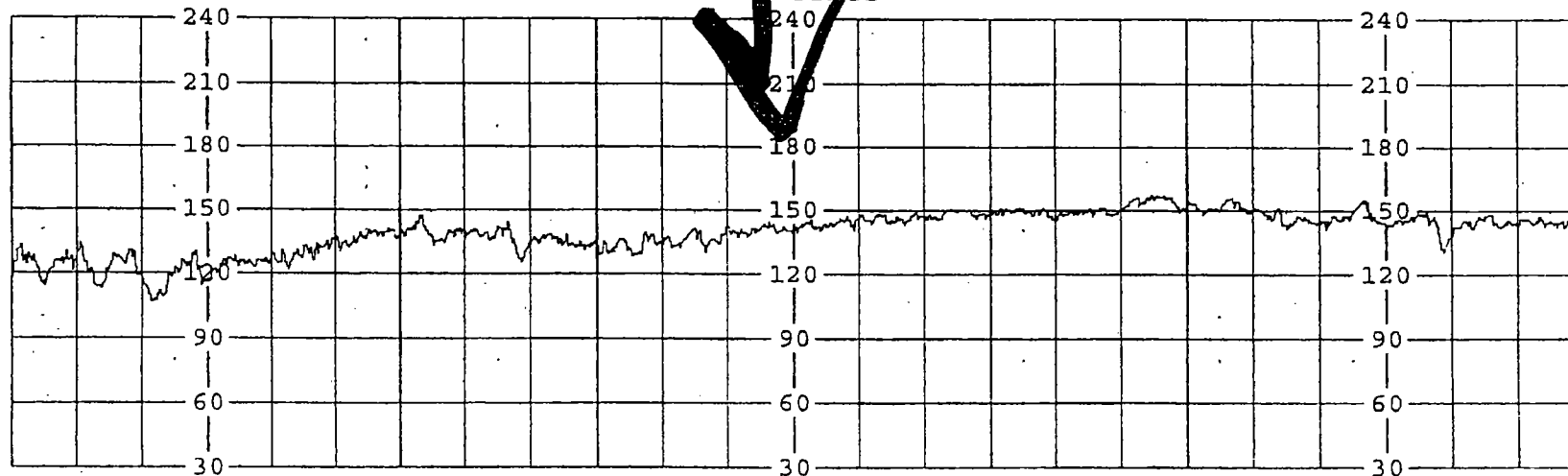
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18:51 07/16/2002

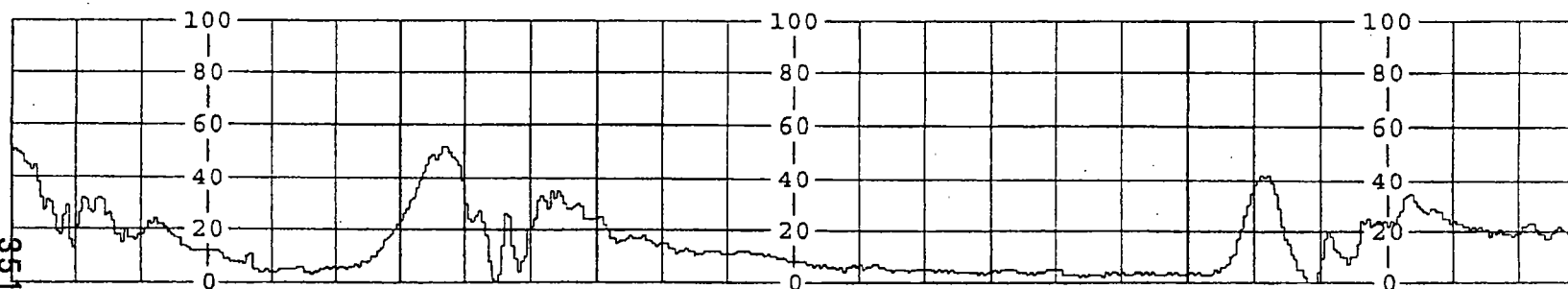
18:55

18:59



T ENCOURAGED TO
NG TO PUSH

NIBP 109/58, Hr 95



9513

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

Printed at: 04/24/2007 14:55

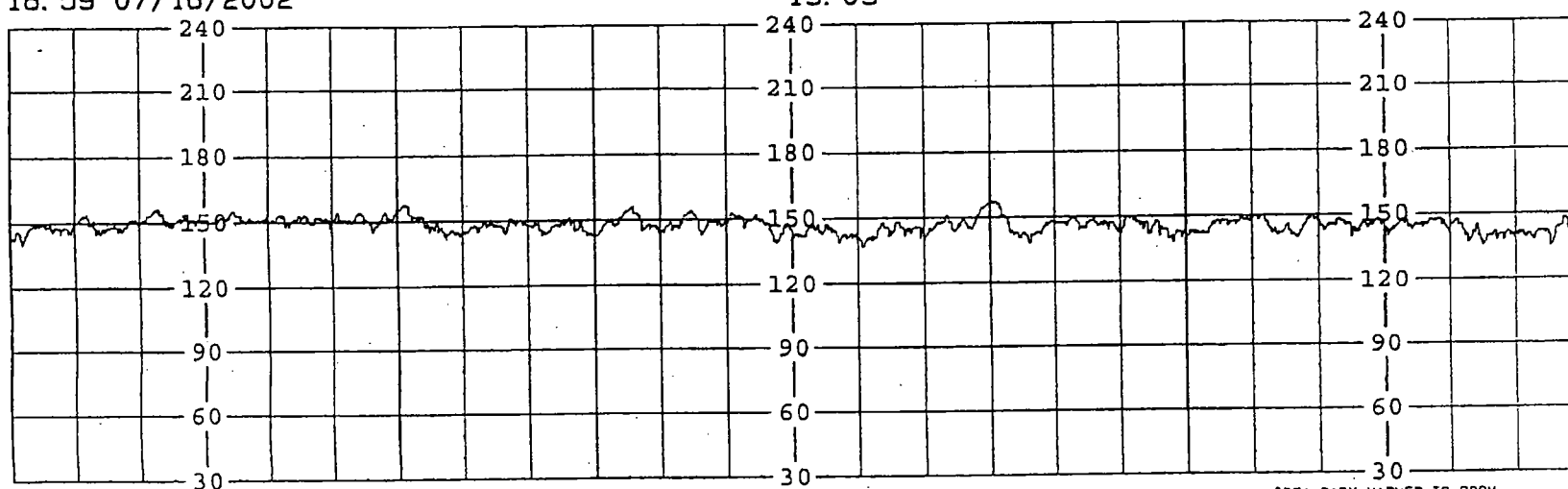
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18:59 07/16/2002

19:03

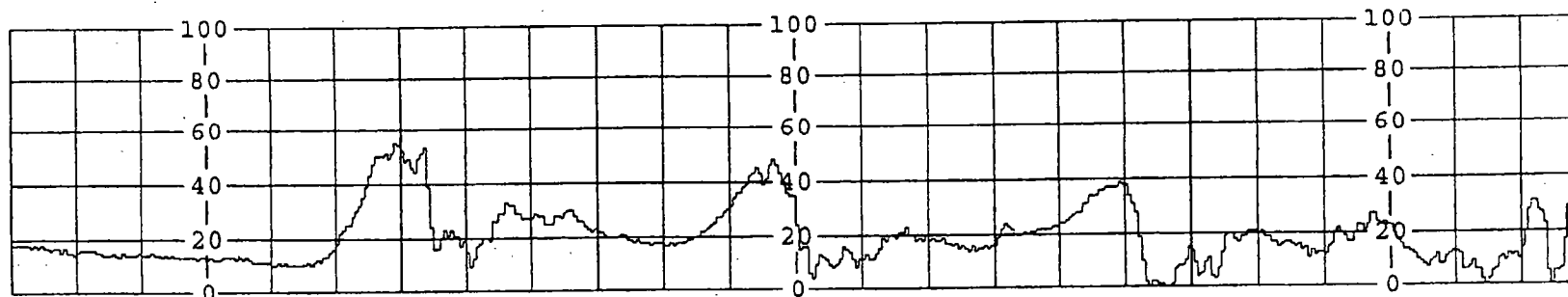
19:07

EXH 2_307



*3cm/min, ext TOCO in/FECG in

*DEA BABY WARMER TO ROOM



ECH 0307

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

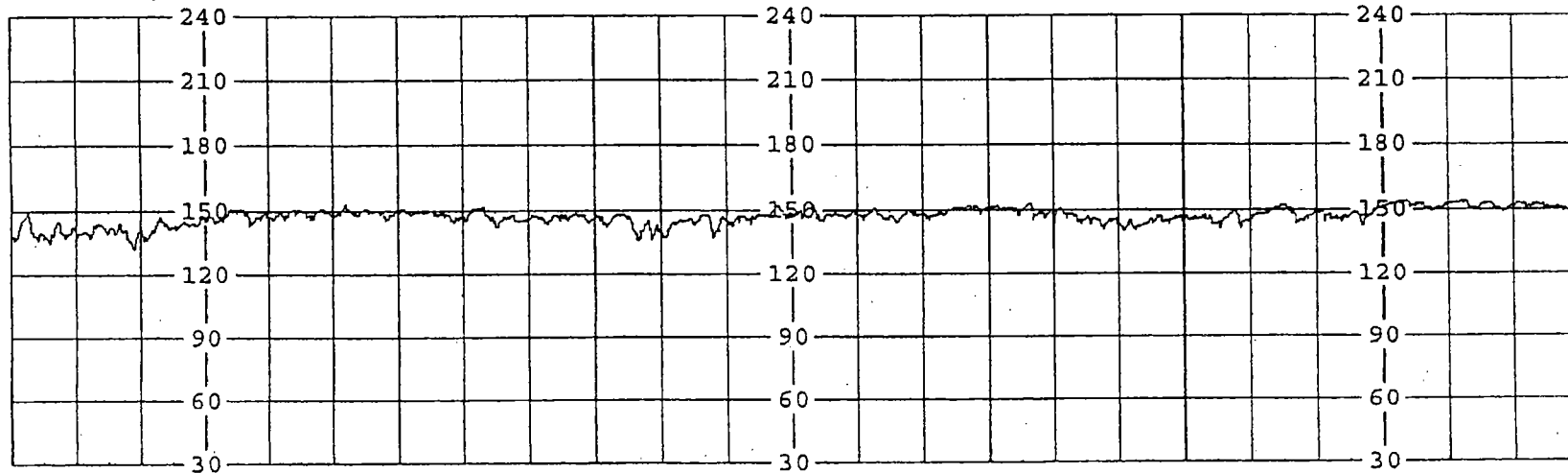
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Page: 191

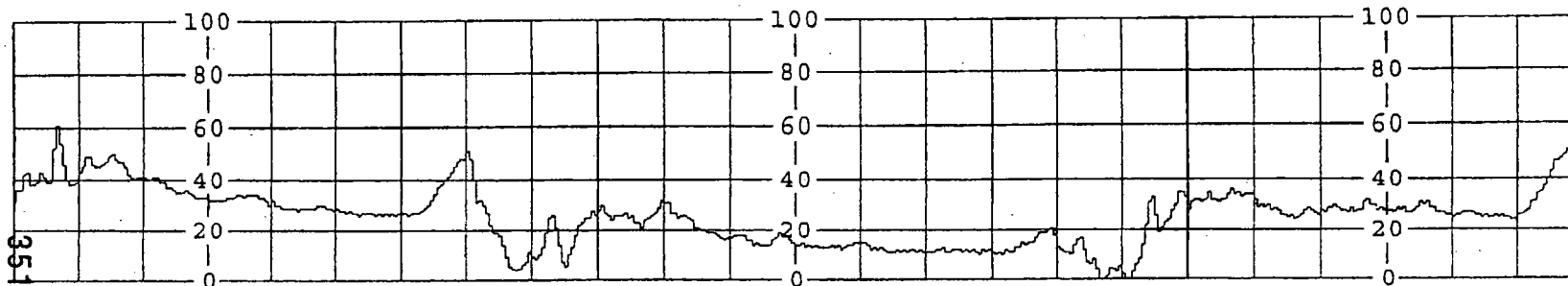
19: 07 07/16/2002

19: 11

19: 15



*NIBP 119/70 Hr 90



3515

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

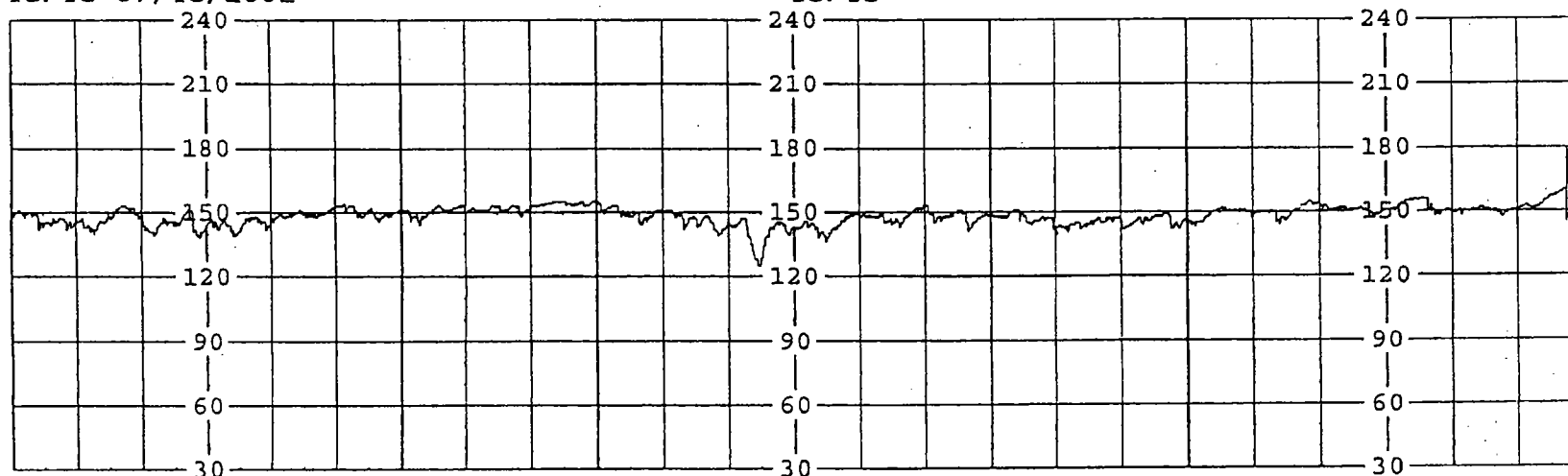
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19: 15 07/16/2002

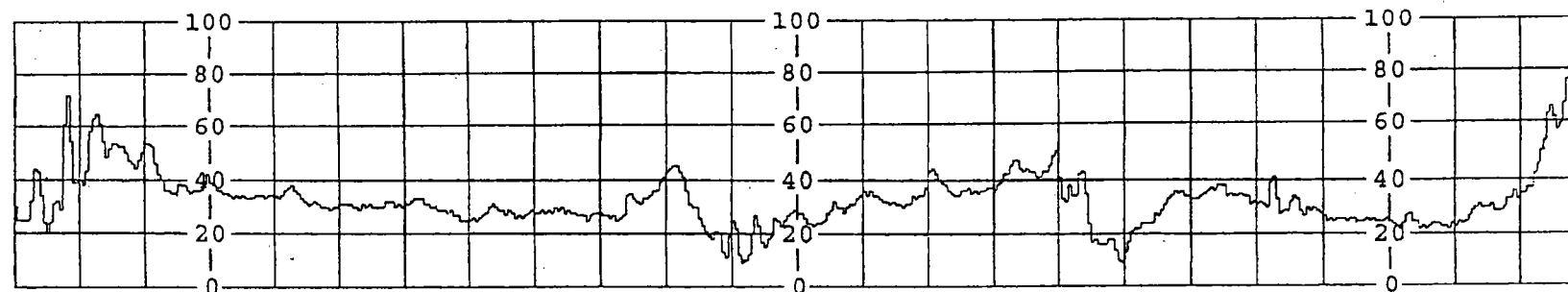
19: 19

19: 23



*DEA REPORT TO JUDY MERCER, RN, FOR
*DEA CONTINUED PT CARE

*3cm/min, ext TOCO in/FECS in



ECH 0309

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

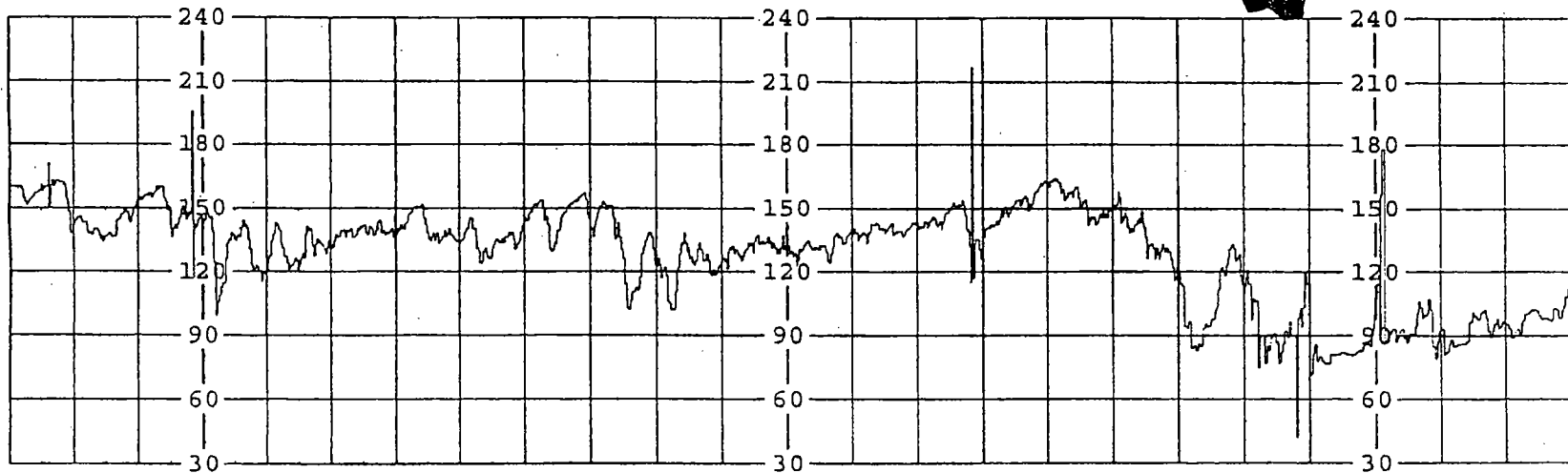
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19:23 07/16/2002

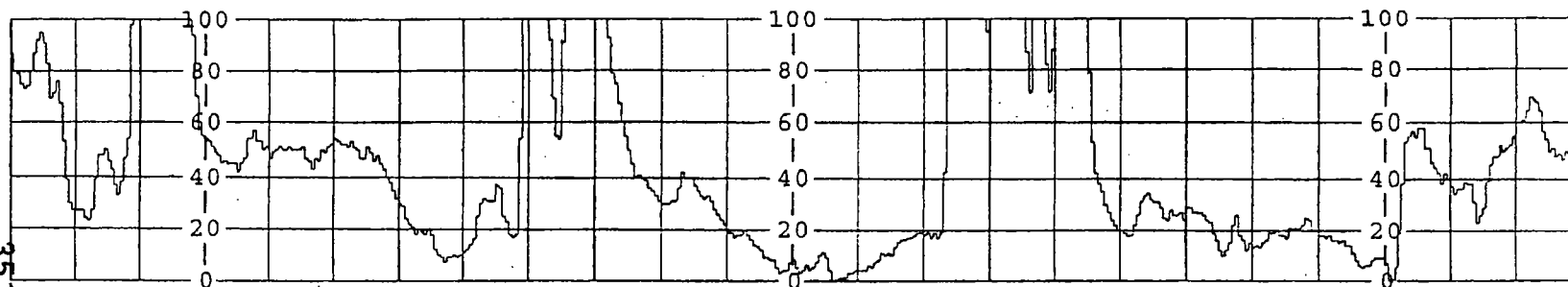
19:27

19:31



*JCM 07/16/2002 20:37-VE FER COMPLETE
*NIBP 133/105, Hr 96

*3cm/min ext TOCO in/F



EXH 2 310

3517

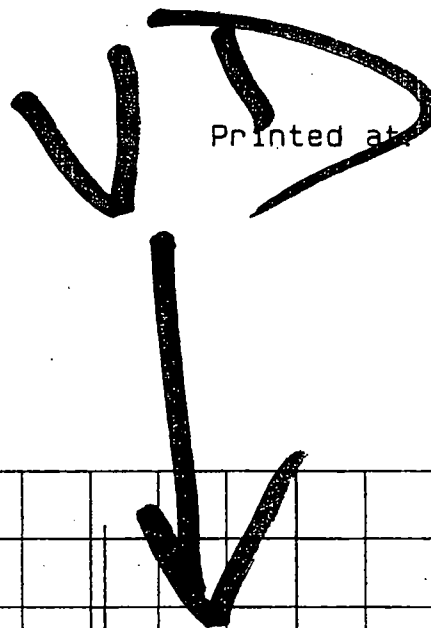
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Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

Page: 194

ECH 0310

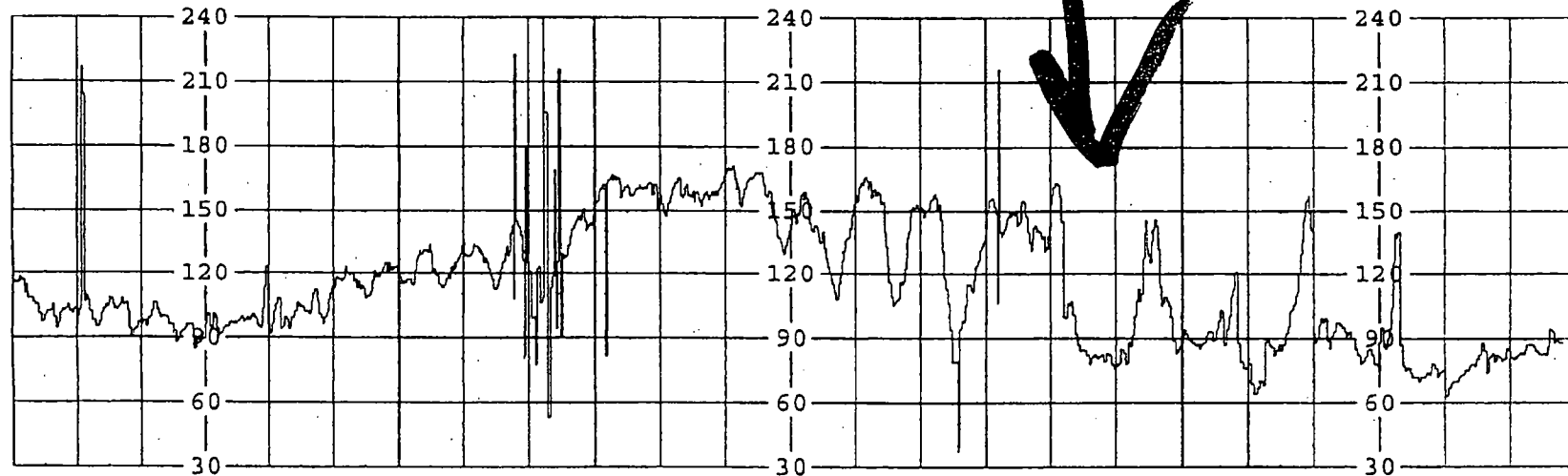
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19:31 07/16/2002

19:35

19:39

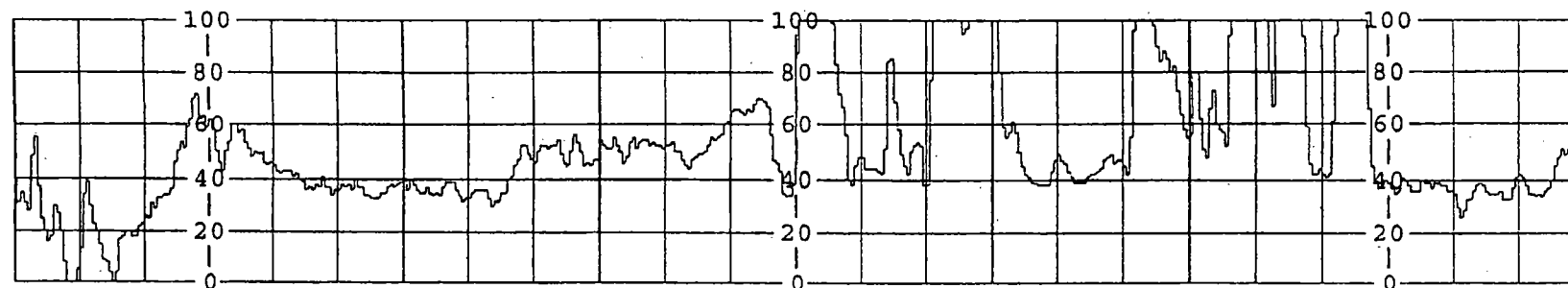


ECG 1n

*JCM C/O NEEDING TO PUSH - COMPLETE
*JCM DR RETT HERE - VE - PUSHING - PITOCIN
*JCM OFF

*JCM POSITIONED FOR DEL - PUSHING -
*JCM VAC PLACED PER DR RETT

*JCM VAC ASSISTED DEL OF VIABLE MALE INFANT



ECH 0310

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

Printed at: 04/24/2007 14: 55

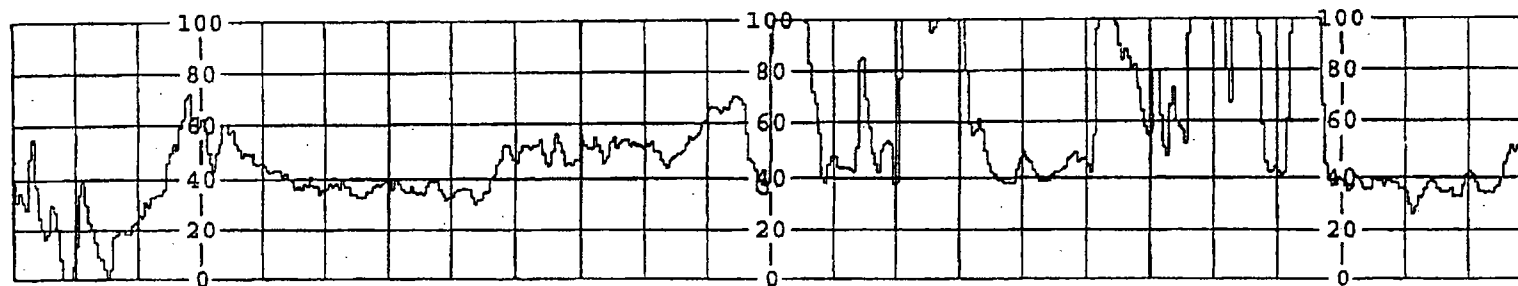
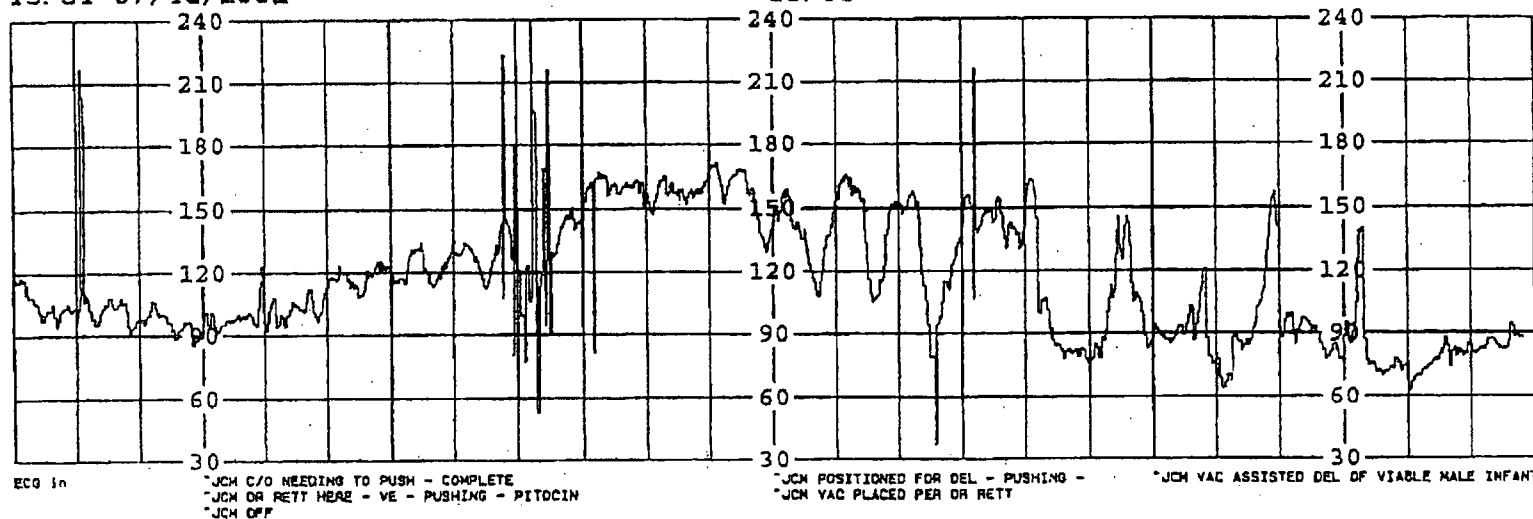
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19: 31 07/16/2002

19: 35

19: 39

EXH 2.311



3519

ECH 0311

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

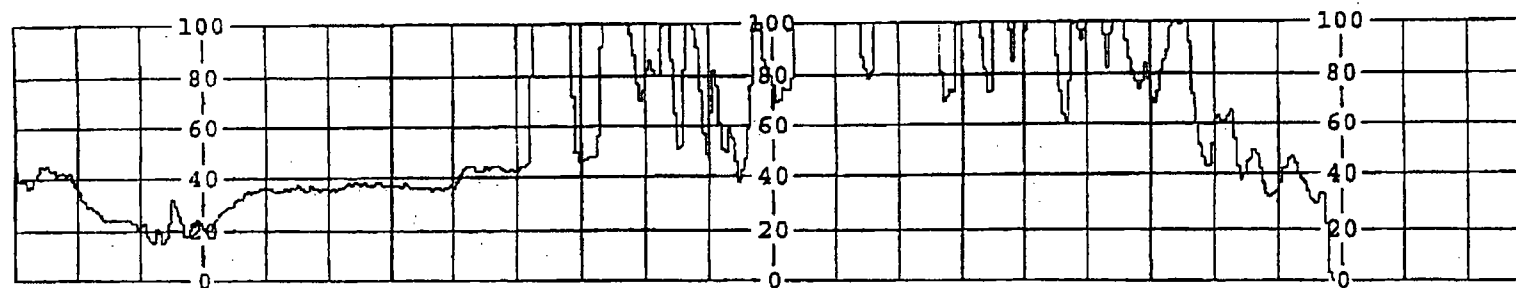
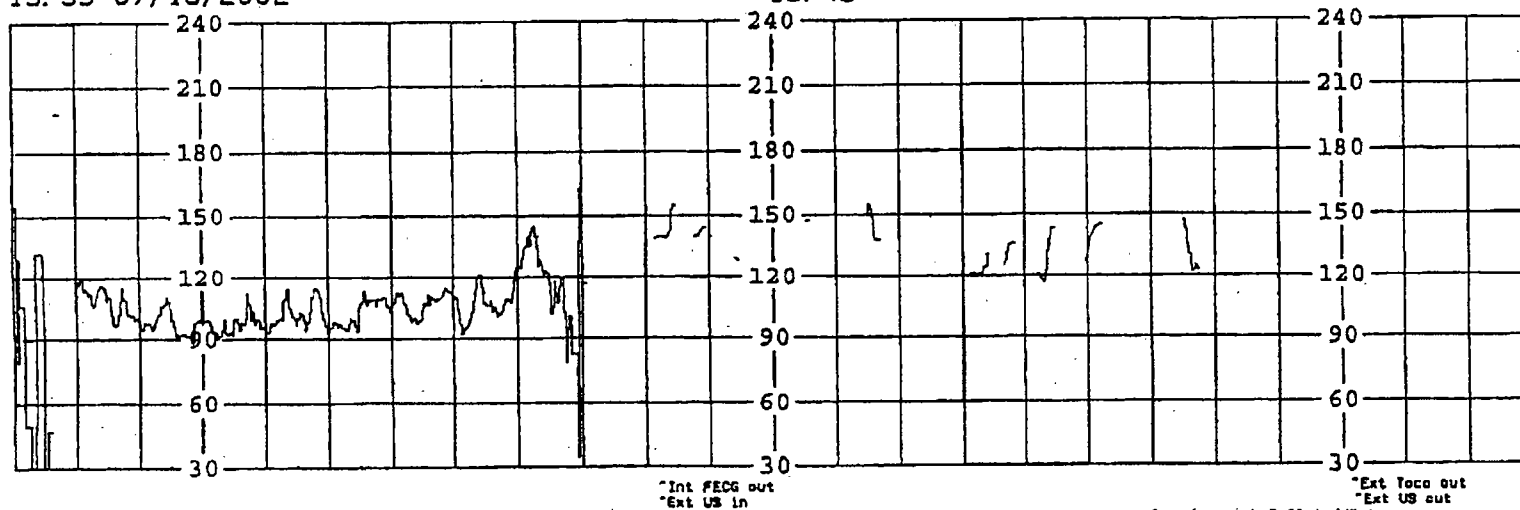
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Page: 195

19: 39 07/16/2002

19: 43

19: 47



ECH 0312

Name: WASHINGTON, JAMESETTA
Patient ID: 119-95-95
Printed by: Fello, Rona, RN

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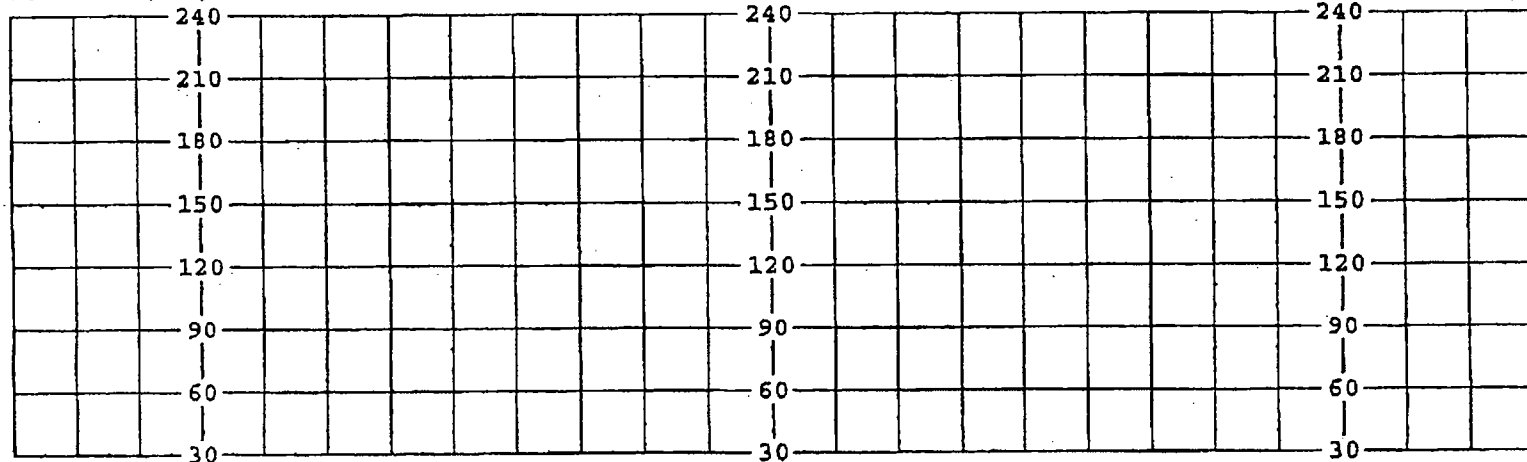
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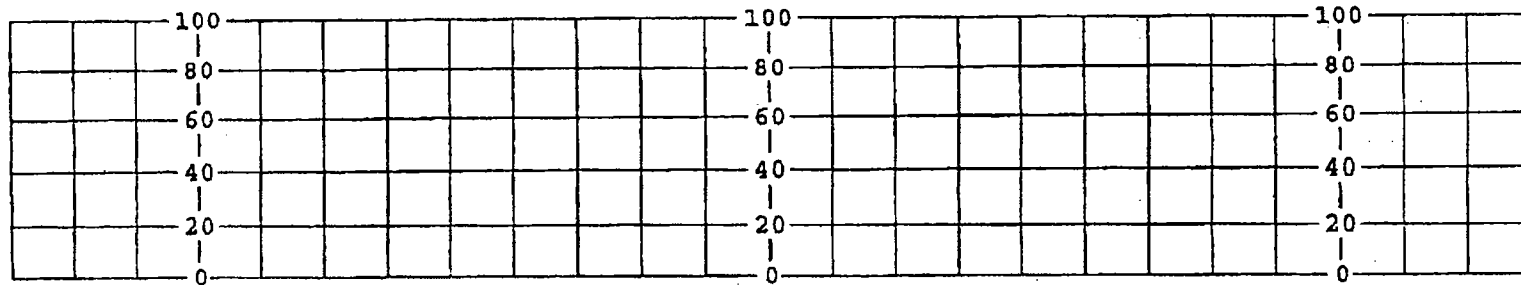
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EXH_2_313



*JCH EPIDURAL TURNED OFF - SPONT DEL OF
*JCH PLACENTA

*JCH PITOCIN RAPIDLY I
*JCH PLACENTA - REPAIR
*JCH VIA OR PETT WITH
*NIBP



3521

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W. a minor,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

PLAINTIFF'S DEPOSITION
DESIGNATIONS

The Plaintiff would offer the following deposition designations from the deposition of
Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D. dated July 21, 2008 to be played during the testimony of Gary Oakes,
M.D. on Wednesday, July 28, 2010 and Thursday, July 29, 2010:

1) Page 58, Line 12

Line 23

Page 56, Line 1

Line 8

Page 61, Line 7

Line 12

Page 62, Line 4

Page 63, Line 1

Page 12, Line 13

Line 17

Page 33, Line 21

Line 23

Page 142, Line 15

Page 143, Line 12

Page 13, Line 15

Line 23

Page 14, Line 9

Page 15, Line 17

10) Page 21, Line 25

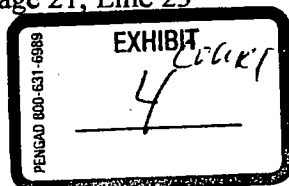
Page 22, Line 4

} INDICATION

} CONSENT
WARNING

} ENGAGEMENT

Zero station
STATION
T2 station



11) Page 143, Line 19

Page 35, Line 5

Page 60, Line 21

Page 22, Line 11

Page 22, Line 15

Page 24, Line 13

Page 28, Line 13

Page 31, Line 5

Page 52, Line 22

20) Page 128, Line 17

Page 46, Line 10

Page 18, Line 21

Page 123, Line 15

Page 37, Line 21

Page 64, Line 13

Page 68, Line 16

Page 104, Line 18

Page 105, Line 12

Page 99, Line 5 "I"

30) Page 109, Line 14

Page 50, Line 8

Page 159, Line 6

Page 160, Line 13

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Page 145, Line 4

Line 20

Line 24

Line 14

Page 23, Line 24

Page 25, Line 3

Line 21

Page 32, Line 1

Page 53, Line 2

Page 129, Line 15

Line 21

Page 19, Line 5

Page 124, Line 7

Page 38, Line 4

Page 67, Line 16

Line 22

Line 25

Page 106, Line 11

Line 18

Line 18

Page 51, Line 10

Line 23

Line 22

Down of low t cut
forest of desert
with it / large / trees
highest stations

} Bicipital
+ two occipitals
ischial spines

SPD

like to say, head
BOOT WARNING
cls + vacuum 454

} EASIER vacuum

when do of pagdela

} Type of
vacuum
+
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} OB
Literature

Page 163, Line 17

Page 72, Line 21

Page 75, Line 23

Page 164, Line 8

Page 73, Line 9

Page 76, Line 7

113 214

} Documentation

36)
Respectfully Submitted,

GRAHAM LAW FIRM, P.A.

By: _____

Edward L. Graham

Mary H. Watters

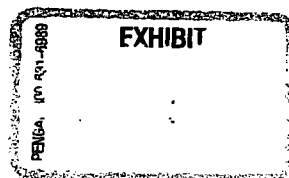
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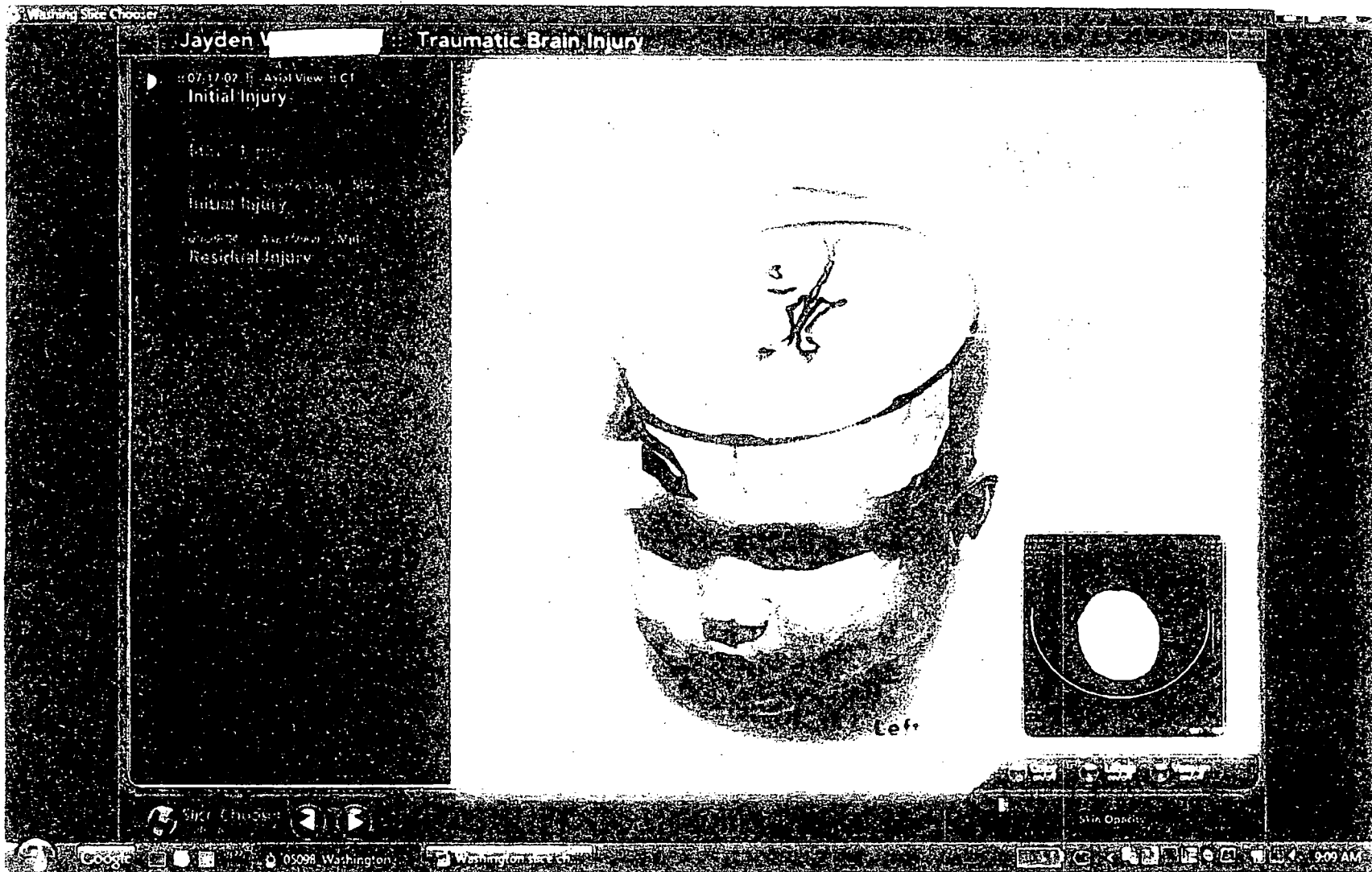
Florence, South Carolina 29503

843-662-3281

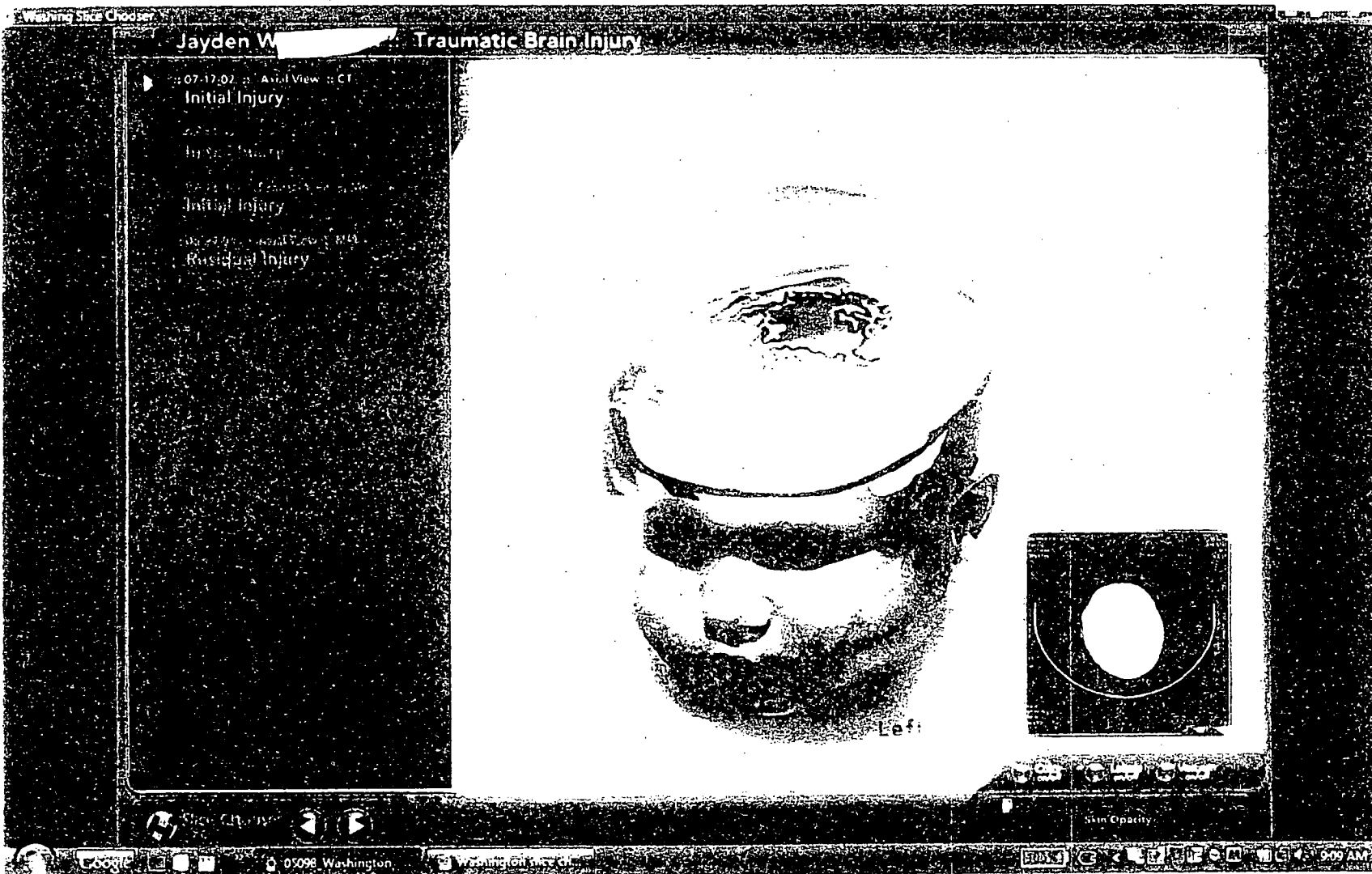
Attorneys for the Plaintiff

____ day of July, 2010



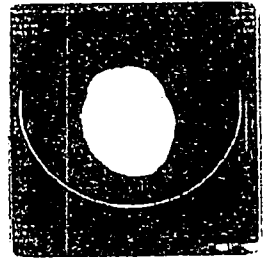
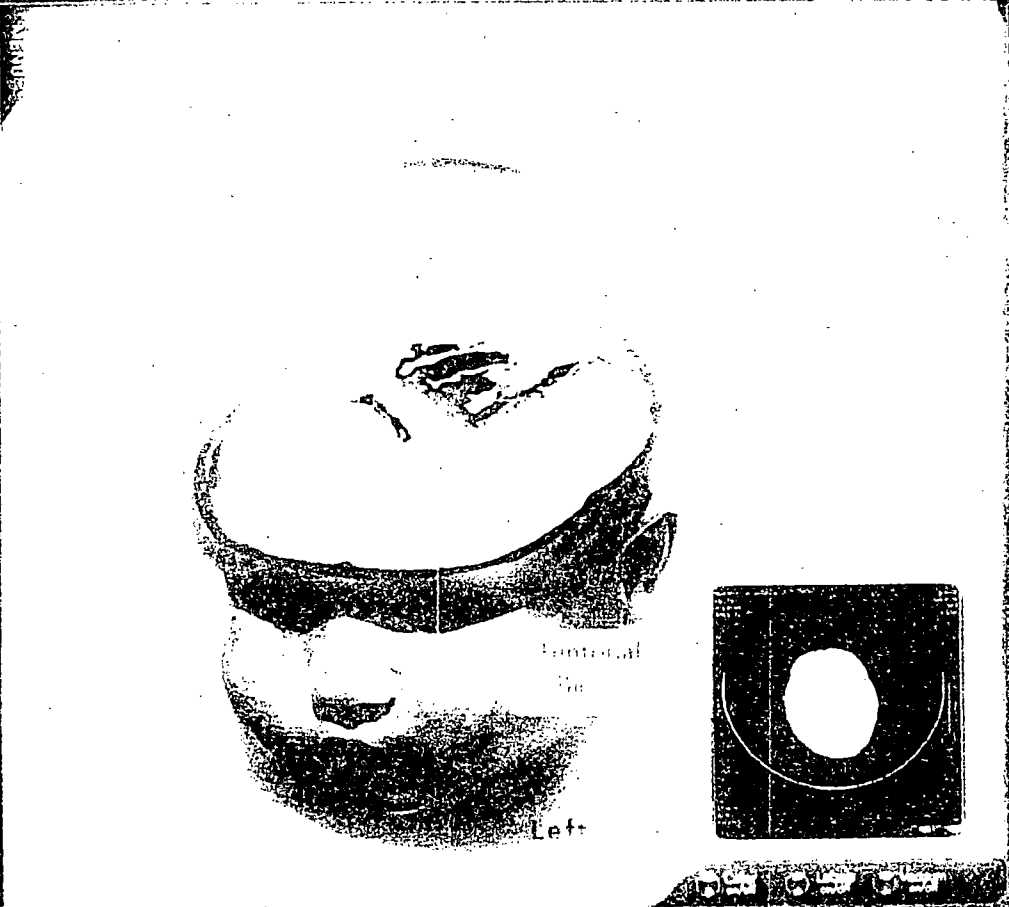






Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
Initial Injury
Residual Injury



Left



Washington State Chooser

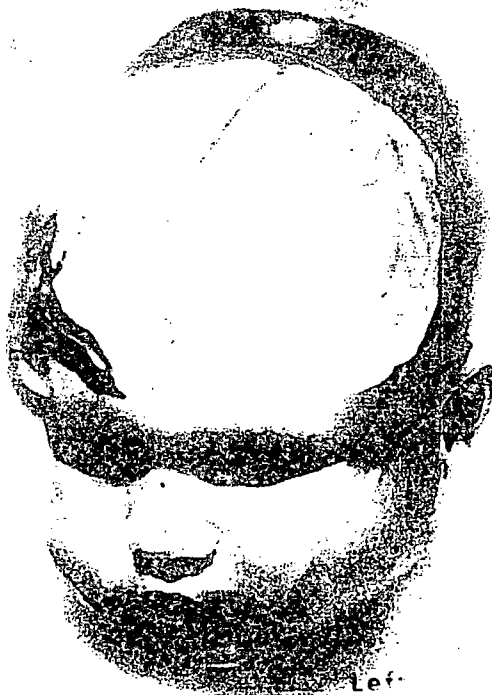
Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

07-18-02, Axial View, MRI
Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Residual Injury



CLICK TO
ENLARGE
FILMS



Click to Enlarge



Google



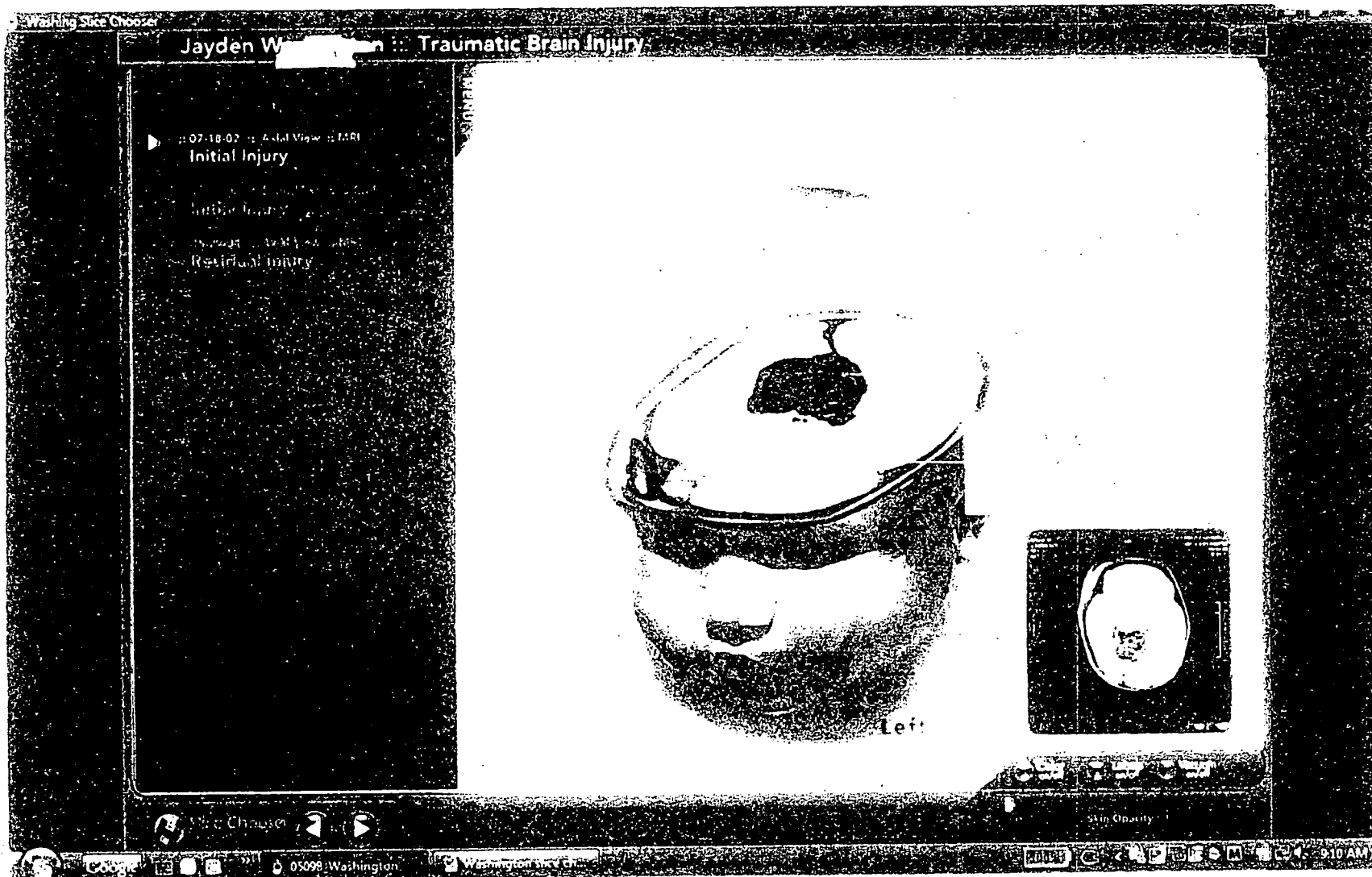
05098 Washington

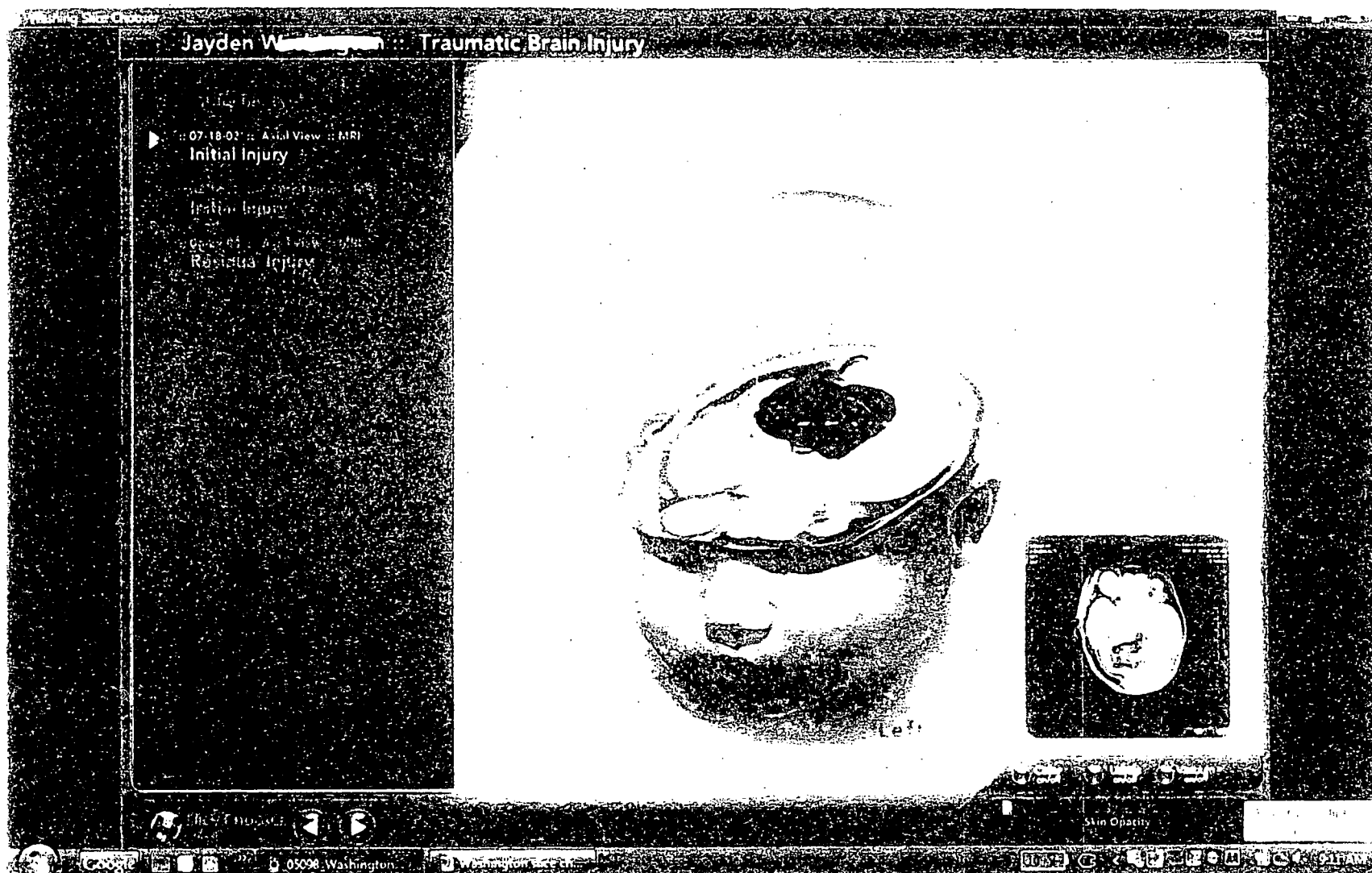
Washington State Chooser

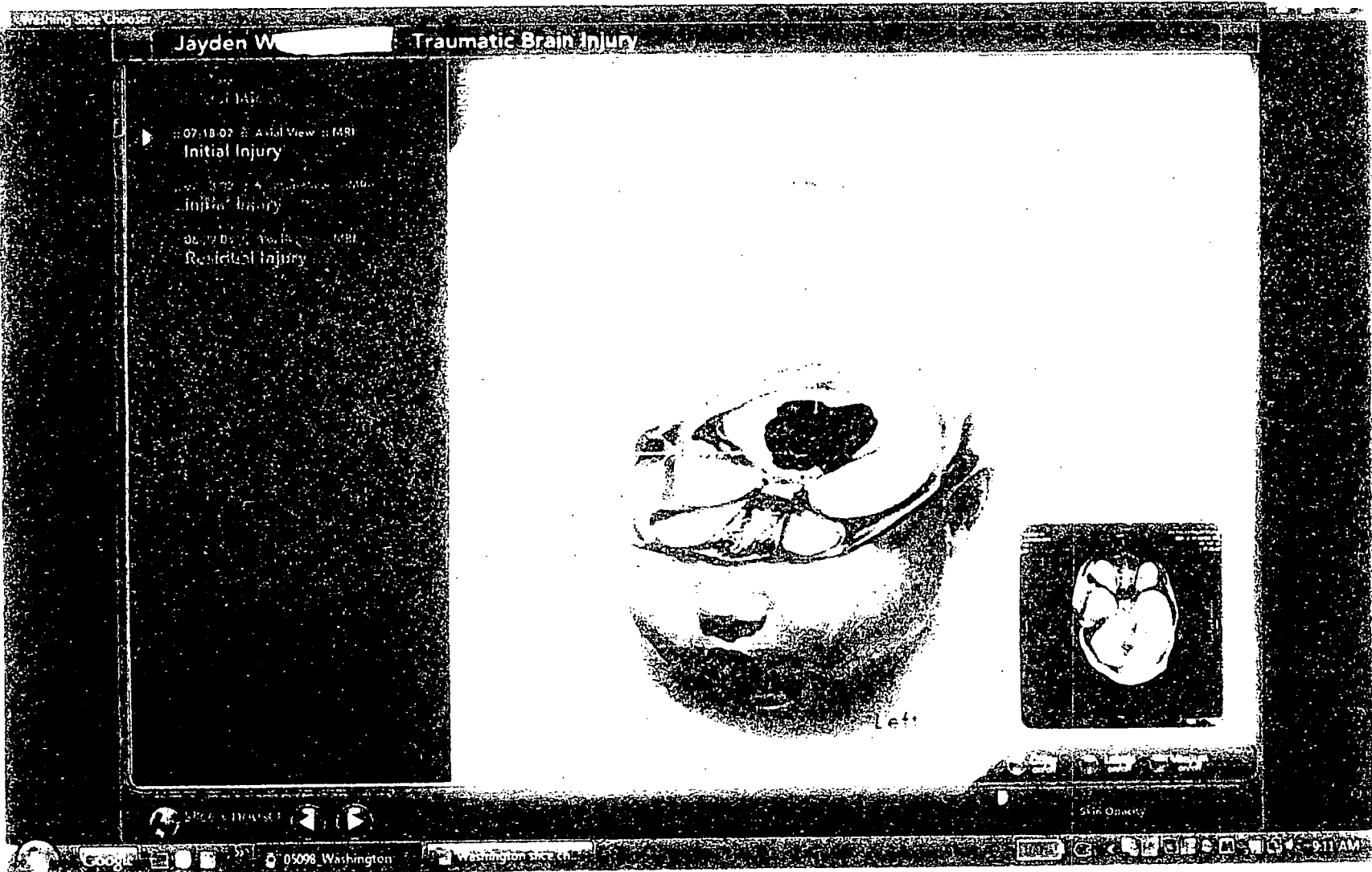


9:10 AM







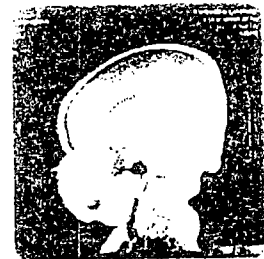
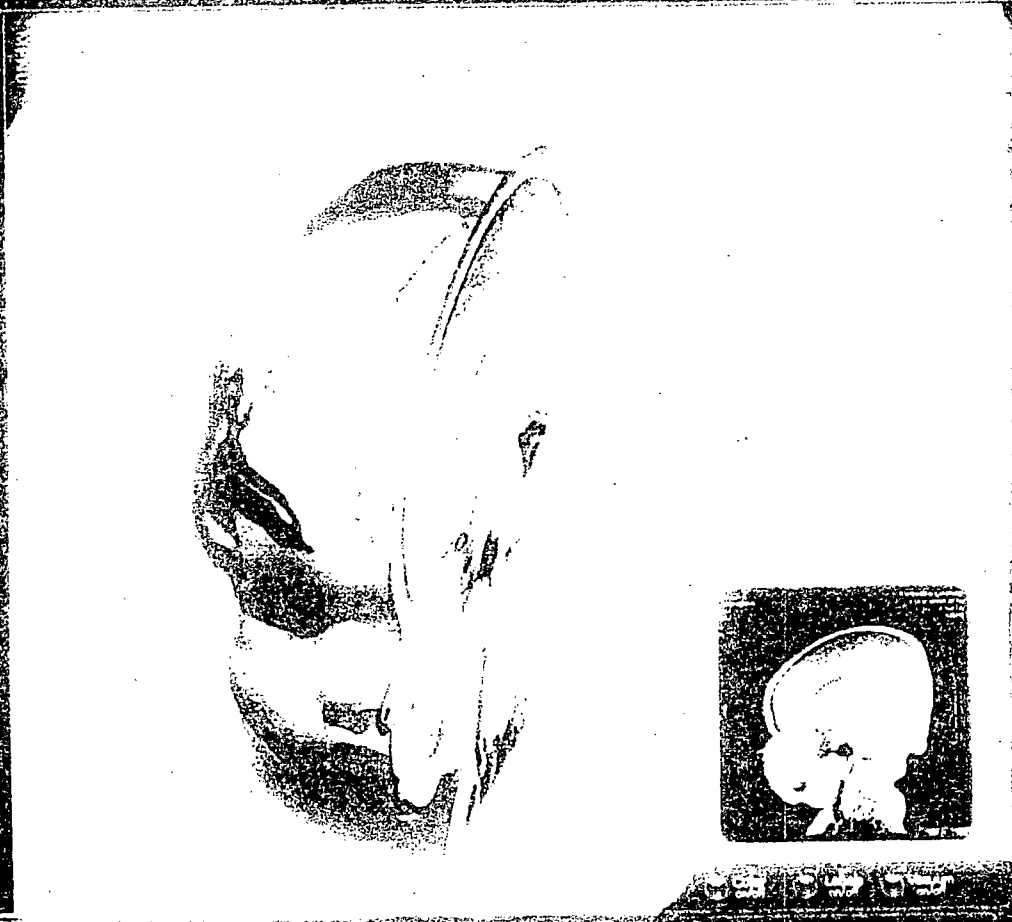




Washington State Choose

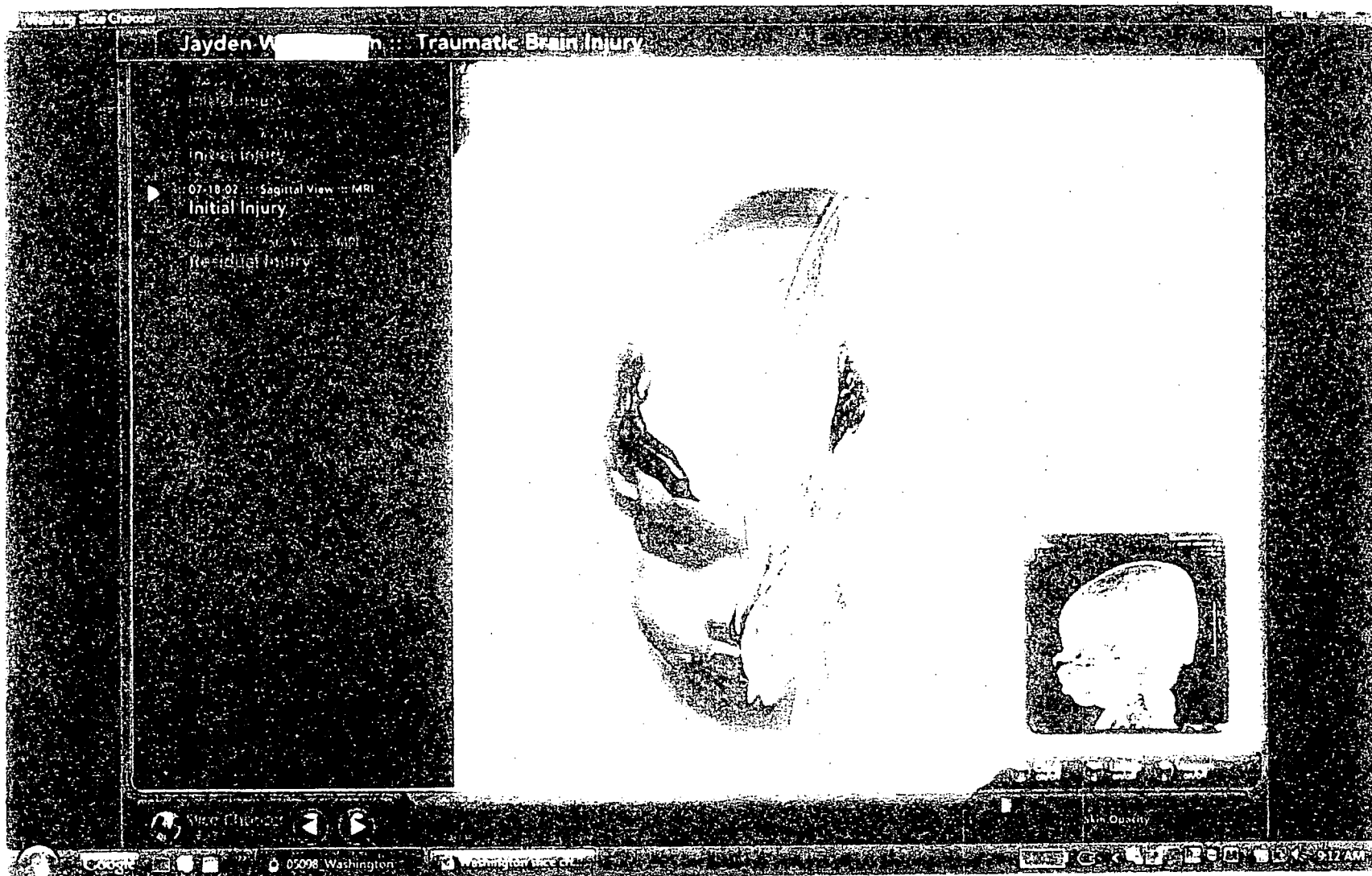
Jayden W. [REDACTED] :: Traumatic Brain Injury

07-19-02
Initial Injury
Residual Injury



Navigation controls: back, forward, and other icons.

Stop Overlay





Jayden W. [redacted] Traumatic Brain Injury

Initial Injury

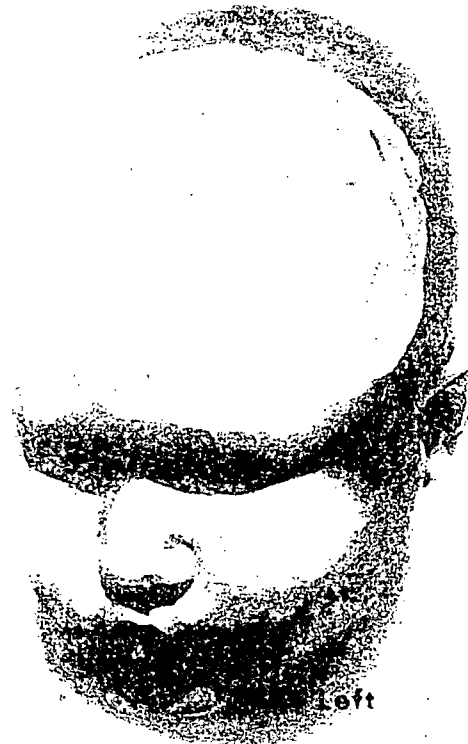
Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

06/29/04 Axial View MRI

Residual Injury



CLICK TO
ENLARGE
FILMS

Slide Show

Slide Opacity

Google

05096 Washington

Washington

USA

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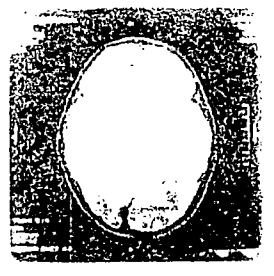
99

100

9:12 AM

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

07-11-04 :: MRI
Initial Injury
07-13-04 :: MRI
Initial Injury
▶ 06-29-04 :: Axial View :: MRI
Residual Injury



MR Image

Win Opacity

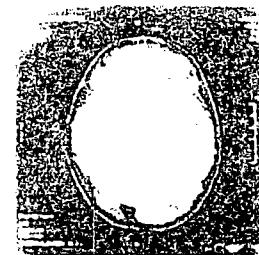
Jayden W. [redacted] Traumatic Brain Injury

05-29-04

Brain Injury

05-29-04 Traumatic Brain Injury

▶ 05-29-04 Axial View MRI
Residual Injury



05-29-04

Brain Injury

5th Opacity

Google

05096 Washington

Washington State

05-29-04

05-29-04

05-29-04

05-29-04

05-29-04

05-29-04

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05-29-04

05-29-04

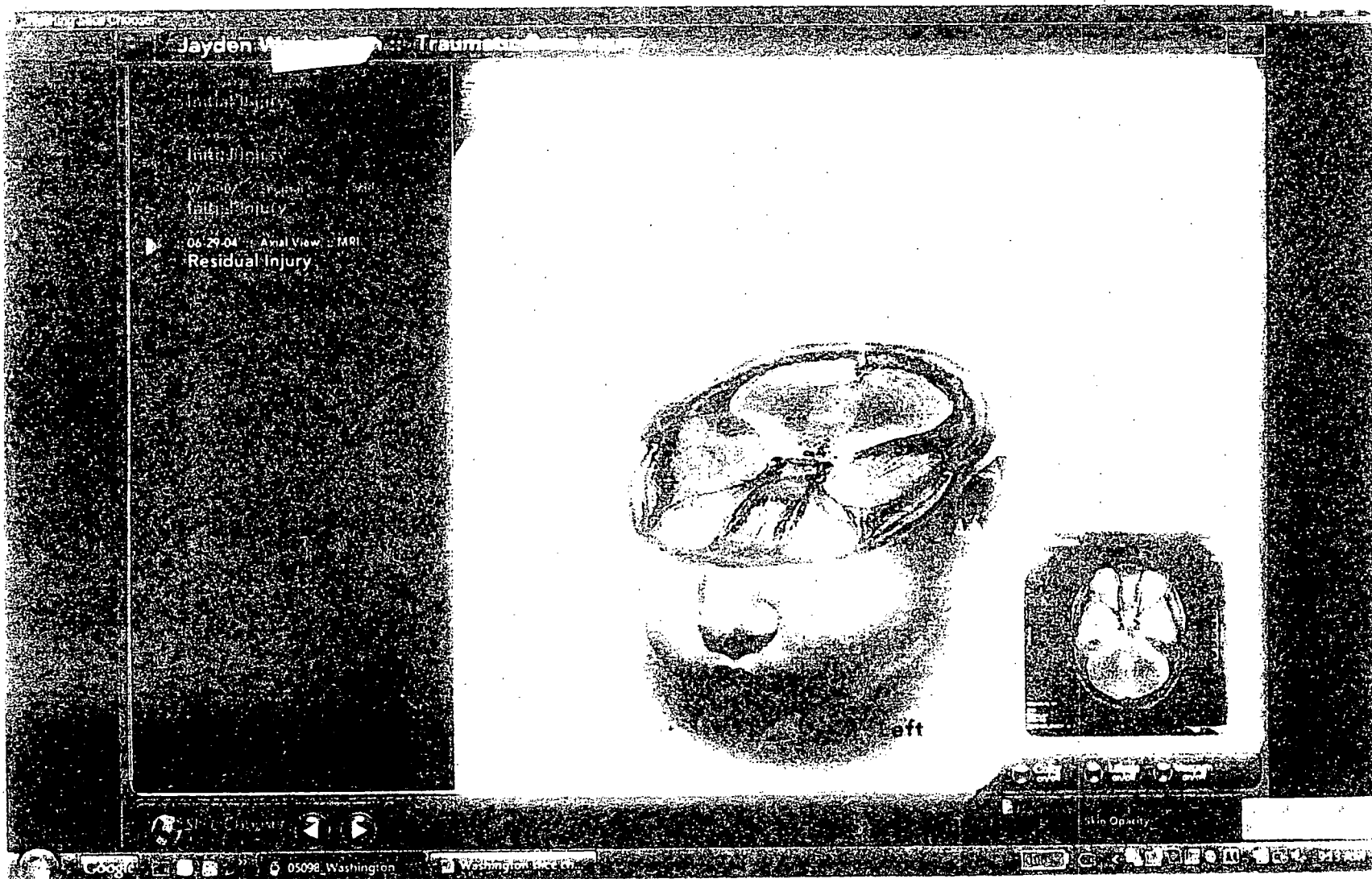
05-29-04

05-29-04

05-29-04

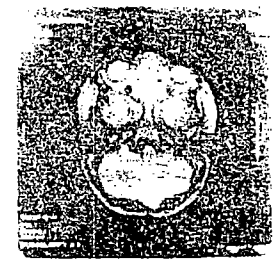
05-29-04

05-29-04



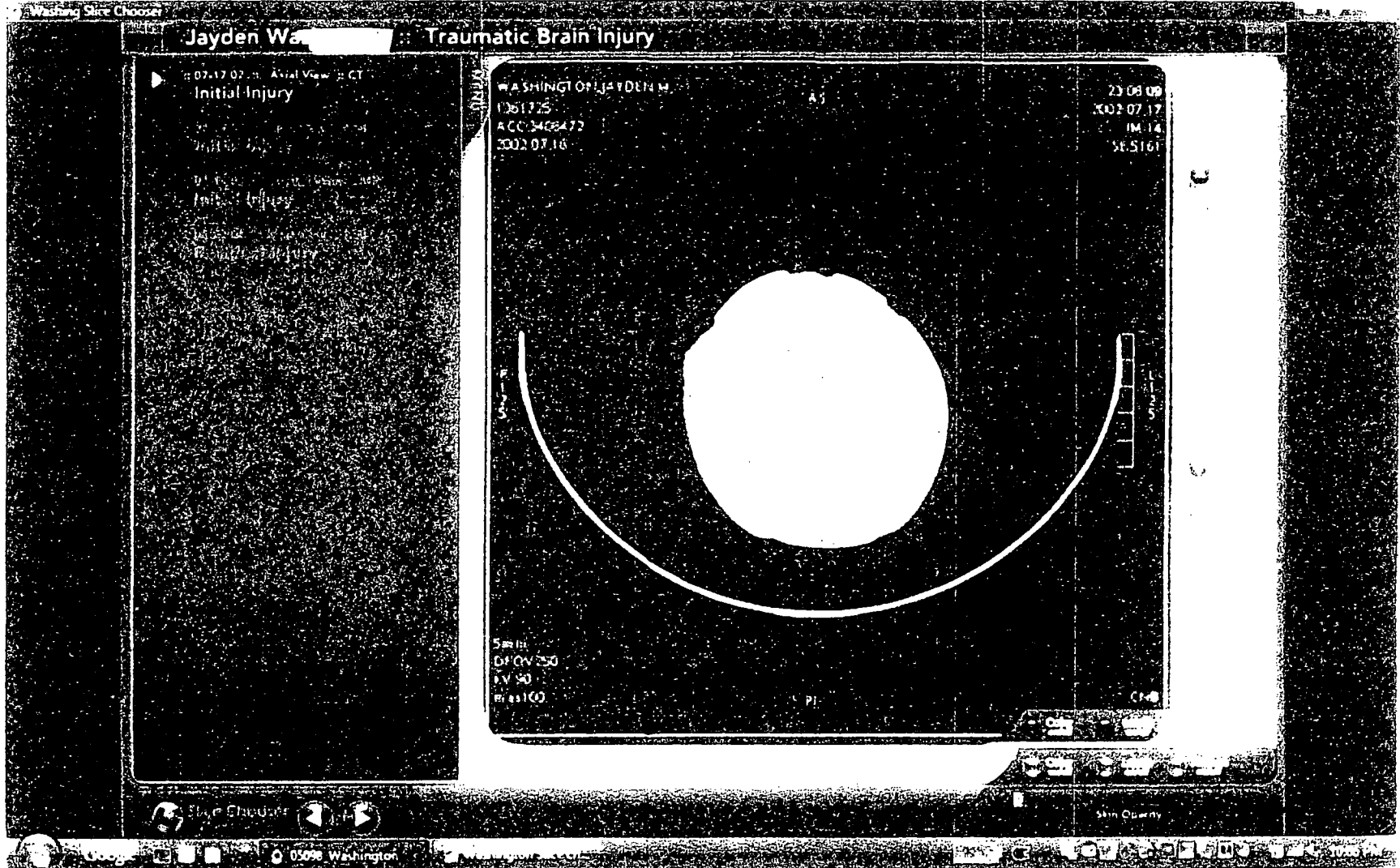
Jayden V. Trauma

- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- 06/29/04 Axial View MRI
- Residual Injury



Slide Change

Skin Opacity



Jayden Washington :: Traumatic Brain Injury

▶ 07-17-02 Initial Injury

▶ 07-17-02 Initial Injury

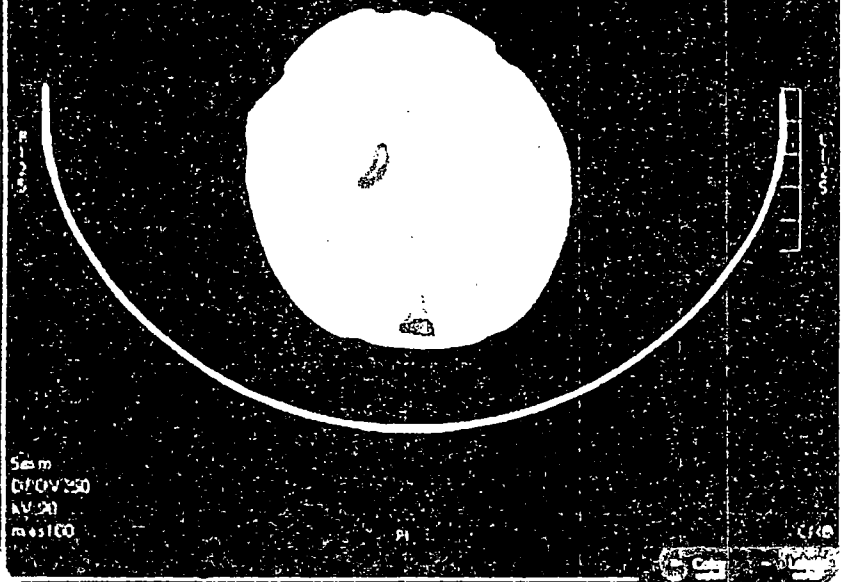
▶ 07-17-02 Initial Injury

▶ 07-17-02 Initial Injury

▶ 07-17-02 Initial Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M
1361275
ACC 3108472
2002.07.16

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2002.07.17
IM 14
SL5161



Stop Channel

Win Opacity

03098 Washington

07/17/02 14:14:14

Initial Injury

(continued)

1961-1962

5. *Staphylococcus aureus*

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WASHINGTON JAFIRM

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ACC 1403472

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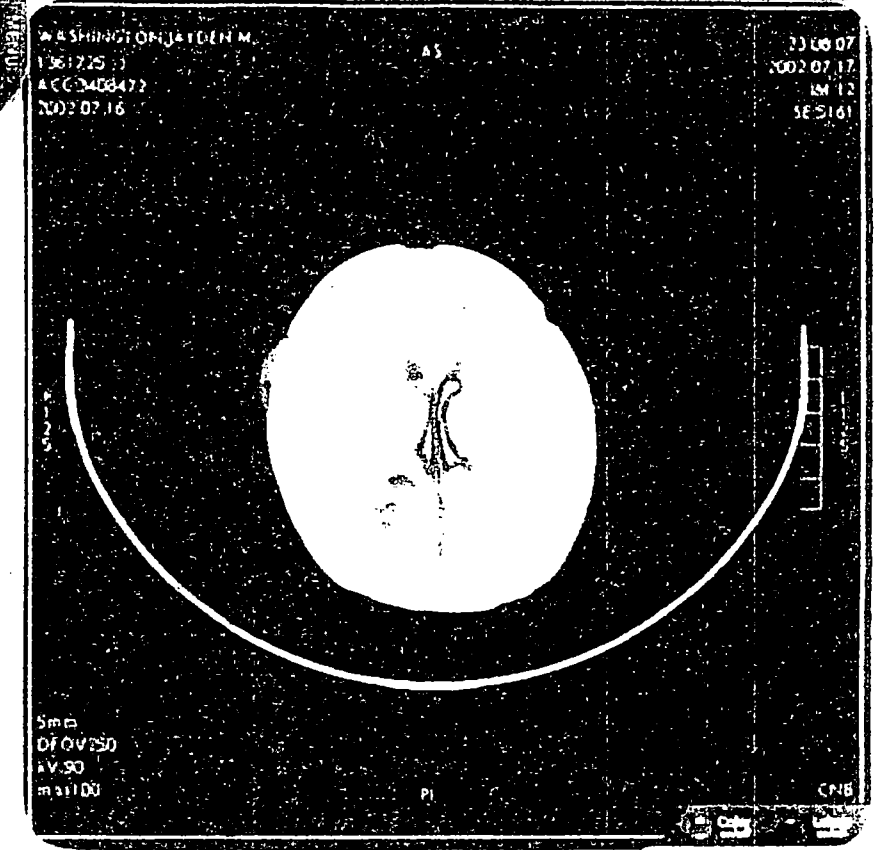
5mm
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17 27
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148

Jayden W. [redacted]

Traumatic Brain Injury

- ▶ 07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
- Initial Injury
- 07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
- Initial Injury
- 07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
- Initial Injury
- 07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
- Initial Injury
- 07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
- Initial Injury



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Figure 1

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11, 1918.

WASHINGTON FIELD: M
136173
ACC 3429473
3020716

22

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IM 9
SE 5161

Serials
OF 04250
14 50
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—(127)

Jayden Washington :: Traumatic Brain Injury

07:17:02 :: Axial View :: CT
Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M

1361725

ACC 3462472

20020716

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2002 07 17

IM 9

SE 5161

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14/50
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CND

View: Frontal

skin opacity

0506 Washington

07/17/02

07:17:02

IM 9

SE 5161

Washington Slice Chooser

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

07-17-02 - Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07-17-02 - Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

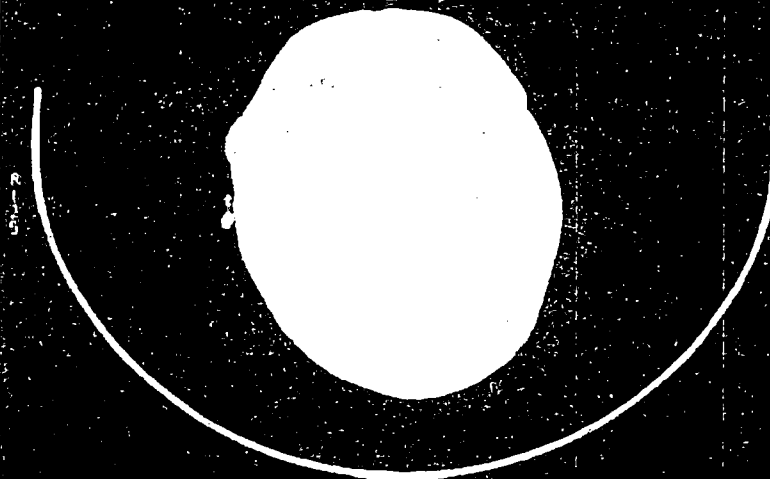
07-17-02 - Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07-17-02 - Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07-17-02 - Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
136175
ACC 3408172
2002 07 16

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2002 07 17
IM 9
SES161



Scan
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136175
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Ch4

07-17-02 - Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07-17-02 - Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

05098 Washington

Washington Slice Chooser

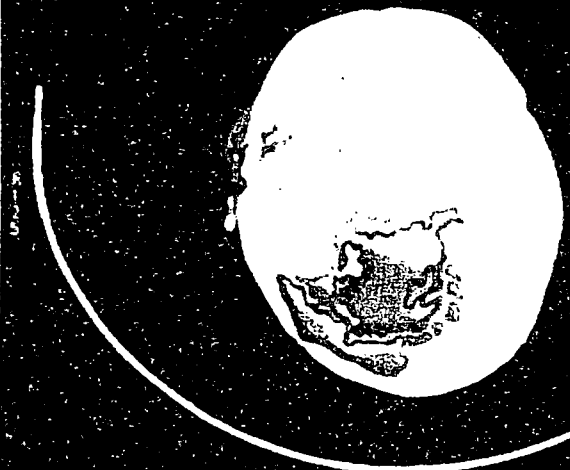
05098 Washington

07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
Initial Injury

1. Physical injury
 2. Psychological injury
 3. Sexual injury
 4. Financial injury
 5. Reputational injury

WASHINGTON, JAN 10 PM
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masl (8)

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Skin Opacity

Jayden V. :: Traumatic Brain Injury

- 07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
136173
ACC 3408472
2002-07-16

230801
2002-07-17
IM 6
505161



Skin Opacity

Jayden W.

Traumatic Brain Injury

07/17/02 Axial View CT
Initial Injury

07/17/02 Axial View CT
Initial Injury

07/17/02 Axial View CT
Initial Injury

07/17/02 Axial View CT
Initial Injury

07/17/02 Axial View CT
Initial Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
1381725
ACC 3409423
2002 07 16

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2002 07 17
JIM 6
ST 5161



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DFOV 250
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Sign Up Here

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Washington State

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05098 Washington

Washington State Chooser

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

02.17.07 :: Axial View :: CT
Initial Injury

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WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
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ACC 3466472
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SL 5161



State Chooser

State Chooser

State Chooser

05098 Washington

Washington State

05098 Washington

Jayden W [REDACTED] :: Traumatic Brain Injury

07-17-02 :: Axial View :: CT
Initial Injury

1940-1941

Washed Injury

PROSODY

100

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
1261725
ACC 3468473
2002 07 16

23 08 01
2007 07 17
14 5
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OF CIV 250
AV 50
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CMB

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Washington State Children

Jayden V

Traumatic Brain Injury

07.18.02 - Axial View - MRI
Initial Injury

07.18.02 - Initial Injury

07.18.02 - Initial Injury

07.18.02 - Initial Injury

07.18.02 - Initial Injury

SYSAFT19
ACG03400579
SE:3
IM:9

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M M PNR1361725
2002.07.18
07.02.01



P04



Slide Control



Slide Control

Washington State Chooser

Jayden W

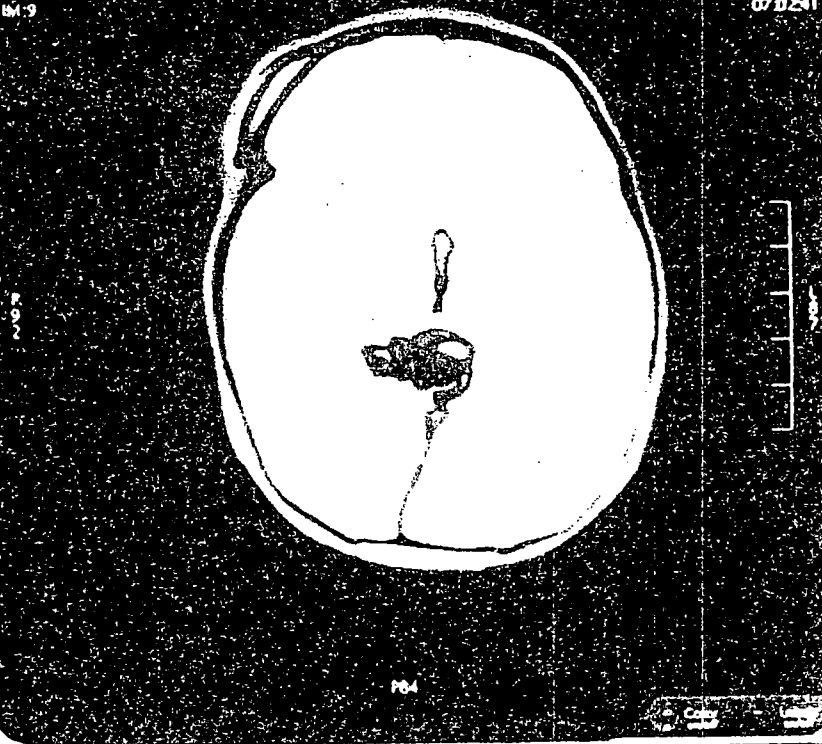
Traumatic Brain Injury

07-18-07
Initial Injury

SY 582119
ACC#3408579
SE:3
IM:3

AS5

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M MR 361725
2002.07.18
07:02:41



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Jayden W

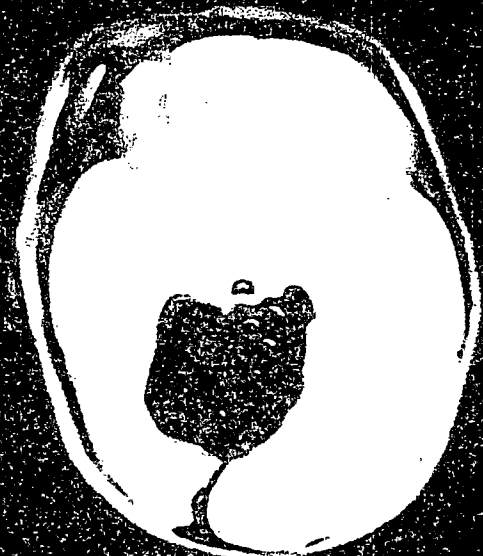
Traumatic Brain Injury

Initial Injury
Initial Injury
Initial Injury
Initial Injury

SY 504119
ACC#03408579
SE:3
W:7

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M
0007 M MIPN 361773
2002.07.18
07.0241



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P84

Alt. Port

Skin Quantity

Washington State Chapter

Jayden W. :: Traumatic Brain Injury

07.18.02 :: Axial View :: MRI
Initial Injury

07.18.02 :: Axial View :: MRI
Initial Injury

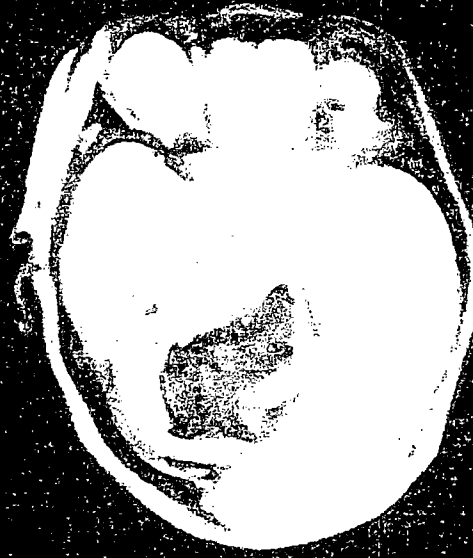
07.18.02 :: Axial View :: MRI
Initial Injury

SYS04/19
AC003408579
S4.3
IM 6

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M MRN01381725
2002.07.18
07:02:41

P02



P64

Thin Client

Thin Client

05098 Washington

Washington State

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05098 Washington

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury
- Initial Injury

SYSTEM 19
ACC#3408579
SE:3
IM:6

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WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
0007 M M POND 361723
2002.07.18
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05098 Washington

05098 Washington

Washing State Choose

Jayden W

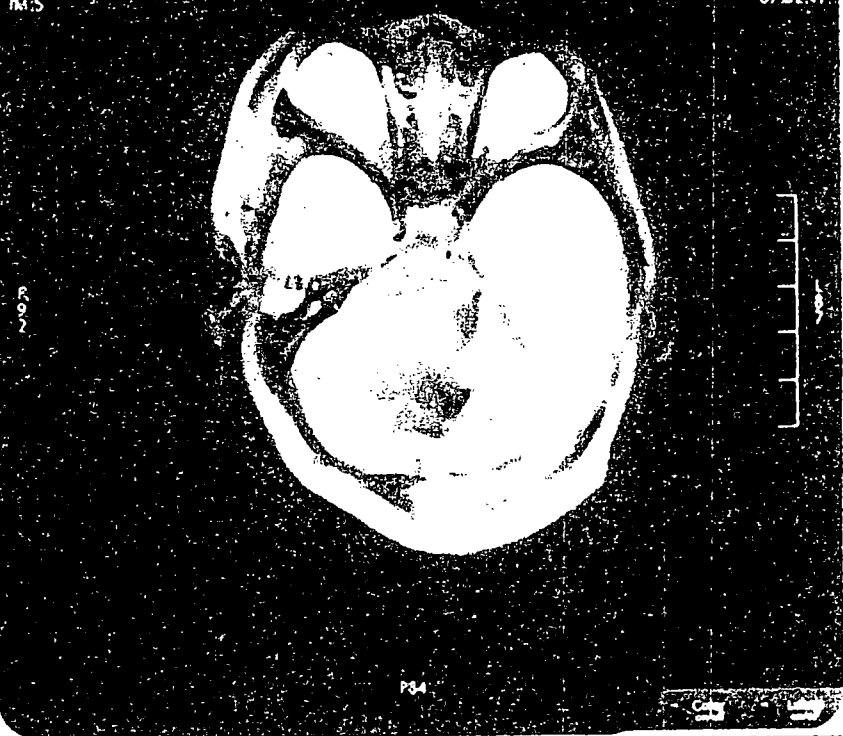
Traumatic Brain Injury

07.18.02 Axial View MRI
Initial Injury

SYSMRI19
ACCE3409579
SE:3
IM:5

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M M FOMRI 361728
2002.07.18
07.02.11



Washing State Choose

0308 Washington

Washington State

Washing State Choose

Washing State Choose

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

07-18-02 :: Axial View :: MRI
Initial Injury

SYSA#119
ACC#3408579
SE:3
IM:5

A95

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
000Y M W 08/08 381723
2002/07/18
07:02:41



P84



05096 Washington

Washington State

Stin County

A high-contrast, black and white image of a medical scan, likely a CT scan of a head, showing a cross-section of the skull and brain. The image is framed by a dark border with various text and UI elements. At the top left, it says "Washington State Chiropractor". At the top center, it says "Jayden Washington :: Traumatic Brain Injury". On the right side, there is a header with "WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.", "000Y M WIRN#1361725", "2002.07.18", and "07:02:41". Below this, there is a large, bright, circular area representing the skull, with a dark, irregular shape inside, possibly indicating a lesion or injury. To the right of the skull, there is a vertical scale bar. At the bottom, there is a dark bar with various icons and text, including "0500 Washington" and "Washington State Chiropractor".

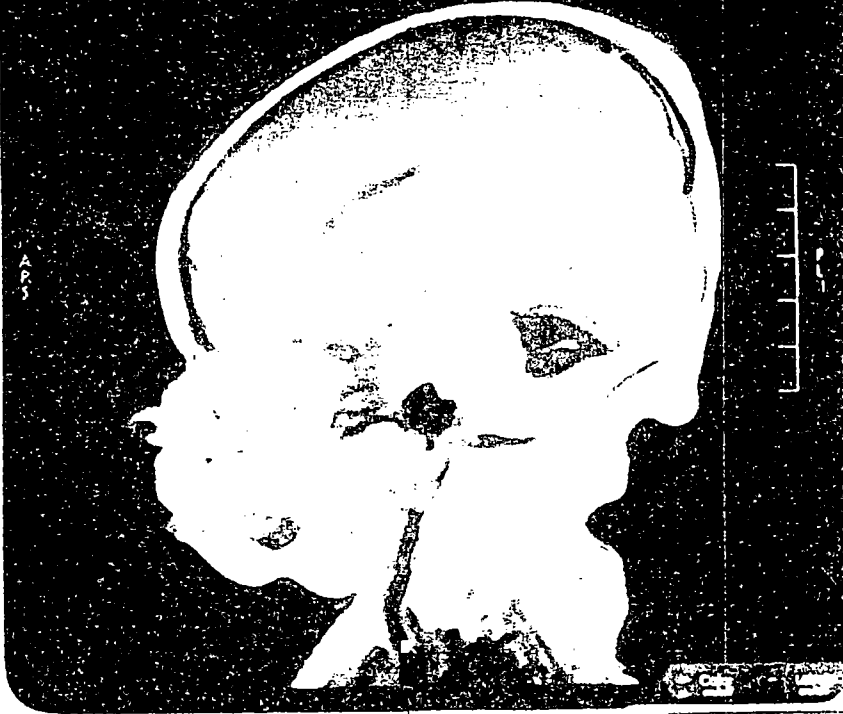
Jayden Washington :: Traumatic Brain Injury

- Initial Injury
- 07-18-02 :: Sagittal View :: MRI
- Initial Injury
- Follow-up MRI

SYSDATE119
ACC#03408579
SEN
IM:7

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WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M
000Y M MPMR1361725
2002.07.18
07.02:41



Slide Thru

Slide Quality

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Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

07-18-02

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

07-18-02 Sagittal View MRI

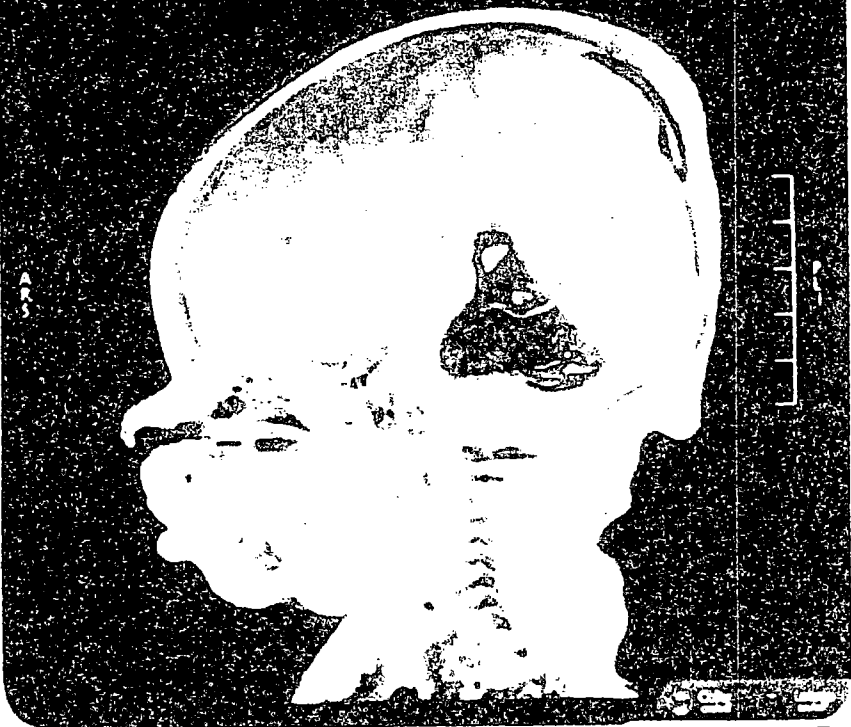
Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

SYS08119
AC003400579
SEX
IM18

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M
000Y M MRN00361725
0002.07.18
07.02.01

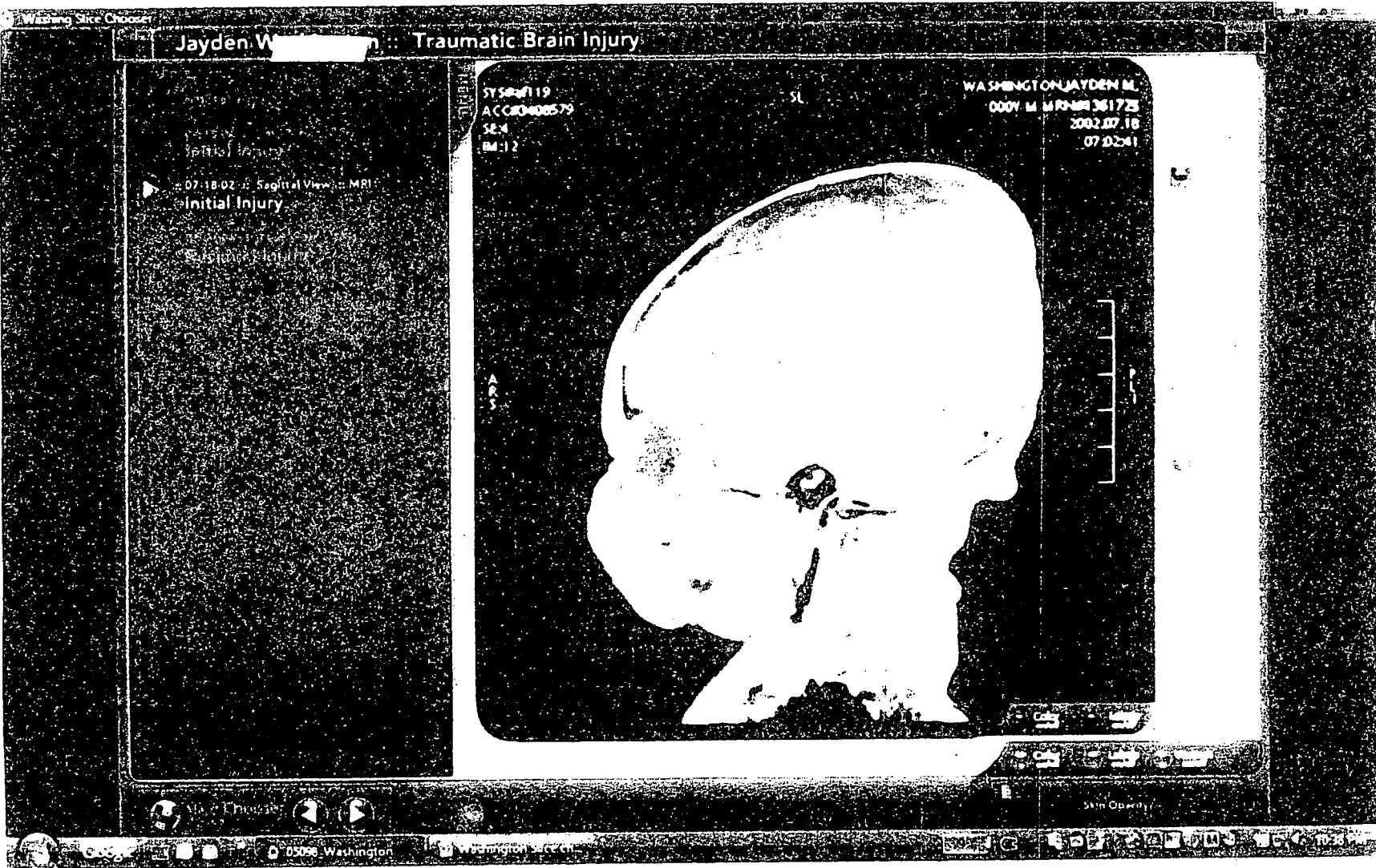


3D View

Skin Opacity

00008 Washington

Washington



SY: 504119
ACCR: 0408579
SL: 4
BM: 12

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M M RMR 361725
2002.07.18
07.0241

Washington State

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

ST 504119
ACCU0400579
SE-4
IM-12

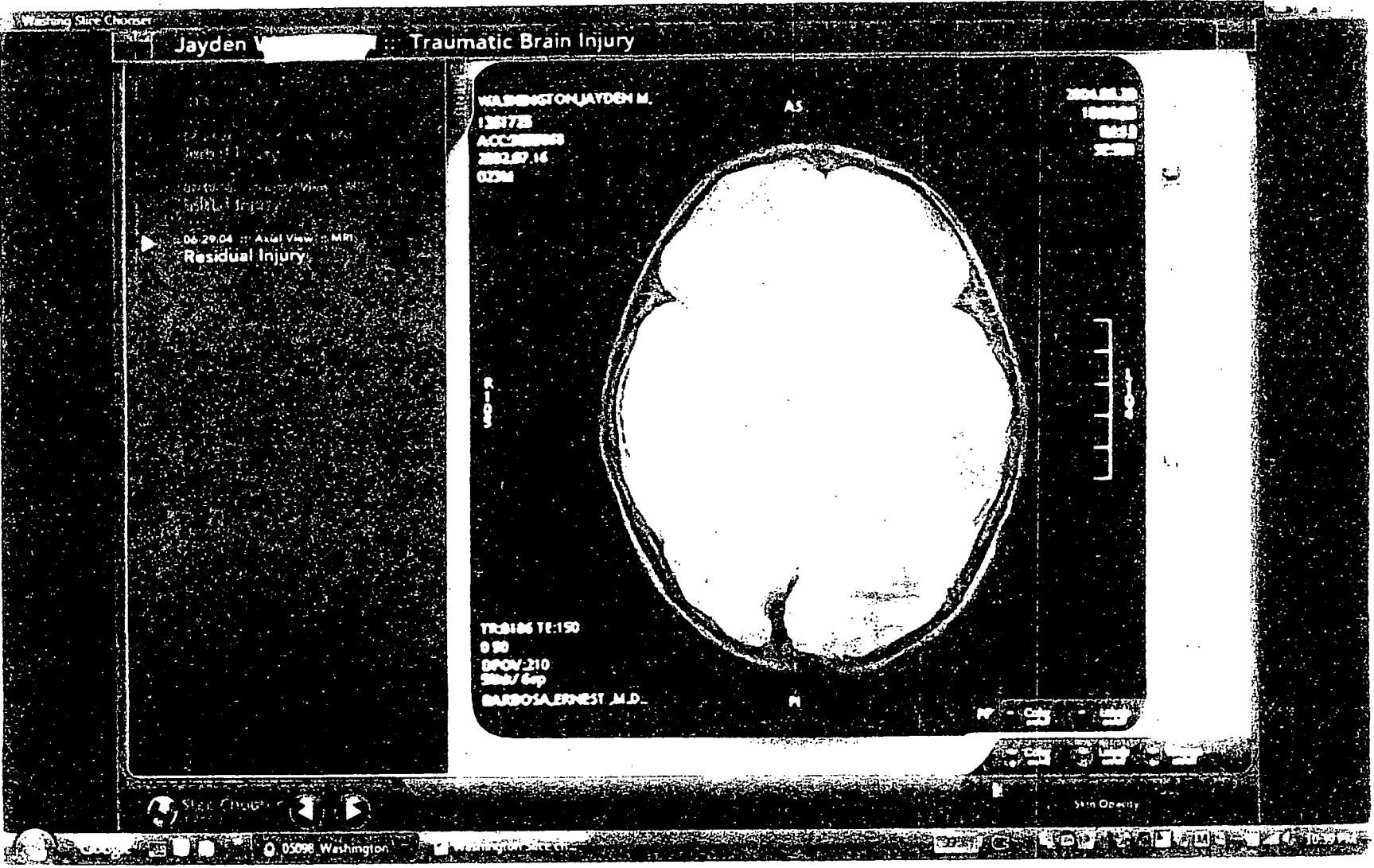
WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
0001 M M PNR 381723
2002/07/18
07:22:41

07-18-02 Sagittal View: MRI
Initial Injury
Right Parietal



Slide Changer

Slide Changer

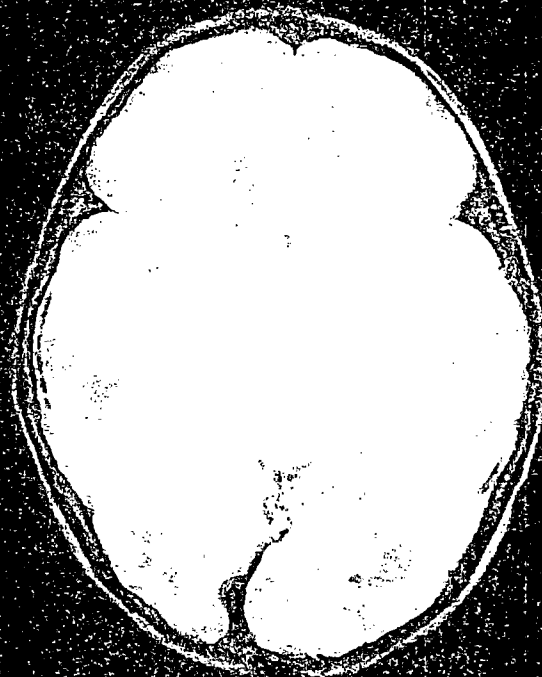


Student Inquiry

Residual Injury

STIM

BARNOSA, ERNEST, M.O.



5th Open City

Washing Slice Chooser

Jayden W. [redacted] Traumatic Brain Injury

06/29/04
06/29/04
06/29/04

06/29/04
06/29/04

06/29/04
Residual Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
1361725
ACCR000000
2002.07.16
022m

AS

2004.06.29
10:00:00
06:21
12:00

R
100

TR:106 TE:150
0.30
DPOV:210
Shot: 6sp
BARBOSA, ERNEST, M.D.

M

Slide Chooser

Slide Chooser

05096 Washington

Washington State

WASH

05096 Washington

Washington State

Working Slice Overlay

Jayden Washington :: Traumatic Brain Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
1361725
ACCOMMODATION
2002.07.16
0204

AS

2004.07.16
14:00:00
12:11
12:00

06/29/04 :: Axial View :: MRI
Residual Injury

R
L



TR:8106 TE:150
0.90
DFOV:210
2mm/Gap
BARBOSA, ERNEST M.D.

M



Slide Control

Slide Overlay

Washington Slice Chooser

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
1381728
ACCMR000
2002.07.16
0234M

AS

2004.07.16
14:00:00
R20
22.00

00:29:04 - Axial View - MRI
Residual Injury

R
100



TR:186 TE:150
0.90
DPOV:210
SMA/Gap
BARBOSA, ERNEST, M.D.

M



Slice Chooser



Slide Opacity

05098 Washington

Washington Slice Chooser

Washington State

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
1381725
ACCS000000
2002.07.16
0230M

A5

2004.07.20
14:00:00
R20
21.00M

C

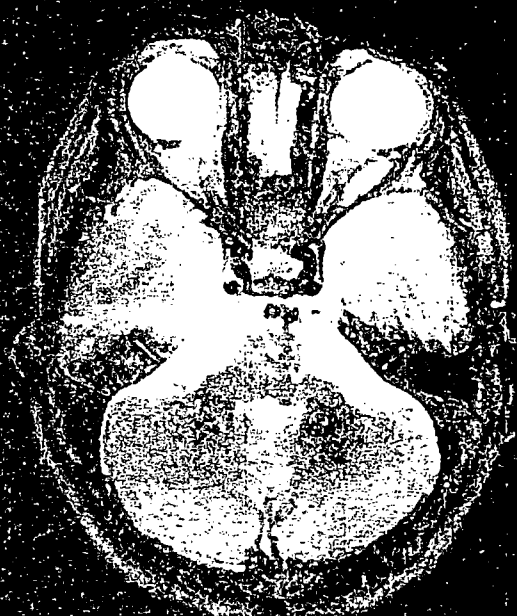
Initial Injury

Initial Injury

Initial Injury

06-29-04 Axial View MRI
Residual Injury

100-10



TR:0.06 TE:150
0.00
0.00/210
S100/0.00
BARBOSA, BONEST, M.D.

1

100-10

Slide Show

Slide Opacity

05098 Washington Washington State

Washington Slice Chooser

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

07-17-02 : Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

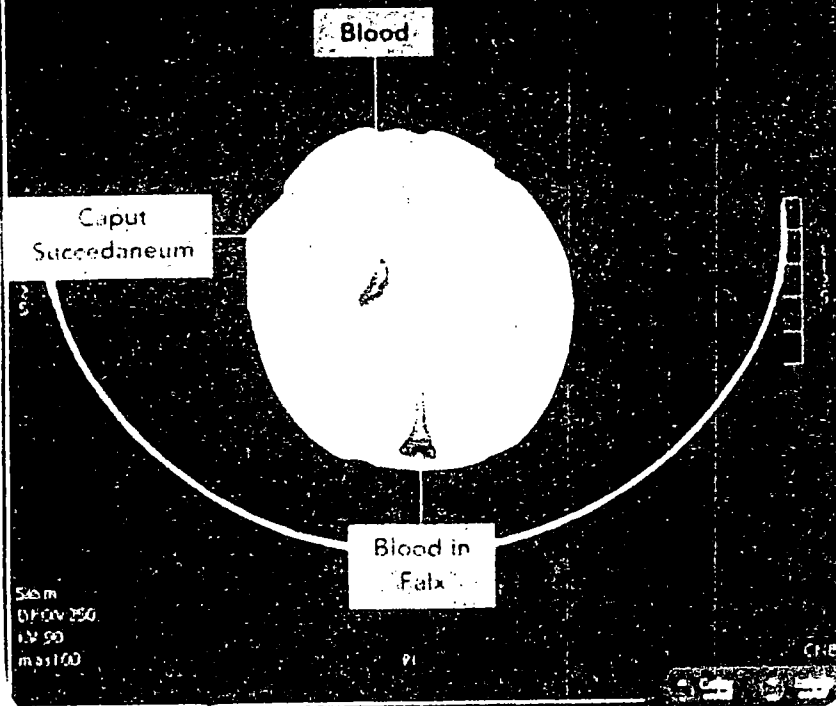
07-17-02 : Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07-17-02 : Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07-17-02 : Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

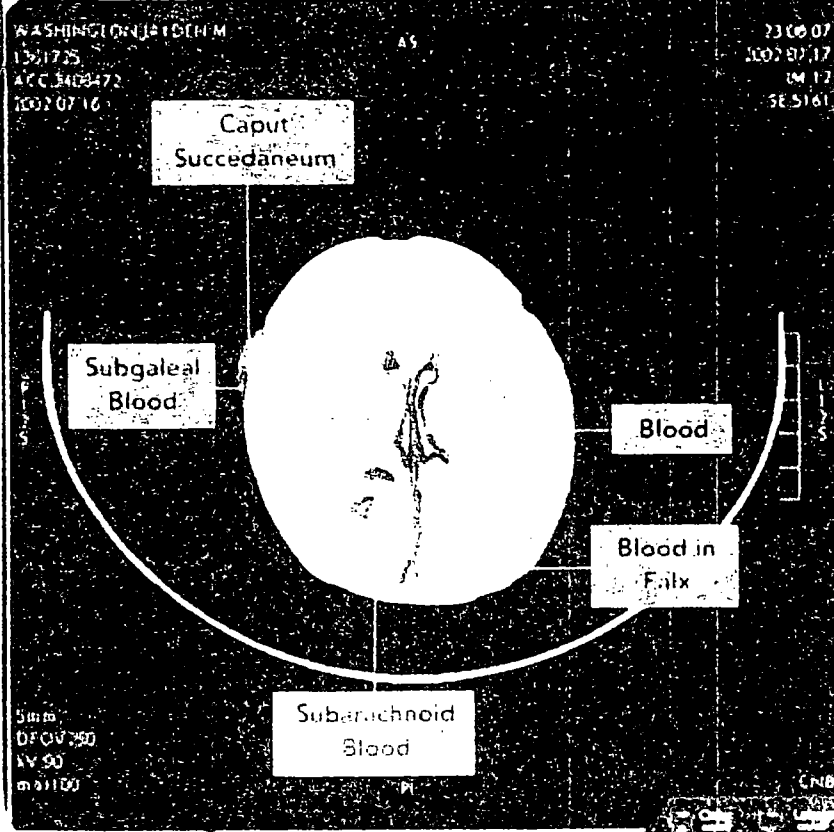
WASHINGTON JAYDEN M
1361725
ACC 2408472
2002 07 18

23:08:09
2002 07 17
IN 14
SE 5161



Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

- 07.17.07 - Axial View - CT Initial Injury
- 07.18.07 - Axial View - CT Initial Injury
- 07.18.07 - Axial View - CT Initial Injury
- 07.18.07 - Axial View - CT Initial Injury



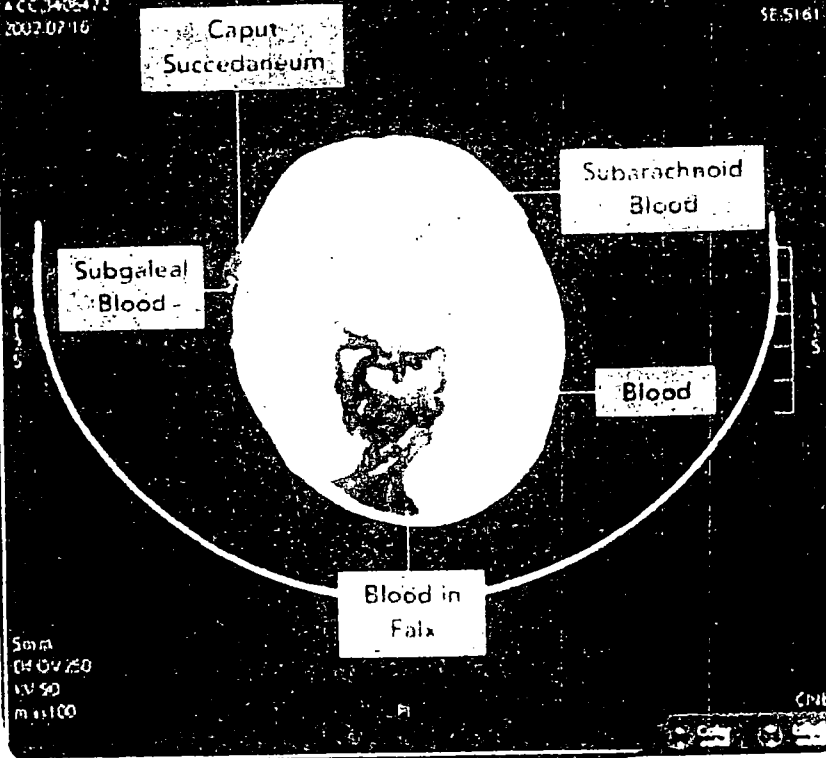
Washington State Chooser

Jayden V. Traumatic Brain Injury

07-17-07 :: Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
1361735
ACC 0405472
2002-07-16

13 06 05
2002 07 17
IM 9
SE:5161



Scalp
04 04 20
10 50
max 100

CMB

File Chooser

skin Opacity

050% Washington

Washington State Chooser

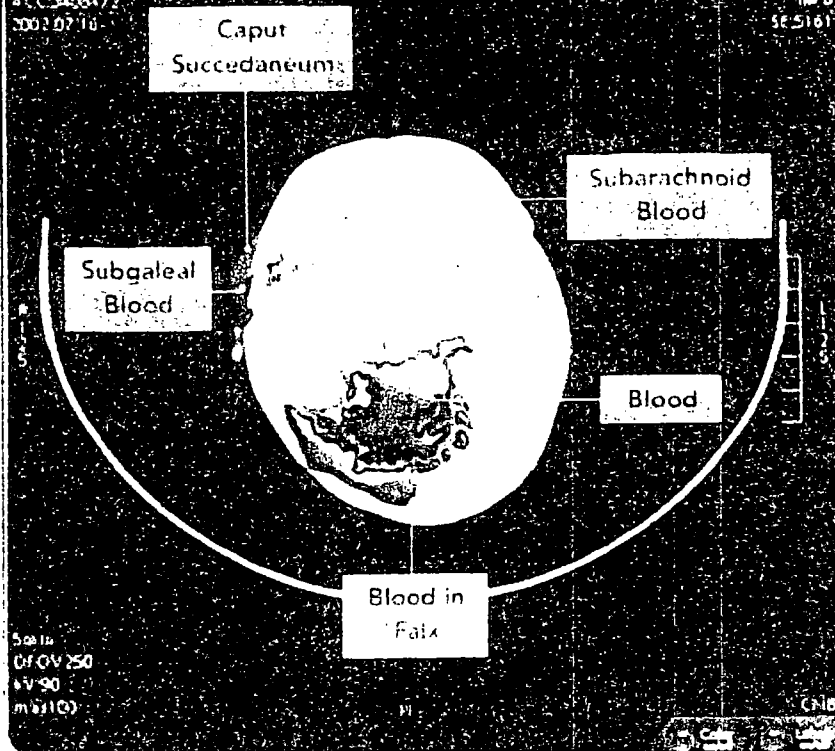
07-17-07 13 06 05

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

07/17/02 R Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
DOB: 12/17/25
ACC: 0408472
DOB: 07/16

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2002 07 17
IM 8
55:51:61



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mAs 100

View Chosen

Skin Opacity

05098 Washington

Washington State

CT 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

Washington Slide Chooser

Jayden V

Traumatic Brain Injury

07:17:02 AM Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07:17:02 AM Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07:17:02 AM Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07:17:02 AM Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

07:17:02 AM Axial View - CT
Initial Injury

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M

1991725

ACC 3406472

20020716

AS

23 06 01

20020717

IM 5

SC-5161

Caput
Succedaneum

Blood

Subgaleal
Blood

Subdural
Blood

Subarachnoid
Blood

Scan
07/17/2002
17:02
m 1100

PI

C148



Slide Chooser



Slide Chooser

05098 Washington

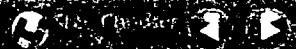
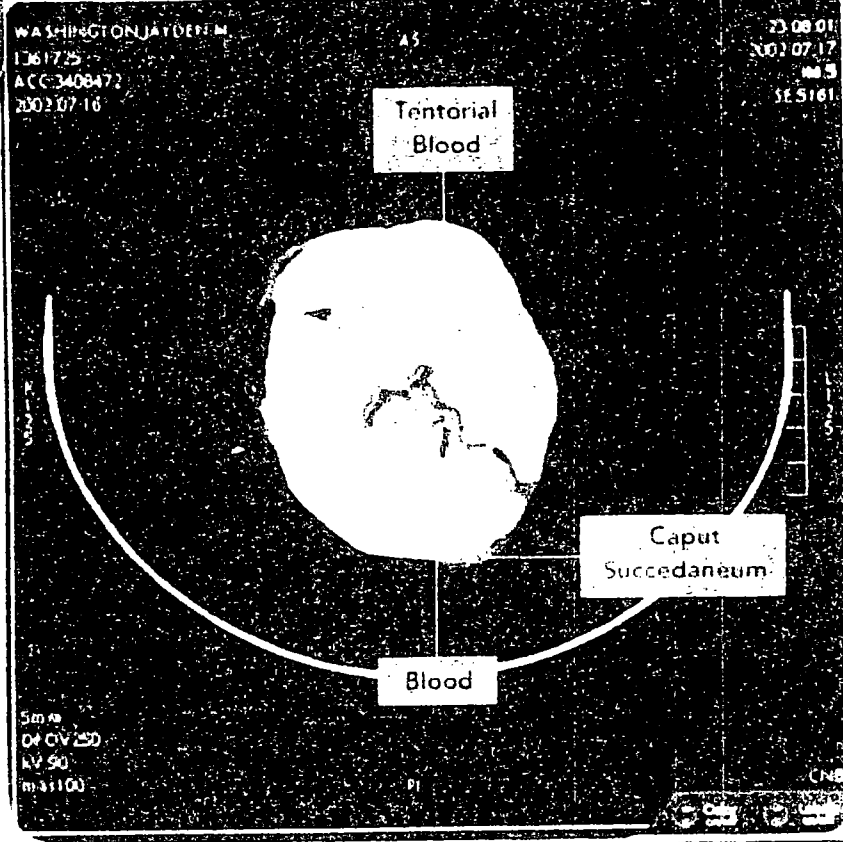
Washington

Slide Chooser

Jayden W.

Traumatic Brain Injury

- 07-17-02 Axial View - CT
- Initial Injury
- Caput Succedaneum
- Skull Fracture
- Skull Fracture
- Skull Fracture
- Skull Fracture
- Skull Fracture
- Skull Fracture



Skull Opacity

Jayden W

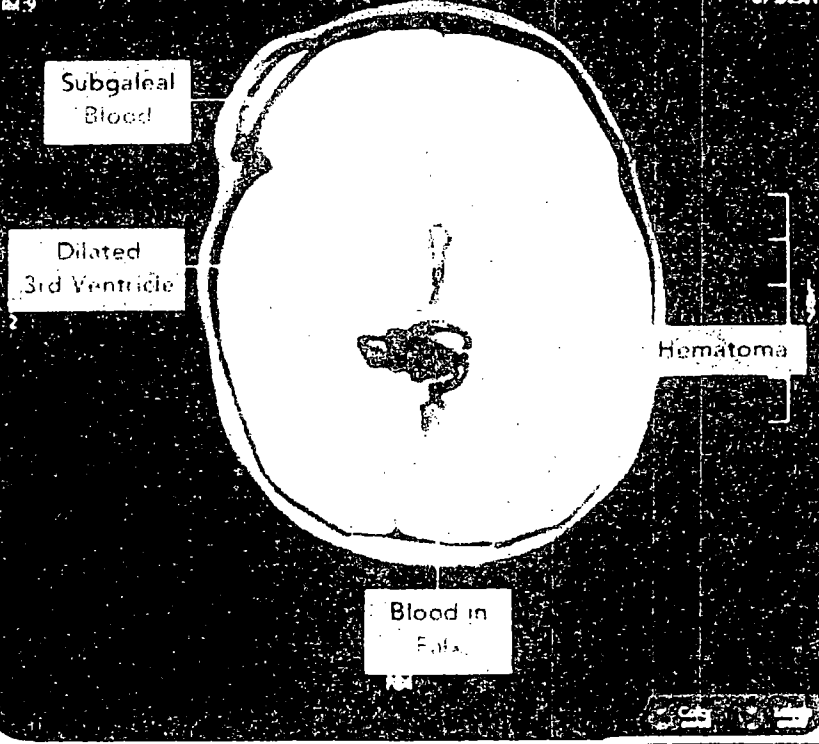
Traumatic Brain Injury

- 201718-02 - Axial View - MRI
- Initial Injury
- 201718-02 - Axial View - MRI
- Initial Injury
- 201718-02 - Axial View - MRI
- Initial Injury

SYSTEM 119
ACCR0408579
SE:3
R4:9

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
0001 M. MRN: 1361725
2002.07.18
07:02:11



Slide Changer

Slide Changer

05048 Washington

Washington State

05048 Washington

Washington State University

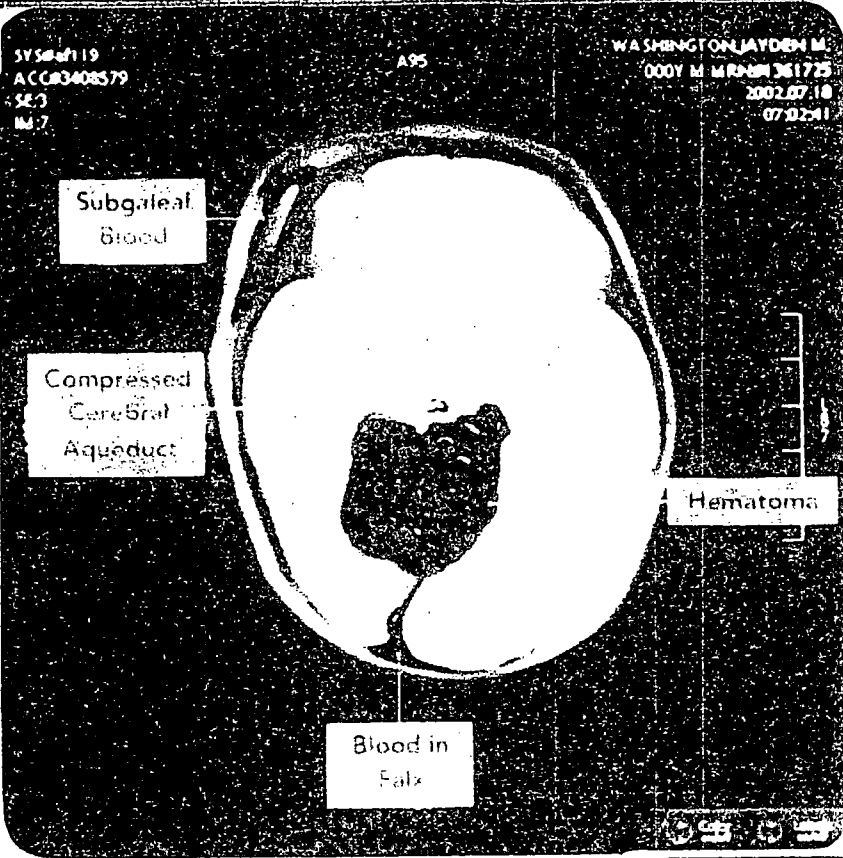
Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

- 07-18-02 Axial View MRI Initial Injury
- 07-18-02 Coronal View MRI Initial Injury
- 07-18-02 Sagittal View MRI Initial Injury

SYSDAT 19
ACCR3408579
S&S
NM 7

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M MRN 361725
2002.07.18
07:02:41



05090 Washington

05090 Washington

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

07.18.02 :: Axial View :: MRI
Initial Injury

07.18.02 :: Axial View :: MRI
Initial Injury

07.18.02 :: Axial View :: MRI
Initial Injury

SY Scan 19
ACCM 0408579
SE 3
RA 6

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M
000Y M MPM 361725
2002.07.18
07.0241

Compressed
4th Ventricle

Hematoma

Edema

Blood in
Felix

P04

Slide Chooser

Slide Chooser

05096 Washington

Washington State Chooser

05096 Washington

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

07-18-02 :: Axial View in MRI
Initial Injury

07-18-02 :: Axial View in MRI
Initial Injury

07-18-02 :: Axial View in MRI
Initial Injury

SYS04119
ACCE0408579
SE:3
RM:5

A95

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M M EDMM 361725
28020718
07.02.41

Compressed
4th Ventricle

Hematoma

P04

Slide Channel

Slide Channel

05098 Washington

Washington

05098 Washington

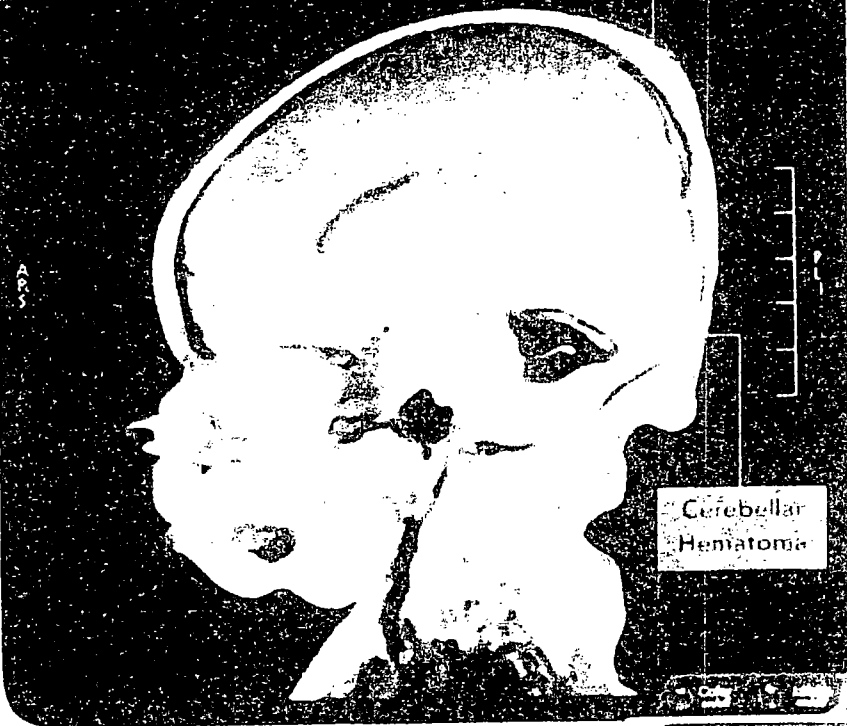
Washington State Chapter

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

SYS 06/11/19
ACC# 3408579
SE:4
11/1/2

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.
DOY M. MRN# 1361725
2007.07.18
07:02:41
Hematoma

07:18:02:11 Sagittal View (MRI)
Initial Injury
Initial Injury



Cerebellar
Hematoma

Slide Chapter



05090 Washington

Washington State Chapter

Slide Opacity

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

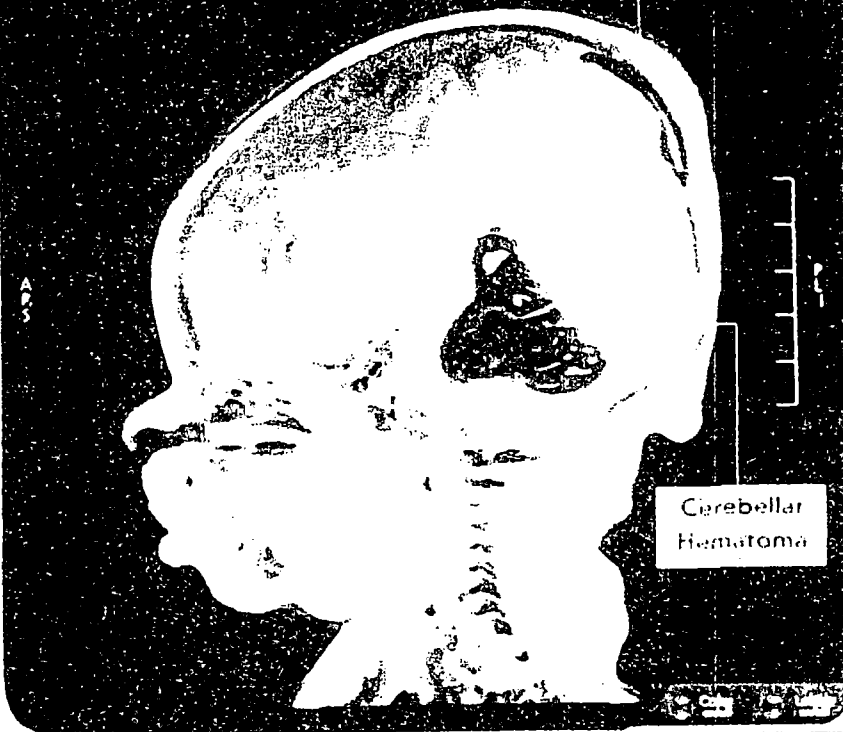
SYSD0119
ACQ03408579
SE4
IM28

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M

Hematoma

DOB 361723
2002.07.18
07.02.41

07-18-02 :: Sagittal View :: MRI
Initial Injury
Revised Injury



Cerebellar
Hematoma

Slide Controls

Slide Opacity

05038 Washington

Washington State

05038 Washington

Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

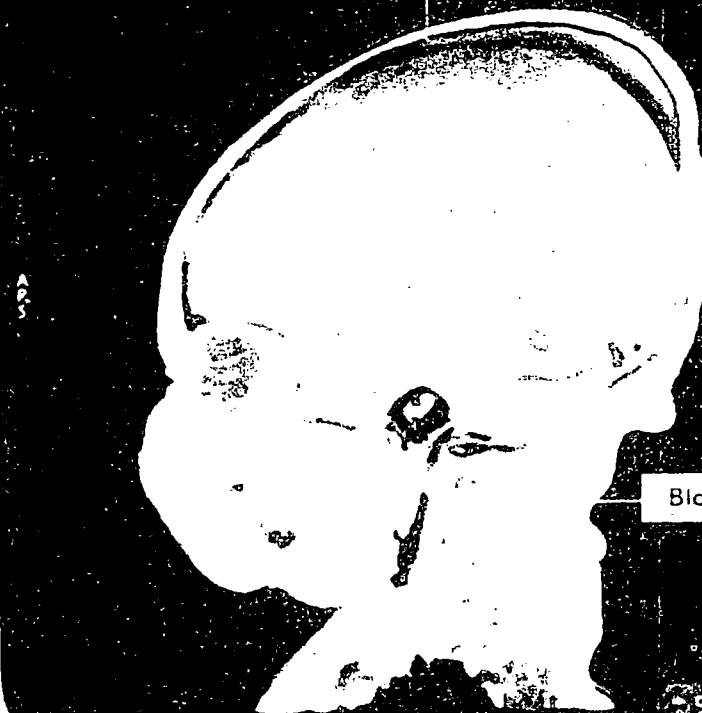
SYSD119
ACC#03408579
SEX
IM:12

Hematoma

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
000Y M MERNM 361725
2002.07.18
07.02.01

07-10-02 :: Sagittal View :: MRI
Initial Injury

Initial Injury
Initial Injury



Blood

View: Coronal

View: Coronal



Google



05098 Washington

Washington State Chiropractic



Jayden W

Traumatic Brain Injury

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
1361725
ACCOMMODATION
2003.07.16
023M

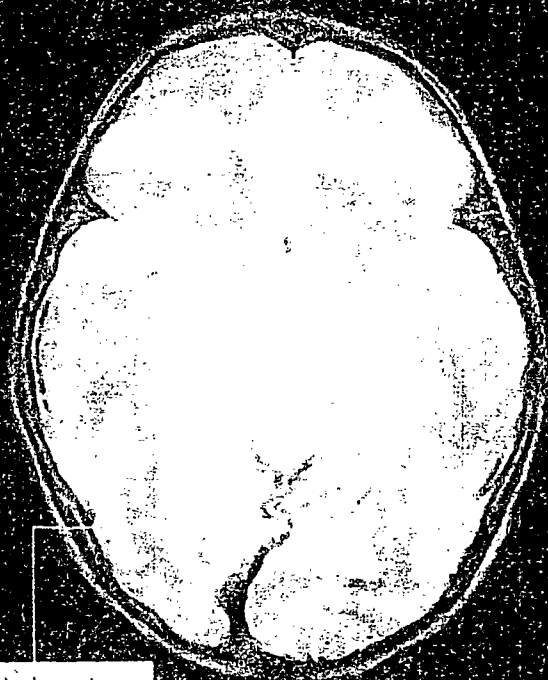
AS

2004.04.16
10:00 AM
0233
12:00

04-29-04 Axial View - MRI
Residual Injury

TR:8106 TE:150
0.90

Encephalomalacia



Slit Chooser

Skin Quality

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M
1361725
ACC 20020608
2002.07.16
07304

AS

2004.05.27
18:00
104-30
22-27

06-29-04 Axial View MRI
Residual Injury

TR: 186 TE: 190



0001

2000

44

Encephalomalacia

Jayden W. Traumatic Brain Injury

06-29-04

06-29-04

06-29-04

06-29-04

06-29-04

06-29-04 Axial View MRI

Residual Injury

WASHINGTON, JAYDEN M.

1361725

ACCOMMODATION

2002.07.16

02304

AS

2002.07.16

1361725

ACCOMMODATION

2002.07.16

02304

06-29-04

TR:186 TE:150

0.90

OPV:210

Stim/Gap

BARBOSA, ERNEST, M.D.

Encephalomalacia



Slide Show



Slide Opacity

Traumatic Brain Injury

WASHINGTON JAYDEN M.
1361725
AC 1361725
2002.07.16
073M

AS

2004.12.19
14:00:05
127
12.11

06:29:04 :: Axial View :: MRI
Residual Injury

民
104

TR: 0106 TE: 150
0 50
DPOV: 210
Sndr/Gap
BARBOSA, ERNEST, M.D.

Encephalomalacia

Slide Chart

၆၆၈ ဝဏ္ဏ

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CIVIL ACTION NO.: 07-CP-10-1553

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W. , a minor,

Plaintiff,

v.

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

STIPULATION OF EVIDENCE

FILED
2010 JUL 15 PM 3:44
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT
BY

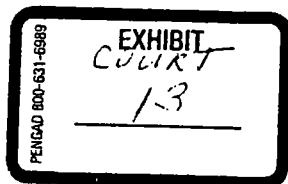
This is a medical negligence action in which the Plaintiff asserts certain acts and omissions of negligence arising out of the birth of her son, Jayden W. Edmund Rhett, M.D., delivered Jayden W. on July 16, 2002, at East Cooper Regional Medical Center, with the assistance of a vacuum extraction system. Through the course of the discovery process, the parties to this matter have determined that the vacuum extraction system used in Jayden W.'s delivery was manufactured by and comprised of the following components:

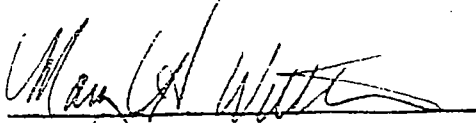
Utah Medical Products, Inc., CMI Vacuum Pump # 101A

Utah Medical Products, Inc., Tender Touch Silicone Bell-Shaped Vacuum Cup, #404TT

The parties agree that the above referenced vacuum extraction system is the system used in the delivery of Jayden W. and desire to codify their agreement with this Stipulation of Evidence. In doing so, each party agrees, affirms and consents that the above-referenced vacuum system was the system used in the delivery of Jayden W., and that no assertion of the use of other components, manufacturers, or systems in the delivery of Jayden W. will be made at the trial of this matter.

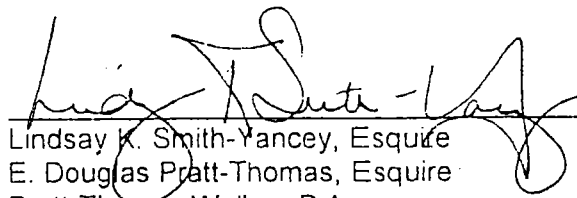
WE CONSENT:




Edward L. Graham, Esquire
Mary H. Watters, Esquire
Graham Law Firm, P.A.
383 W. Cheves Street (29501)
P.O. Box 550
Florence, SC 29503
843-662-3281
Counsel for Plaintiff

(STIPULATION OF EVIDENCE)

WE CONSENT:



Lindsay K. Smith-Yancey, Esquire

E. Douglas Pratt-Thomas, Esquire

Pratt-Thomas Walker, P.A.

P.O. Drawer 22247

Charleston, SC 29413-2247

843-727-2211

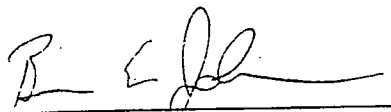
Counsel for Defendants Tenet South Carolina, Inc.,

East Cooper Regional Medical Center and East Cooper

Community Hospital, Inc.

(STIPULATION OF EVIDENCE)

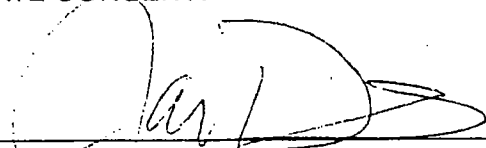
WE CONSENT:

 (SC # 76103)

for Chilton Grace Simmons, Esquire
Molly H. Craig, Esquire
Hood Law Firm, LLC
172 Meeting Street
Post Office Box 1508
Charleston, SC 29402
843-577-1219
Counsel for Defendant Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D.

(STIPULATION OF EVIDENCE)

WE CONSENT:



D. Jay Davis, Jr., Esquire
James E. Scott, IV, Esquire
Young Clement Rivers
28 Broad Street
P.O. Box 993
Charleston, SC 29402
843-577-4000

Counsel for Defendant Low Country Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A.

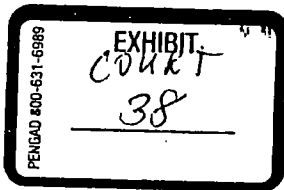
(STIPULATION OF EVIDENCE)

OPINIONS REGARDING TREATMENT

The mere fact that the Plaintiff's expert witness may use a different approach in treating a patient is not considered a deviation by this Defendant physician from the recognized standard of medical care. Nor is this standard violated because an expert disagrees with this Defendant physician as to what is the best or better approach in treating a patient. Medicine is an *inexact* science, and eminently qualified physicians may differ as to what constitutes a preferable course of treatment. Such differences as to preference do not amount to malpractice.

Todd v. United States, 570 F.Supp. 670, 677 (D.S.C. 1983)

quoting Fitzgerald v. Manning, 679 F.2d 341 (4th Cir. 1982)



NEGLIGENCE NOT PRESUMED

Negligence on the part of a physician is not presumed, but must be affirmatively proved. The burden of proof is on the Plaintiff to prove the case by the preponderance or the greater weight of the evidence. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it will be presumed that a physician has discharged his duty to the patient.

Ellis v. U.S., 484 F.Supp. 4 (S.C. 1978);

Bessinger v. DeLoach, 230 S.C. 1, 94 S.E.2d. 3 (1956)

PRESUMPTION OF ORDINARY SKILL

There is a presumption that medical or surgical services were performed in an ordinarily skillful manner and the Plaintiff bears the burden of proving by the greater weight or preponderance of the evidence the failure of the exercise of due care and skill.

Shea v. Phillips, 213 Ga. 269, 98 S.E.2d 552 (1957)

Fountain v. Cobb General Hospital, 167 Ga. App. 36, 306 S.E.2d 37 (1983)

Evans v. DeKalb County Hospital Authority, 154 Ga. App. 17, 267 S.E.2d 319 (1980)

**PHYSICIAN NOT GUARANTOR OF CORRECTNESS
OR SAFETY OF TREATMENT**

A qualified physician or surgeon does not guarantee or insure the correctness or safety of his treatment, and ordinarily he is not responsible for any adverse consequences of treatment if he uses the requisite degree of skill and care. Generally stated, a qualified physician or surgeon is not liable for an error or mistake in judgment if he applies ordinary and reasonable skill and care, keeps within recognized and approved methods, and forms his judgment after a careful and proper examination or investigation, in light of the knowledge possessed by the medical profession at the time he renders the services. He is not charged with the duty of omniscience and ordinarily is not an insurer. In order to afford a basis for an action for malpractice, the want of skill or care must be proven by a preponderance of the evidence and must also be the proximate cause of the injury to or death of the patient.

Hook v. Rothstein, 281 S.C. 541, 316 S.E.2d 690 (S.C. App. 1984), cert. den. 283 S.C. 64, 320 S.E.2d 35 (S.C. 1984)

COMPARATIVE NEGLIGENCE

The Defendants claim that the Plaintiff's own negligence proximately caused the Plaintiff's injuries. If you find that the Defendants were negligent, you must then decide whether the Plaintiff was negligent. The Defendants must prove by a preponderance, or greater weight, of the evidence that the Plaintiff breached a duty of care which proximately caused the Plaintiff's injuries. The same law which I have told you to use in deciding whether the Defendants were negligent should be used in deciding whether the Plaintiff was negligent.

F. Patrick Hubbard & Robert L. Felix, *Comparative Negligence in South Carolina: Implementing Nelson v. Concrete Supply Co.*, 43 S.C.L.Rev. 273 (1992).

INTERVENING NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY

The chain of causation between this Defendant's negligence and the injury may be broken by the independent intervening acts or omissions of another person over whom this Defendant has no control. In order to decide whether an intervening act breaks the chain of causation, you must determine whether the intervening act or omission was reasonably foreseeable by this Defendant. If the intervening act or omission was a probable consequence of this Defendant's negligence, this Defendant is responsible for the Plaintiff's injury.

If, however, you find that the intervening act or omission was not foreseeable, this Defendant is not liable unless their actions alone would have caused the Plaintiff's injury even without the intervening act or omission.

Young v. Tide Craft, Inc., 270 S.C. 453, 242 S.E.2d 671 (1978).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden Washington, a minor,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 12



B. Emergency Situation

Informed consent is not required in an emergency situation because consent to a serious emergency operation may be implied. However, a physician must respect a competent patient's refusal of treatment, even in an emergency. If a competent patient refuses treatment, any medical treatment is a battery, even in an emergency.

Even under the emergency exception to the informed consent doctrine, a physician should seek the consent of the patient, or, if the patient is incapable of providing consent, the consent of a family member, before administering treatment. Impracticability of conferring with the patient is a prerequisite to dispensing with informed consent under the emergency exception.

- See *Harvey v. Strickland*, Op. No. 25491 (S.C. Sup. Ct. filed July 1, 2002) (Shearouse Adv. Sh. No. 22 at 49); S.C. Code Ann. § 44-66-60 (Rev. 2002); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 157 (2002); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 167 (2002); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 176 (2002) (physician's duty to disclose is suspended if emergency of such gravity and urgency exists that it is impractical to obtain patient's consent, in which case consent is implied).

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EFFECT OF MODE OF DELIVERY IN NULLIPAROUS WOMEN ON NEONATAL INTRACRANIAL INJURY

DENA TOWNER, M.D., MARY AMES CASTRO, M.D., ELAINE EBY-WILKENS, B.S., AND WILLIAM M. GILBERT, M.D.

ABSTRACT

Background Infants delivered by vacuum extraction or other operative techniques may be more likely to sustain major injuries than those delivered spontaneously, but the extent of the risk is unknown.

Methods From a California data base, we identified 583,340 live-born singleton infants born to nulliparous women between 1992 and 1994 and weighing between 2500 and 4000 g. One third of the infants were delivered by operative techniques. We evaluated the relation between the mode of delivery and morbidity in the infants.

Results Intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 1 of 860 infants delivered by vacuum extraction, 1 of 664 delivered with the use of forceps, 1 of 907 delivered by cesarean section during labor, 1 of 2750 delivered by cesarean section with no labor, and 1 of 1900 delivered spontaneously. As compared with the infants delivered spontaneously, those delivered by vacuum extraction had a significantly higher rate of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage (odds ratio, 2.7; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.9 to 3.9), as did the infants delivered with the use of forceps (odds ratio, 3.4; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.9 to 5.9) or cesarean section during labor (odds ratio, 2.5; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.8 to 3.4), but the rate of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage associated with vacuum extraction did not differ significantly from that associated with forceps use (odds ratio for the comparison with vacuum extraction, 1.2; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.7 to 2.2) or cesarean section during labor (odds ratio, 0.9; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.6 to 1.4).

Conclusions The rate of intracranial hemorrhage is higher among infants delivered by vacuum extraction, forceps, or cesarean section during labor than among infants delivered spontaneously, but the rate among infants delivered by cesarean section before labor is not higher, suggesting that the common risk factor for hemorrhage is abnormal labor. (N Engl J Med 1999; 341:1709-14.)

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FIVE to 25 percent of nulliparous pregnant women have operative vaginal delivery.¹ Although forceps have been used in obstetrics since the early 19th century, vacuum extraction was not widely used until the 1950s. The popularity of vacuum extraction has steadily increased with the development of newer vacuum cups; from 1985 to 1992, there was a 37 percent increase in the use of vacuum extraction and a 22 percent decline in the use of forceps in the United States.²

The risk of serious neonatal injury associated with vacuum extraction has been controversial. Multiple studies have demonstrated the safety of soft vacuum extractors as compared with either metal vacuum extractors or forceps. Despite the alleged safety of vacuum extraction, it can result in major fetal trauma ranging from brachial plexus injury as a result of shoulder dystocia³ to scalp injuries^{4,5} and intracranial hemorrhage, including tentorial tears with hemorrhage and skull fractures with hemorrhage.⁶⁻¹² In particular, subgaleal hemorrhage has been strongly associated with vacuum extraction.¹³⁻¹⁶ The Food and Drug Administration recently released a Public Health Advisory, citing a quintupling of the rate of serious neonatal events associated with vacuum extraction in the past 4 years, as compared with the previous 11 years.¹⁷ We studied a large number of nulliparous women in order to determine the incidence of rare neonatal disorders and their association with various modes of delivery, particularly vacuum extraction.

METHODS

We used a data base from the Health Information for Policy Project that links birth and death certificates in California with

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TABLE 1. SINGLETON INFANTS BORN TO NULLIPAROUS WOMEN IN CALIFORNIA BETWEEN 1992 AND 1994, ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF DELIVERY.*

YEAR	SPONTANEOUS DELIVERY	VACUUM EXTRACTION	CESAREAN SECTION	FORCEPS DELIVERY	VACUUM EXTRACTION AND FORCEPS DELIVERY	TOTAL
number of infants (percent)						
1992	133,486 (66.3)	18,667 (9.3)	41,502 (20.6)	6,519 (3.2)	1105 (0.5)	201,279
1993	128,737 (66.6)	19,499 (10.1)	39,235 (20.3)	4,948 (2.6)	920 (0.5)	193,339
1994	125,576 (66.5)	21,188 (11.2)	36,688 (19.4)	4,478 (2.4)	792 (0.4)	188,722
Total	387,799 (66.5)	59,354 (10.2)	117,425 (20.1)	15,945 (2.7)	2817 (0.5)	583,340

*Data are restricted to live-born infants weighing 2500 to 4000 g.

maternal and neonatal hospital-discharge records for the 328 civilian hospitals that report to the Office of State Health Planning and Development. The data base includes 98 percent of all births in the state. The clinical information in the data base is limited to data entered on birth certificates, death certificates, and *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9)* diagnostic codes and *Current Procedural Terminology (CPT)* procedural codes abstracted from the mother's and infant's discharge summaries. The study was approved by the institutional review board of the Office of State Health Planning and Development.

We studied all live-born singleton neonates born to nulliparous women between January 1, 1992, and December 31, 1994, and weighing between 2500 and 4000 g. Only nulliparous women were studied because they have an increased incidence of operative delivery. Vaginal breech deliveries were excluded. Neonates were grouped according to the mode of delivery: 387,799 infants were delivered spontaneously, 59,354 by vacuum extraction, 117,425 by cesarean delivery, 15,945 with use of forceps, and 2817 by combined use of forceps and vacuum extraction. The type of vacuum cup or forceps could not be determined because of the nature of the data base. Of the women who had cesarean deliveries, 84,417 were in labor at the time of delivery and 33,008 were not, according to the ICD-9 or CPT code. In 2342 of the women who were in labor when the cesarean delivery was performed, an attempt at operative vaginal delivery had been unsuccessful; in 82,075 women, cesarean delivery was performed during labor without an attempt at operative vaginal delivery.

ICD-9 and CPT codes for conditions reflecting major neonatal morbidity were determined from the discharge records for the infants. Codes for subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, intraventricular hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, facial-nerve injury, and brachial plexus injury were considered to be direct indicators of major injury. Codes for convulsions, central nervous system depression, difficulty with feeding, and mechanical ventilation were considered to be indirect indicators of injury. Data on deaths of infants before discharge were included in the analysis.

The data were analyzed with the chi-square test or Fisher's exact test, and odds ratios with 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated. All statistical tests were two-sided.

RESULTS

There were 583,340 deliveries that met the study criteria. The distribution of infants according to the type of delivery is shown in Table 1. For all three years of the study, about one third of the women had operative deliveries.

Death before discharge occurred in 0.2 per 1000 infants delivered spontaneously, 0.3 per 1000 deliv-

ered by vacuum extraction, 0.5 per 1000 delivered with the use of forceps, 0.6 per 1000 delivered with the use of vacuum extraction and forceps combined, and 0.8 per 1000 delivered by cesarean section. The death rate did not differ significantly between infants delivered spontaneously and those delivered by vacuum extraction (odds ratio for the comparison with spontaneous delivery, 1.5; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.8 to 2.8), forceps delivery (odds ratio, 1.9; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.6 to 5.4), or vacuum extraction combined with forceps delivery (odds ratio, 2.6; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.4 to 5.4). Significantly more deaths occurred among infants delivered by cesarean section than among those delivered spontaneously (odds ratio, 3.7; 95 percent confidence interval, 2.6 to 5.4). The death rate was the same for infants born by cesarean delivery during labor and for those born by cesarean delivery with no labor (0.8 per 1000).

Vacuum Extraction

As compared with infants born by spontaneous vaginal delivery, those delivered by vacuum extraction had significantly higher rates of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, brachial plexus injury, convulsions, central nervous system depression, and mechanical ventilation, but the rates of intraventricular hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, facial-nerve injury, and feeding difficulty did not differ significantly between the two groups of infants (Table 2). Even though vacuum extraction was significantly associated with major morbidity, the absolute risk of morbidity was low. Intracranial hemorrhage (subdural, cerebral, intraventricular, or subarachnoid) occurred in 1 of every 860 infants delivered by vacuum extraction, as compared with 1 of 1900 delivered spontaneously (odds ratio, 2.2; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.7 to 2.9).

Forceps Delivery

Infants delivered with the use of forceps had significantly higher rates of subdural or cerebral hem-

EFFECT OF MODE OF DELIVERY IN NULLIPAROUS WOMEN ON NEONATAL INTRACRANIAL INJURY

TABLE 2. INCIDENCE OF MAJOR NEONATAL MORBIDITY AND RISK ASSOCIATED WITH OPERATIVE PROCEDURES AS COMPARED WITH SPONTANEOUS DELIVERY.*

CONDITION	SPONTANEOUS (N=387,799)		VACUUM (N=59,354)		FORCEPS (N=15,945)		VACUUM AND FORCEPS (N=2817)	
	Incidence		Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio
Subdural or cerebral hemorrhage	2.9		8.0	2.7 (1.9-3.9)	9.8	3.4 (1.9-5.9)	21.3	7.3 (2.9-17.2)
Intraventricular hemorrhage	1.1		1.5	1.4 (0.7-3.0)	2.6	2.5 (0.9-6.9)	3.7	3.5 (1.5-25.2)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	1.3		2.2	1.7 (0.9-3.2)	3.3	2.5 (0.9-6.6)	10.7	8.2 (2.1-27.4)
Facial-nerve injury	3.3		4.6	1.7 (0.9-2.1)	45.4	13.6 (10.0-18.4)	28.5	8.5 (3.9-18.0)
Brachial plexus injury	7.7		17.6	2.3 (1.8-2.9)	25.0	3.2 (2.3-4.6)	46.4	6.0 (3.3-10.7)
Convulsions	6.4		11.7	1.8 (1.4-2.4)	9.8	1.6 (0.9-2.7)	24.9	3.9 (1.7-8.6)
CNS depression	3.1		9.2	2.9 (2.1-4.1)	5.2	1.4 (0.6-2.8)	21.3	6.9 (2.7-16.2)
Feeding difficulty	68.5		72.1	1.1 (1.0-1.2)	74.6	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	60.7	0.9 (0.5-1.5)
Mechanical ventilation	25.8		39.1	1.5 (1.3-1.8)	45.4	1.8 (1.4-2.3)	50.0	1.9 (1.1-3.4)

CONDITION	CESAREAN									
	TOTAL (N=117,425)		DURING LABOR (N=84,417)		DURING LABOR, FAILED VAGINAL DELIVERY (N=2342)†		DURING LABOR, NO ATTEMPT AT VAGINAL DELIVERY (N=82,075)†		NO LABOR (N=33,008)	
	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio
Subdural or cerebral hemorrhage	6.7	2.3 (1.7-3.1)	7.4	2.5 (1.8-3.4)	25.7	8.8 (3.9-19.9)	6.8	2.3 (1.7-3.2)	4.1	1.4 (0.8-2.6)
Intraventricular hemorrhage	2.1	2.0 (1.2-3.3)	2.5	2.3 (1.4-4.0)	0.0	0.0 (0.0-1.1)	2.6	2.4 (1.4-4.1)	0.8	0.6 (0.1-2.5)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	0.9	0.7 (0.4-1.4)	1.2	0.9 (0.4-1.9)	4.3	3.3 (0.5-23.9)	1.1	0.9 (0.4-1.7)	0.0	0.0 (0.0-19.7)
Facial-nerve injury	3.5	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	3.1	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	12.8	3.8 (1.2-12.1)	2.8	0.8 (0.5-1.3)	4.9	1.5 (0.8-2.6)
Brachial plexus injury	3.0	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	1.8	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	8.6	1.1 (0.3-4.4)	1.6	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	4.1	0.5 (0.3-1.0)
Convulsions	18.7	2.9 (2.4-3.6)	21.3	3.3 (2.8-4.1)	68.8	10.8 (6.5-17.8)	19.9	3.1 (2.6-3.8)	8.6	1.4 (0.9-2.1)
CNS depression	8.9	2.9 (2.2-3.7)	9.6	3.1 (2.3-4.1)	17.1	5.5 (1.7-15.5)	9.4	3.0 (2.3-4.0)	6.7	2.2 (1.3-3.6)
Feeding difficulty	114.7	1.7 (1.6-1.8)	117.2	1.7 (1.6-1.8)	94.8	1.4 (0.9-2.1)	117.9	1.7 (1.6-1.8)	106.3	1.6 (1.4-1.8)
Mechanical ventilation	96.0	3.7 (3.4-4.1)	103.2	4.0 (3.6-4.3)	156.1	6.0 (4.3-8.3)	101.7	2.6 (2.2-3.0)	71.3	2.8 (2.4-3.3)

*The incidence is expressed as the number of cases per 10,000 infants. Numbers in parentheses are 95 percent confidence intervals. CNS denotes central nervous system.

†Vaginal delivery refers to delivery with the use of vacuum extraction, forceps, or both.

orrhage, facial-nerve injury, brachial plexus injury, and mechanical ventilation than did infants delivered spontaneously (Table 2). As compared with vacuum extraction, forceps delivery was significantly associated only with facial-nerve injury (Table 3). Intracranial hemorrhage was significantly more frequent in infants delivered with the use of forceps (1 of every 664) than in those delivered spontaneously (odds ratio, 2.9; 95 percent confidence interval, 1.8 to 4.4), but the incidence in infants delivered with the use of forceps did not differ significantly from that in infants delivered by vacuum extraction (odds ratio, 1.3; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.8 to 2.1).

Vacuum Extraction and Forceps Delivery

As compared with spontaneous delivery, vacuum extraction combined with forceps delivery was associated with significantly higher rates of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, intraventricular hemorrhage, sub-

arachnoid hemorrhage, facial-nerve injury, brachial plexus injury, convulsions, central nervous system depression, and mechanical ventilation (Table 2). The combination of vacuum extraction and forceps delivery was associated with significantly higher rates of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, facial-nerve injury, and brachial plexus injury than was vacuum extraction alone (Table 3). Intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 1 of every 256 infants delivered by vacuum extraction with forceps delivery, a rate that was 7.4 times (95 percent confidence interval, 3.9 to 14.0) the rate associated with spontaneous delivery and 3.4 times (95 percent confidence interval, 1.7 to 6.6) that associated with vacuum extraction alone.

Cesarean Delivery

As compared with spontaneous delivery, cesarean delivery was associated with significantly higher rates

TABLE 3. INCIDENCE OF MAJOR NEONATAL MORBIDITY AND RISK ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER OPERATIVE PROCEDURES AS COMPARED WITH VACUUM EXTRACTION.*

CONDITION	VACUUM (N=59,354)		FORCEPS (N=15,945)		VACUUM AND FORCEPS (N=2817)	
	Incidence		Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio
Subdural or cerebral hemorrhage	8.0		9.8	1.2 (0.7-2.2)	21.3	2.7 (1.2-6.3)
Intraventricular hemorrhage	1.5		2.6	1.7 (0.5-5.6)	3.7	2.4 (0.3-19.1)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	2.2		3.3	1.5 (0.5-4.2)	10.7	4.8 (1.4-20.0)
Facial-nerve injury	4.6		45.4	9.9 (6.3-15.4)	28.5	6.2 (2.8-13.7)
Brachial plexus injury	17.6		24.9	1.4 (1.0-2.1)	46.4	2.6 (1.4-4.8)
Convulsions	11.7		9.8	0.8 (0.5-1.5)	24.9	2.1 (1.0-4.6)
CNS depression	9.2		5.2	0.6 (0.3-1.2)	21.3	2.3 (1.0-5.4)
Feeding difficulty	72.1		74.6	1.0 (0.8-1.3)	60.7	0.8 (0.5-1.4)
Mechanical ventilation	39.1		45.4	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	50.0	1.3 (0.8-2.2)

CESAREAN								
	DURING LABOR (N=84,417)		DURING LABOR, FAILED VAGINAL DELIVERY (N=2342)†		DURING LABOR, NO ATTEMPT AT VAGINAL DELIVERY (N=82,075)†		NO LABOR (N=33,008)	
	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio	Incidence	Odds Ratio
Subdural or cerebral hemorrhage	7.4	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	25.7	3.2 (1.4-7.5)	6.8	0.9 (0.6-1.3)	4.1	0.5 (0.3-1.0)
Intraventricular hemorrhage	2.5	1.6 (0.8-3.6)	0.0	0.0 (0.0-14.9)	2.6	1.7 (0.8-3.6)	0.8	0.3 (0.1-1.3)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	1.2	0.5 (0.2-1.2)	4.3	1.9 (0.3-14.8)	1.1	0.5 (0.2-1.2)	0.0	0.0 (0.0-0.7)
Facial-nerve injury	3.1	0.7 (0.4-1.2)	12.8	2.8 (0.9-9.2)	2.8	0.6 (0.4-1.1)	4.9	1.1 (0.5-2.1)
Brachial plexus injury	1.8	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	8.6	0.5 (0.1-2.0)	1.6	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	4.1	0.2 (0.1-0.5)
Convulsions	21.3	1.8 (1.4-2.4)	68.8	5.9 (3.4-10.1)	19.9	1.7 (1.3-2.3)	8.6	0.7 (0.5-1.2)
CNS depression	9.6	1.1 (0.7-1.5)	17.1	1.9 (0.7-5.2)	9.4	1.0 (0.7-1.5)	6.7	0.7 (0.4-1.3)
Feeding difficulty	117.2	1.6 (1.4-1.8)	94.8	1.3 (0.9-2.1)	117.9	1.6 (1.5-1.8)	106.3	1.5 (1.3-1.7)
Mechanical ventilation	103.2	2.6 (2.3-3.0)	156.1	4.0 (2.8-5.6)	101.7	2.6 (2.2-3.0)	71.3	1.8 (1.5-2.2)

*The incidence is expressed as the number of cases per 10,000 infants. Numbers in parentheses are 95 percent confidence intervals. CNS denotes central nervous system.

†Vaginal delivery refers to delivery with the use of vacuum extraction, forceps, or both.

of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, intraventricular hemorrhage, convulsions, central nervous system depression, feeding difficulty, and mechanical ventilation but a lower rate of brachial plexus injury (Table 2). Cesarean delivery performed during labor was associated with significantly higher rates of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, intraventricular hemorrhage, convulsions, central nervous system depression, feeding difficulty, and mechanical ventilation than was spontaneous delivery (Table 2). As compared with vacuum extraction, cesarean delivery during labor was associated with significantly higher rates of convulsions, feeding difficulty, and mechanical ventilation but not with significantly higher rates of intracranial hemorrhage (Table 3). Intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 1 of every 907 infants born by cesarean delivery during labor, a rate that was 2.1 times (95 percent confidence interval, 1.6 to 2.7) the rate associated with spontaneous delivery but that did not differ significantly from the rate associated with vacuum extraction (odds ratio, 0.9; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.7 to 1.3) or forceps delivery (odds ratio, 0.7; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.4 to 1.1).

The rates of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, facial-nerve injury, convulsions, central nervous system depression, and mechanical ventilation were significantly higher in infants delivered by cesarean section after a failed attempt at operative vaginal delivery (i.e., vacuum extraction, forceps delivery, or both) than in those delivered spontaneously (Table 2). As compared with vacuum extraction, cesarean delivery after a failed attempt at operative vaginal delivery was associated with significantly higher rates of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, convulsions, and mechanical ventilation (Table 3). Intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 1 of every 334 infants delivered by cesarean section after a failed attempt at operative vaginal delivery, a rate that was 5.7 times (95 percent confidence interval, 2.5 to 12.5) the rate associated with spontaneous delivery, 2.6 times (95 percent confidence interval, 1.1 to 5.8) that associated with vacuum extraction, and 2.9 times (95 percent confidence interval, 1.2 to 6.4) that associated with cesarean delivery during labor with no attempt at operative vaginal delivery.

As compared with spontaneous delivery, cesarean delivery during labor with no attempt at operative vag-

inal delivery was associated with significantly higher rates of subdural or cerebral hemorrhage, intraventricular hemorrhage, convulsions, central nervous system depression, feeding difficulty, and mechanical ventilation (Table 2). Infants delivered by cesarean section during labor with no attempt at operative vaginal delivery had significantly higher rates of convulsions, feeding difficulty, and mechanical ventilation than did infants delivered by vacuum extraction (Table 3). Intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 1 of every 954 infants delivered by cesarean section during labor with no attempt at operative vaginal delivery, a rate that was 2.0 times (95 percent confidence interval, 1.5 to 2.6) the rate associated with spontaneous delivery but no higher than that associated with vacuum extraction (odds ratio, 0.9; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.7 to 1.3).

Infants delivered by cesarean section with no labor had significantly higher rates of central nervous system depression, feeding difficulty, and mechanical ventilation than did infants delivered spontaneously (Table 2). Intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 1 of every 2750 infants delivered by cesarean section with no labor, a rate that did not differ significantly from the rate associated with spontaneous delivery (odds ratio, 0.7; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.4 to 1.3) but that was significantly lower than the rates associated with vacuum extraction (odds ratio, 0.3; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.2 to 0.6), forceps delivery (odds ratio, 0.2; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.1 to 0.5), and cesarean delivery during labor (odds ratio, 0.3; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.2 to 0.6).

DISCUSSION

We found that the rates of intracranial hemorrhage were low with all modes of delivery but were higher with vacuum extraction, forceps delivery, and cesarean delivery during labor than with spontaneous vaginal delivery. The rates for the three types of operative delivery were similar. There was an incremental increase in the rate of intracranial hemorrhage if more than one method of delivery was used. The frequency of intracranial hemorrhage in infants born by cesarean delivery during labor with no attempt at operative vaginal delivery did not differ significantly from the frequency in infants born by operative vaginal delivery, and the frequency of hemorrhage was similar in infants born by cesarean delivery with no labor and those delivered spontaneously. These findings suggest that the method of delivery is not necessarily the primary factor associated with intracranial hemorrhage.

In a 1979 review of 15 studies involving a total of 7124 infants delivered by vacuum extraction with the Malmström extractor, the incidence of intracranial hemorrhage was 1 in 286 infants.¹² This rate is three times the rate in our study (1 in 860), probably be-

cause of the use of the metal Malmström cup, the longer period of neonatal observation (since maternal hospitalizations were longer), or the lower rate of cesarean delivery for fetal indications in the earlier era. The rate of intracranial hemorrhage decreased after the introduction of plastic cups for vacuum extraction. Since 1989, seven studies involving a total of 1265 infants have reported no intracranial hemorrhages,¹⁸⁻²⁴ findings that are consistent with the incidence of less than 1 percent in our study.

We are unaware of any study that has conclusively demonstrated that vacuum extraction is safer than forceps delivery or vice versa. In our study, the only substantial difference between them was that forceps delivery was associated with a higher rate of facial-nerve injury. This injury is caused by the pressure of the forceps blade on the facial nerve, and it is usually transient.

Since both vacuum extraction and forceps delivery involve placing an instrument on the head of the fetus, one would intuitively think that intracranial hemorrhage could be associated with vacuum extraction or forceps delivery but not with cesarean delivery. However, our study showed that cesarean delivery performed during labor, with or without a previous attempt at operative vaginal delivery, was associated with a higher rate of intracranial hemorrhage than was spontaneous vaginal delivery, whereas the rate of hemorrhage associated with cesarean delivery without labor did not differ significantly from the rate associated with spontaneous delivery.

Since cesarean delivery during labor was associated with increased rates of intracranial hemorrhage and other complications, a substantial proportion of the morbidity associated with operative vaginal delivery may be due to an underlying abnormality of labor rather than to the procedure. Most cesarean deliveries in nulliparous women are performed because of an arrest of labor, and operative vaginal deliveries are often performed after a long second stage of labor. Thus, the underlying risk factor may be a long, dysfunctional labor. Another confounding factor may be the position of the fetal head in the maternal pelvis. Operative delivery is often required when the head of the fetus is not descending through the pelvis correctly, because of either an oblique position or poor flexion. Thus, an intracranial injury associated with any type of operative delivery may be due to dysfunctional labor rather than to the operative intervention.

A strength of our study is that the data reflect the experience and skills of many practitioners. The results indicate that vacuum extraction and forceps delivery are associated with an irreducible component of morbidity among infants of normal birth weight, because the rate of intracranial injuries was not significantly lower in infants born by cesarean delivery during labor than in those delivered by vacuum extraction or with use of forceps. Other strengths are

the large size of the study and the accuracy of the data on discharge diagnoses in California, which are continuously reviewed and validated by the state.²⁵ Likewise, California birth certificates have been found to contain valid information.²⁶

The limitations of our study are those inherent in a retrospective analysis. Without a systematic study of all infants, injuries may have been missed. We could not document readmissions due to injuries and may therefore have underestimated the true incidence of injuries. Since the study was limited to California, regional and perhaps other demographic factors may have affected the results. However, California is a diverse state, and deliveries in California account for 15 percent of all the deliveries in the United States. A major limitation is that risk factors for injury cannot be further identified, because the data base does not contain information about the indications for operative delivery, such as the duration of labor and the position of the fetal head. In the absence of this information and in view of clinicians' individual preferences in choosing the mode of delivery, the study groups may not be comparable, and the differences in morbidity therefore cannot necessarily be attributed to the mode of delivery.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W., a minor,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUESTS FOR
VOIR DIRE**

In voir dire, Plaintiff requests the Court to ask the following questions of the jury, in addition to the customary questions asked by the Court:

1. Have you or any member of your family, by blood or marriage, ever been represented by Ed Graham, Mary Watters or the Graham Law Firm, or been employed by that firm? If so, please stand.
2. Have you or any of your family, by blood or marriage, ever been represented by Jay Davis, James E. Scott, IV or any attorney in the law firm of Young Clement Rivers, LLP or been employed by that firm? If so, please stand.
3. Have you or any of your family, by blood or marriage, ever been represented by Chilton Simmons, Barbara Showers, Molly Craig, Bobby Hood or any attorney in the Hood Law Firm or been employed by that firm? If so, please stand.

4. Have you or any of your family, by blood or marriage, ever been represented by Lindsay Smith-Yancey, Douglas Pratt-Thomas or any attorney in the firm of Pratt-Thomas Walker, P.A. or been employed by that firm? If so, please stand.

5. Do you know, in any way, any of the attorneys in these law firms? How? Is that relationship such that it may have even a little influence on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror? If so, please stand.

6. Have you or anyone in your family ever worked for a lawyer or law firm? If so, please stand and provide details.

7. Have you or anyone in your family ever worked for the court system? If so, please stand and provide details.

8. Do any members of the jury panel, or members of their immediate family, work for Dr. Edmund Rhett? If so, please stand and tell us whether it is you or a family member who works for Dr. Rhett and in what capacity. Please state whether that would have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror in a case against Dr. Rhett for medical malpractice.

9. Do any members of the jury panel, or members of their immediate family, work for Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.A.? If so, please stand and tell us whether it is you or a family member who works for Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.A. and in what capacity. Please state whether that would have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror in a case against Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.A. for medical malpractice.

10. Do any members of the jury panel, or members of their immediate family, work for East Cooper Regional Medical Center? If so, please stand and tell us whether it is you or a

family member who works for East Cooper Regional Medical Center and in what capacity.

Please state whether that would have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror in a case against East Cooper Regional Medical Center for medical malpractice.

11. Do any members of the jury panel, or members of their immediate family, work in the medical field? If so, please stand and tell us whether it is you or a family member who works in the medical field and in what capacity. Please state whether that would have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror in a case against a medical provider for medical malpractice.

12. Have you or any of your family, by blood or marriage, ever been treated by Dr. Edmund Rhett, Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology or East Cooper Regional Medical Center? If so, please stand and provide details. Please state whether that would have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror in a case against Dr. Edmund Rhett, Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology and East Cooper Regional Medical Center for medical malpractice.

13. Do any members of the jury panel, or members of their immediate family own stock in the hospital corporation known as Tenet Healthcare Corporation?

14. Has any member of the jury panel, or members of their immediate family, been a defendant in any type of lawsuit? If so, please stand and provide details. Would that have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror?

15. Do you know in any way, Dr. Edmund Rhett, or any of his employees? If so, please stand any of the doctors or employees therein? How? Is that relationship such that it may have even a little influence on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror? If so, please

stand and state how you know them. Is that relationship such that it may have even a little influence on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror?

16. Do you know in any way, any employees of East Cooper Regional Medical Center or Low Country Obstetrics and Gynecology? If so please stand and state how you know them. Is that relationship such that it may have even a little influence on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror?

17. Have you previously served on a jury, civil or criminal? If so, please come forward and provide details concerning the type of case and the verdict rendered. Did anything happen during your previous experience as a juror which might effect even a little bit your ability to make a decision if you are selected as a juror in this case?

18. Does anyone here believe too many of the lawsuits brought in our country are frivolous? If so, please stand and raise your hand.

19. Are you an active participant with regard to any political party or political cause? If so, please come forward and provide details. Would that have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror?

20. Does any member of the jury panel have any religious beliefs regarding use of the courts to award damages? If so, please come forward and provide details. Would that have even a little effect on your ability to serve as a completely impartial juror?

21. Is there anything about your own life experience that would make it even a little bit difficult for you to be completely impartial towards someone who claims to be injured and comes into court asking for money damages? If so, please come forward and provide details.

22. Does any member of the jury panel listen to talk radio frequently? If so, please stand and tell us which program(s) you frequently list to.

23. Have you displayed one or more bumper stickers on your automobile in the last twelve (12) months? If so, please come forward and identify the subject matter and words of each bumper sticker.

24. Has any member of the jury panel had a child delivered by vacuum extraction or seen a child born by vacuum extraction? If so, please stand and provide details.

25. Has any member of the jury panel witnessed any other birth of a child? If so please stand.

26. This is a case in which Plaintiff alleges that medical negligence caused her son to be born with traumatic brain damage. Is there any member of the jury panel who believes there should be upper limits on the amount of money jurors should be allowed to give for medical negligence? If so, please stand and raise your hand.

27. In this case both parties have indicated that they may use expert witnesses. Expert witnesses are witnesses who can help the jury because they have information and knowledge about a subject that is beyond the knowledge of most people. Expert witnesses are paid for their time in working on a case and in offering testimony at trial. Does any member of the jury panel think they would have a problem believing expert testimony, based on the view that the testimony of the expert witness should not be trusted because the witness is receiving payment? If so, please stand.

28. Some folks feel that medical care has gotten better over the past ten years or so. Other folks feel it's worse. If you are a little closer to those who think it's gotten better, please stand. If you are a little closer to those who think it's gotten worse, please stand.

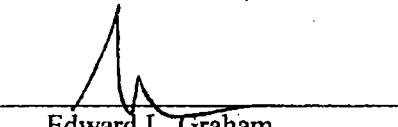
29. Sometimes a person sues someone not only to get justice for a wrong, but also to make sure it doesn't happen again. Some folks don't think that's a proper use of the court

system. Others are okay with it. If you are closer to those who think that's not a proper use of the court system, please stand. If you're okay with that, please stand.

30. Some folks feel that their doctors don't always take enough time with them. Others say their doctors do take enough time. If you are closer to those who feel their doctors do not always take enough time, please stand. If you are closer to those who say their doctors do take enough time, please stand.

Respectfully, submitted,

GRAHAM LAW FIRM, P.A.

By: 

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February 26, 2010

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON) CIVIL ACTION NO.: 07-CP-10-1553

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W. , a minor,

Plaintiff,

v.

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

STIPULATION OF EVIDENCE

BY

JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT

2010 JUL 15 PM 3:44

FILED

This is a medical negligence action in which the Plaintiff asserts certain acts and omissions of negligence arising out of the birth of her son, Jayden W. Edmund Rhett, M.D., delivered Jayden W. on July 16, 2002, at East Cooper Regional Medical Center, with the assistance of a vacuum extraction system. Through the course of the discovery process, the parties to this matter have determined that the vacuum extraction system used in Jayden W. 's delivery was manufactured by and comprised of the following components:

Utah Medical Products, Inc., CMI Vacuum Pump # 101A

Utah Medical Products, Inc., Tender Touch Silicone Bell-Shaped Vacuum Cup, #404TT

The parties agree that the above referenced vacuum extraction system is the system used in the delivery of Jayden W. and desire to codify their agreement with this Stipulation of Evidence. In doing so, each party agrees, affirms and consents that the above-referenced vacuum system was the system used in the delivery of Jayden W. , and that no assertion of the use of other components, manufacturers, or systems in the delivery of Jayden W. will be made at the trial of this matter.

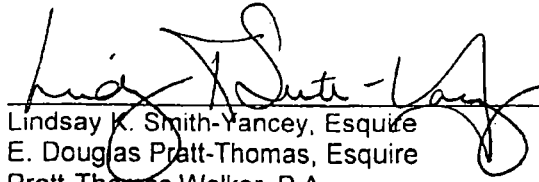
WE CONSENT:



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WE CONSENT:

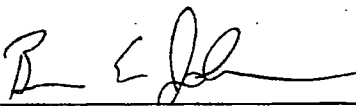
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lindsay K. Smith-Yancey", is written over a horizontal line.

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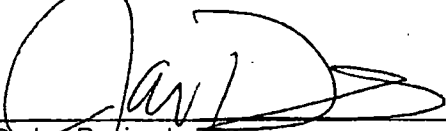
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IAN W. FREEMAN (ISC, CA)

FRANCIS M. ERVIN II (ISC, MA)

DANIEL S. McQUEENEY, JR.

JAMIE A. KHAN

KATHLEEN FOWLER MONOC

July 15, 2010

VIA HAND-DELIVERY

The Honorable Julie J. Armstrong
Clerk of Court for Charleston County
100 Broad Street, Suite 106
Charleston, SC 29401

RE: Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad Litem for Jayden W. a minor vs. Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D.
Low Country Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper Regional
Medical Center
C.A. No. 07-CP-10-1553
Our File No. 722 109

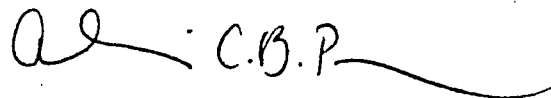
Dear Ms. Armstrong:

Enclosed for filing in the captioned case are an original and three (3) copies of a Stipulation of Evidence, with a check in the amount of \$25.00 for the filing fee. Also enclosed for filing are an original and three (3) copies of a Consent Order of Dismissal and Substitution of Defendant which has been executed by Judge Baxley, as well as a second check in the amount of \$25.00 for the filing fee. Please return the filed copies of the Stipulation and Consent Order to me via our courier.

By copy of this letter, I am serving all counsel of record with the above. As always, your courtesies and assistance are greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

With warmest regards, I am,

PRATT-THOMAS WALKER, P.A.



Alison A. B. Preacher
Paralegal to Lindsay K. Smith-Yancey

aabp
Enclosures
cc (w/encl):

Edward L. Graham, Esquire
Chilton Grace Simmons, Esquire
D. Jay Davis, Jr., Esquire
Robert Anthony (via email)

Return this bottom portion as instructed using the self-addressed envelope provided.

JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	006
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Charleston SC	AGE 59	DATE OF BIRTH 2/16/51	# OF CHILDREN 2	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION retired teacher (27 years)	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Addlestone Hebrew Academy				YEARS 10	
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED College B.S.		NAME OF SPOUSE Chris C Amato				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION Chiropractor		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Self Amato Chiropractic		YEARS 19		
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN? 1995		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO				
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
AMATO MICHELE C 2354 PALMER CREEK BEND CHARLESTON, SC 29412						

Return this bottom portion as instructed using the self-addressed envelope provided.

JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	017
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Charleston S.C.	AGE 24	DATE OF BIRTH 12/30/85	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☒	WIDOWED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION Medical Assistant	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Anta Mitchum				YEARS 1	
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED College - Central		NAME OF SPOUSE				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS		
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO				
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
BELL REGINA A 1604 POINT PARK DR JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455						

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	018
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Charleston, Charleston, SC	AGE 47	DATE OF BIRTH 09/04/62	# OF CHILDREN 2	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION Dept. Head	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Mount Pleasant Water & Sewer				YEARS 28	
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED High School		NAME OF SPOUSE Mary C Bennett				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION N/A		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Mount Pleasant Water & Sewer		YEARS 8		
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO				
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
BENNETT SAMUEL M 1236 MELVIN BENNETT RD MT PLEASANT, SC 29464						

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	022
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Charleston S.C.	AGE 58	DATE OF BIRTH 10-21-1951	# OF CHILDREN 3	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION Scanner	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER University Medical Associate				YEARS 13	
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED 12th		NAME OF SPOUSE Daniel A. Birds SR.				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION Retired		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Bains motor line		YEARS 6		
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN? NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO				
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
BIRDS DIANE M 3439 OSCEOLA ST NORTH CHARLESTON, SC 29405						

JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	033
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED
Charleston, South Carolina	34	11/19/56	2	☒	☐	☐
CUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
Teacher Assistant	Charleston County		19			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS			
12th	John M. Breland		N/A			
HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
Welder	Nitchel Trades		N/A			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY?			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
SO, WHEN? I think 1992			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
ME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
BRELAND VERNESSA A 341 DOUGLASS AVE CHARLESTON, SC 29407						

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	046
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED
Huaca, New York	39	1/19/71	2	☒	☐	☐
CUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
CPA	Asen Johnson		7			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS			
Master's Degree	Bryon		1			
HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
CPA	American LaFrance		1			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
SO, WHEN?			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
ME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
BURBAGE JENNIFER A 1566 MONTCLAIR ST CHARLESTON, SC 29407						

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	069
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED
Aurience Essex Massachusetts	47	Feb 7, 1943		☒	☐	☐
CUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
Retired	Charleston Museum		12			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS			
High School	John F. Cormier		3			
HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
CONSULTANT	Pharmacy Consultant, LLC		3			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY?			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☒ YES ☐ NO			
SO, WHEN? MANY YEARS AGO			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
ME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
CORMIER LOUISE A 1724 BATTALION DR CHARLESTON, SC 29412						

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)			FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	071
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED
San Diego CALIFORNIA	50	9/21/1953		☐	☐	☒
CUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
Metecologist	WK IV ABC NEWS 4		4			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS			
College GRAD	N/A		N/A			
HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS			
N/A	N/A		N/A			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
SO, WHEN?			HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
ME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.						
CRAWFORD THOMAS D 238 HISTORIC DR MT PLEASANT, SC 29464						

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	072	
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Spartanburg, Spartanburg, SC		AGE 64	DATE OF BIRTH 5-13-146	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☒	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION retired		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Proventrust Carolina Real Estate			YEARS 6			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED Master Science		NAME OF SPOUSE NA			YEARS			
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION NA		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER NA			YEARS			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☒ CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN? 1970's		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO								
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.								
CROW HARRY J JR POB 549 MCCLELLANVILLE, SC 29458								

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	059	
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Johns Island, Chas. S.C.		AGE 42	DATE OF BIRTH 10-9-67	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION Electrician		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER N/A			YEARS 10			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED High school 9th grade		NAME OF SPOUSE Heather Choate			YEARS			
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION N/A		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER N/A			YEARS 0			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO								
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.								
CHOATE WILLIAM L 1295 DOGPATCH RD JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455								

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	074	
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Kingston New York		AGE 30	DATE OF BIRTH 5-9-72	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION ARCHITECT		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER LSBP ASSOC.			YEARS 10			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED BACH		NAME OF SPOUSE JARED FISHER OD			YEARS			
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION OPTOMETRIST		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER SELF			YEARS 4			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO								
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.								
DANIELSON SANDRINE F 403 WOODLAND SHORES RD CHARLESTON, SC 29412								

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	083	
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Lundstul Germany		AGE 24	DATE OF BIRTH 9-16-1985	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☒	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION Flight Attendant		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER H. Wisconsin			YEARS			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED High School		NAME OF SPOUSE			YEARS			
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO						
HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO								
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.								
DREW LARRY A JR 3785 LADSON RD APT 235 LADSON, SC 29456								

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	084
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
CHARS. SC.	50	02-05-60	ONE	☐	☒	☐	☐
YOUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
DELIVERY SALES MGR.	FOOD Lion-65 Sycamore Chars. SC.			7			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE			YEARS			
14							
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
N/A							
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☒ YES ☐ NO			
IF SO, WHEN?				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							

DUNMEYER DOROTHY C
POB 143
RAVENEL, SC 29470

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	096
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
Hartsville, Darlington, SC	60	12/26/49	0	☒	☐	☐	☐
YOUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
Attorney	self			23			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE			YEARS			
graduate degree (JD)	Peter Laurie			28/8			
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
retired	South Carolina DNR/self writer						
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☒ YES ☐ NO			
IF SO, WHEN?				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☒ YES ☐ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							

FLOYD CINDY M
750 COPPERHEAD TR
JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	116
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
Washington, DC	64	05/01/1946	2	☐	☐	☐	☒
YOUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
Registered Nurse	MUSC, Pool			16			
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE			YEARS			
3 yrs. Nursing							
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☒ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☒ YES ☐ NO			
IF SO, WHEN? 5-70 yrs				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							

HAILE BRENDA C
3288 PLOW GROUND RD
JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)				FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	120
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
Charles SC	76	11-22-53	2	☐	☒	☐	☐
YOUR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
Earl	JA						
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE			YEARS			
HS 4 yrs College							
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS			
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
IF SO, WHEN? NO				HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							

HAMILTON JOSEPH E
5356 SEA WATCH LN
NO CHARLESTON, SC 29406

JUROR INFORMATION SECTION

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH GREENVILLE		AGE 57	DATE OF BIRTH 10-8-52	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☒	JUROR NUMBER: 121	
OCCUPATION TOUR GUIDE		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER GRAYLINE TOURS			YEARS 14					
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED GRADUATE		NAME OF SPOUSE TECH 2000			YEARS 2000					
HOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS					
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY? SO, WHEN? 2007		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☒ YES ☐ NO HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☒ YES ☐ NO								
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.										

HAMM JOSEPH B
8 YEADON AV
CHARLESTON, SC 29407

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Windsor, Somerset, N.J.		AGE 28	DATE OF BIRTH 10-05-81	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☒	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐	JUROR NUMBER: 124	
OCCUPATION Carpenter		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Johns Island Remodeling LLC			YEARS 5.5					
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED Bachelor of Science		NAME OF SPOUSE Rachel			YEARS 2000					
HOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER			YEARS					
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO								
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.										

HIDER CHRISTOPHER R
2517 OTTER LN
SEABROOK ISLAND, SC 29455

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N.C.		AGE 49	DATE OF BIRTH 8/25/60	# OF CHILDREN 2	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐	JUROR NUMBER: 126	
OCCUPATION Heavy Equipment Operator		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Dirt Cheap, Inc.			YEARS 15					
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED HS Diploma		NAME OF SPOUSE Robyn Hills			YEARS 19					
HOUSE'S OCCUPATION PLANT JUDGE'S ADMIN. ASST.		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER S.C. JUDICIAL DEPT. (CHARLESTON CO.)			YEARS					
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY? SO, WHEN? 1983 or so		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO								
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.										

HILLS RICHARD M
179 REVOLUTION DR
MT PLEASANT, SC 29464

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION

(PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH SPARTANBURG, SC		AGE 29	DATE OF BIRTH 08/17/1980	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☒	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐	JUROR NUMBER: 127	
OCCUPATION RESTAURANT MANAGER		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER MANNYS RESTAURANT			YEARS 2					
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED COLLEGE		NAME OF SPOUSE N/A			YEARS					
HOUSE'S OCCUPATION N/A		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER N/A			YEARS					
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO								
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.										

HOOB TRADD B
1956 SANDCROFT DR
CHARLESTON, SC 29407

JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH <i>San Diego, California</i>		AGE <i>38</i>	DATE OF BIRTH <i>9-12-51</i>	FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF: <i>07-26-2010</i>	JUROR NUMBER: <i>138</i>
OCCUPATION <i>MINI ASSISTANT / MUSE</i>		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER <i>MEDICAL CENTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA (P.A.H.)</i>		# OF CHILDREN <i>0</i>	MARRIED ☒
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED <i>COLLEGE</i>		NAME OF SPOUSE <i>HAROLD WAYNE JONES</i>		SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION <i>ACCOUNTANT</i>		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER <i>SELF-EMPLOYED: JONES POWDER & KEEFATES</i>		DIORCED ☐	YEARS <i>16</i>
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR CRIMINAL JURY? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO	
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
JONES GWENDOLYN R 1585 SEAWIND DR CHARLESTON, SC 29407					

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH <i>New York City, NY</i>		AGE <i>80</i>	DATE OF BIRTH <i>11-13-1910</i>	FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF: <i>07-26-2010</i>	JUROR NUMBER: <i>147</i>
OCCUPATION <i>Professor - Art Historian</i>		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER <i>College of Charleston</i>		# OF CHILDREN <i>-</i>	MARRIED ☐
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED <i>PhD</i>		NAME OF SPOUSE		SINGLE ☒	WIDOWED ☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		DIORCED ☐	YEARS <i>37</i>
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR CRIMINAL JURY? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO	
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
KOWAL, David M. 9 GADSDEN ST CHARLESTON, SC 29401					

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH		AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF: <i>07-26-2010</i>	JUROR NUMBER: <i>150</i>
OCCUPATION		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED ☐
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED		NAME OF SPOUSE		SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		DIORCED ☐	YEARS
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR CRIMINAL JURY? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO	
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
LAVELLE MARY V 1705 CARTERETT AV CHARLESTON, SC 29407					

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH <i>Bedford, Middlesex MA</i>		AGE <i>61</i>	DATE OF BIRTH <i>12-11-48</i>	FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF: <i>07-26-2010</i>	JUROR NUMBER: <i>153</i>
OCCUPATION <i>Management Consultant</i>		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER <i>Self</i>		# OF CHILDREN <i>0</i>	MARRIED ☒
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED <i>Grad School</i>		NAME OF SPOUSE <i>Henry M.</i>		SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION <i>Receptionist</i>		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER <i>West Ashley Yef</i>		DIORCED ☐	YEARS
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR CRIMINAL JURY? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO	
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
LEGASEY ROBERT 1411 RAVENS BLUFF RD JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455					

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	161
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	71. CHAS SC. 29405	AGE	32	DATE OF BIRTH	12/21/77
OCCUPATION	Project Manager	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	Hiland Const.	# OF CHILDREN	2
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	9th	NAME OF SPOUSE		MARRIED	☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		SINGLE	☒
WIDOWED	☐	DIVORCED	☐	YEARS	
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?			
IF SO, WHEN?		☐ YES ☐ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.		MARTIN JIMMY L II 5012 ALPHA ST NORTH CHARLESTO, SC 29405			

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	188
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	122061E (ESS) N.C.	AGE	52	DATE OF BIRTH	7-27-57
OCCUPATION	Trust Specialist	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	Synovus Trust Co., N.C.	# OF CHILDREN	2
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	12th	NAME OF SPOUSE	CHRISTINE P. NEUMAYER	MARRIED	☒
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	Banker	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		SINGLE	☐
WIDOWED	☐	DIVORCED	☐	YEARS	5+
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?			
IF SO, WHEN?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.		NEUMAYER GEORGIA D 1381 TRAILMORE DR #B CHARLESTON, SC 29407			

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	191
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	Ogden, Utah	AGE	36	DATE OF BIRTH	7-26-54
OCCUPATION	Cabinetmaker / unemployed	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	Dave's Custom Cabinets	# OF CHILDREN	2
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	11th grade	NAME OF SPOUSE	N/A	MARRIED	☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	N/A	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	N/A	SINGLE	☐
WIDOWED	☐	DIVORCED	☒	YEARS	15
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?			
IF SO, WHEN?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.		NYE WILLIAM R 2178 BEES FERRY RD APT B CHARLESTON, SC 29414			

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	195
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	Moodabidri, INDIA	AGE	63	DATE OF BIRTH	7-26-1947
OCCUPATION	Physician	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	Medical University of SC	# OF CHILDREN	2
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	M.D.	NAME OF SPOUSE	PURNIMA	MARRIED	☒
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	Home maker	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	N/A	SINGLE	☐
WIDOWED	☐	DIVORCED	☐	YEARS	30
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?			
IF SO, WHEN?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.		PAI G SHASHIDHAR 982 CASSEQUE PROVINCE MT PLEASANT, SC 29464			

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	196
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, MI	AGE	27	DATE OF BIRTH	10/11/82
YOUR OCCUPATION	Interaction Designer	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	Blackbaud Inc.	# OF CHILDREN	0
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	Masters of Information Science	NAME OF SPOUSE		MARRIED	☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		SINGLE	☒
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
PEARLMAN AARON 9345 BLUE HOUSE RD APT 3305 LADSON, SC 29456					

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	211
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	WASHINGTON DC	AGE	58	DATE OF BIRTH	12-1-51
YOUR OCCUPATION	VP Franchise Development	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	JK HARRIS & COMPANY	# OF CHILDREN	3
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	JD	NAME OF SPOUSE	N/A	MARRIED	☐
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	N/A	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	N/A	SINGLE	☐
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☒ YES ☐ NO DIVORCE			
		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
REYNOLDS HELEN J 40 NEW ST CHARLESTON, SC 29401					

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	230
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	Union County NJ	AGE	38	DATE OF BIRTH	5/29/72
YOUR OCCUPATION	Teacher	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	Doylester Astor	# OF CHILDREN	2
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	College	NAME OF SPOUSE	Suzanne	MARRIED	☒
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	Pharmacist	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	Wal-Mart	SINGLE	☐
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
SCHAUFLEER WILLIAM A 1015 BLACK RUSH CIR MT PLEASANT, SC 29466					

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	232
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	PORTAGE PARTAGE, WIS 12/5/40	AGE	69	DATE OF BIRTH	12/5/40
YOUR OCCUPATION	ANESTHESIA TECHNICIAN	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	# OF CHILDREN	14
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	B.A.	NAME OF SPOUSE	KATHLEEN DONKEY	MARRIED	☒
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	LIBRARY TECHNICIAN	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	SINGLE	☐
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO			
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					
SCHUMANN RALPH E 5133 WESTVIEW ST NO CHARLESTON, SC 29418					

INFORMATION BELOW WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE ONLY TO THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SC		AGE 31	DATE OF BIRTH 12/21/1978	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐	JUROR NUMBER 252
YOUR OCCUPATION FUNDRAISER		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER CHARLESTON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE			YEARS 2				
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED COLLEGE GRADUATE		NAME OF SPOUSE JEFFREY SCOTT SPICER			YEARS 22				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION BANKER		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER WACHOVIA BANK, N.A.							
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO							
IF SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO							
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.									

SPICER TARA N
1258 CHRISMILL LN
MT PLEASANT, SC 29466

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH EUREKA, HUMBOLDT, CA		AGE 63	DATE OF BIRTH 01-27-47	# OF CHILDREN 2	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐	JUROR NUMBER 233
YOUR OCCUPATION RETIRED USN		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER CHARLESTON COUNTY DSS			YEARS 10				
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED COLLEGE GRADUATE		NAME OF SPOUSE SHARILYN C SETTERLUND			YEARS 35				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION RETIRED		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER SCEEG							
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☒ CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO							
IF SO, WHEN? 1987		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO							
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.									

SETTERLUND CHARLES E
143 ISLAND DR
CHARLESTON, SC 29407

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH BALTIMORE, MARYLAND		AGE 42	DATE OF BIRTH 02/21/1948	# OF CHILDREN 2	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☐	JUROR NUMBER 258
YOUR OCCUPATION Teacher Librarian		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Chas. County School District Mitchell El.			YEARS 18				
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED MASTERS + 30		NAME OF SPOUSE Marvin Michael Swindle			YEARS 25				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION Veterinarian		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER MUSC							
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☒ YES ☐ NO							
IF SO, WHEN? NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO							
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.									

SWINDLE PAULA A
695 LAKE POINT RD
MT PLEASANT, SC 29464

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)

CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Charleston, Charleston SC		AGE 48	DATE OF BIRTH 4-6-62	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☐	WIDOWED ☐	DIVORCED ☒	JUROR NUMBER 263
YOUR OCCUPATION Executive Assistant		PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Rawle Murdy Associates			YEARS 8				
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED 2 yr College		NAME OF SPOUSE			YEARS				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION		SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER							
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO							
IF SO, WHEN? 1983		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO							
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.									

THOMAS JONI H
1744 CLARK HILLS CIR
JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	264		
COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
newville Kentucky	50	8/20/59	2	☒	☐	☐	☐
CURR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
RN	Charleston Collegiate School		2				
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS				
Associate Degree - Registered Nurse	John Gregory Thompson		5				
USE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
e. Director SIPOA	Seabrook Island Property Owners Assoc.		5				
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☒ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
SO, WHEN? In VA 20 years		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							
THOMPSON TERESA H 2935 MARITIME FOREST DR JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455							

present
very
partial

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	267		
COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
Franklin, OHIO	60	3-23-1950	1	☒	☐	☐	☐
CURR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	LANXESS CORPORATION		30+				
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS				
16	BECKI A. TRICKEY		30+				
USE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
PROFESSOR / ADMINISTRATOR	Musc		30+				
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?		☐ YES ☐ NO			
SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							
TRICKEY DOUGLAS S 2637 COQUINA DR JOHNS ISLAND, SC 29455							

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	274		
COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
Ashtabula, Ohio	51	03/23/1959	0	☐	☒	☐	☐
CURR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
Inspector	SCDOT		10				
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS				
14 Years							
USE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							
VLIT CHARLES E 15 5TH AV ISLE OF PALMS, SC							

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	281		
COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	# OF CHILDREN	MARRIED	SINGLE	WIDOWED	DIVORCED
New York	50	8/3/1959	2	☐	☒	☐	☐
CURR OCCUPATION	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
not employed	not employed						
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED	NAME OF SPOUSE		YEARS				
USE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS				
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT?		☐ YES ☒ NO			
SO, WHEN?		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)?		☒ YES ☐ NO			
AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.							
WHITE KENNETH L POB 80997 CHARLESTON, SC 29416							

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	288
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH St. Louis, Jefferson, Missouri	AGE 44	DATE OF BIRTH 17 May 1966	# OF CHILDREN 0	MARRIED ☒	SINGLE ☐ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION Unemployed	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Verizon Wireless		YEARS 5		
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED Some college	NAME OF SPOUSE Raymond Wilson				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION Unemployed	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Captain D's		YEARS 10		
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN? NO	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO		
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					

WILSON CHANITY
1817 REDWOOD ST
NO CHARLESTON, SC 29405

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	289
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Chas, S.C.	AGE 26	DATE OF BIRTH 11/1/85	# OF CHILDREN none	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☒ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED ☐
YOUR OCCUPATION CNA/CMA	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER DBCC		YEARS 5		
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED Associate	NAME OF SPOUSE				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS		
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO		
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					

WILSON LAWANNA A
1708 W ROBINHOOD DR
CHARLESTON, SC 29407

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JUROR INFORMATION SECTION (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE CLEARLY.)		FOR TERM BEGINNING WEEK OF:	07-26-2010	JUROR NUMBER:	292
CITY, COUNTY, STATE OF BIRTH Oakland, Alameda, CA	AGE 43	DATE OF BIRTH 10/27/1966	# OF CHILDREN 1	MARRIED ☐	SINGLE ☐ WIDOWED ☐ DIVORCED ☒
YOUR OCCUPATION Teacher	PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER Enterprise, INC		YEARS N/A		
LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED Bachelor Degree	NAME OF SPOUSE				
SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION	SPOUSE'S PRESENT OR FORMER EMPLOYER		YEARS		
HAVE YOU EVER SERVED ON A ☐ CIVIL JURY, OR ☐ CRIMINAL JURY? IF SO, WHEN?	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A PARTY TO A CIVIL LAWSUIT? ☐ YES ☒ NO		HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME (OTHER THAN A MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENSE)? ☐ YES ☒ NO		
NAME AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION: If the information below is incorrect, please write in the correct information in the space provided to the left.					

WOODS JERILYN L
7714 KNOLLWOOD DR
NORTH CHARLESTON, SC 29418

1	ADKINS LARRY M	4018 STOCKBRIDGE DR	CHARLESTON	29414	M	WHITE	04-16-1946
2	ALDEN JOAN	425 CEDDES AV	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	06-01-1944
3	ALLEN HENRIETTA M	1235 HEPBURN ST	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	05-03-1953
4	ALLISON NICHOLAS A	1654 TIMOTHY ST	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	07-21-1999
5	ALSTON ANTRELQUIE S	5405 KATY HILL RD	WADMALAW	29487	F	BLACK	07-05-1988
6	AMATO NICHELE C	2354 PALMER CREEK BEND	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	02-16-1951
7	ANDERSON DAMON T	2053 MARSIA LN APT C	CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	05-29-1976
8	ANDERSON JOSHUA M	3323 HEARTHSIDE DR	CHARLESTON	29414	M	WHITE	01-02-1987
9	ANDERSON WILLIAM B	621 DUPRE LN	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	12-25-1975
10	ARTIS ANDREW J	2861 SUMMERTREES BLVD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	WHITE	07-28-1980
11	ASKINS TIMOTHY D	1180 SHERWOOD ST	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	WHITE	03-13-1980
12	BACON SYLVIA W	229 SEA MARSH DR	KIAWAH ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	01-23-1947
13	BAMMANN JESSIE D	435 FORT JOHNSON RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	06-20-1929
14	BARFIELD KENNETH M	39 FENWICK DR	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	08-15-1975
15	BAUMGARTNER BRIAN L	3544 BAGLEY DR	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	04-25-1985
16	BAUMRIND VICTOR A JR	419 BETSY RD	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	04-20-1966
17	BELL REGINA A	1604 POINT PARK DR	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	12-30-1985
18	BENNETT SAMUEL M	1236 MELVIN BENNETT RD	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	09-04-1962
19	BENNETT TROY W	173 JACKSON ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	09-03-1970
20	BENTON CLYDE L	5966 HYDE PARK RD	RAVENEL	29470	M	WHITE	08-06-1953
21	BERNSTEIN SARAH G	59 VANDERHORST ST	CHARLESTON	29403	F	WHITE	10-10-1986
22	BIRDS DIANE M	3439 OSCEOLA ST	NORTH CHARLESTO	29405	F	BLACK	10-21-1951
23	BLAKE JANILA E	4704 HUTCHINSON RD	AWENDAW	29429	F	BLACK	06-30-1990
24	BLAKE MARK L	2472 LIVERPOOL DR	CHARLESTON	29414	M	BLACK	10-06-1960
25	BLANTON EDITH E	825 SANTEE ST	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	09-10-1927
26	BOCHENEK TRACEY L	1561 BRIANNA LN	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	08-29-1983
27	BOENSCH CYNTHIA B	915 ROYALL AV	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	01-18-1958
28	BOLEK DAVID P	1405 IROQUOIS ST	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	WHITE	05-13-1983
29	BRADHAM JACK L	2615 WYE LN	NORTH CHARLESTO	29405	M	WHITE	01-06-1961
30	BRADLEY VIOLET S	1700 FRANKIE DR APT 202	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	05-25-1934
31	BRADSHAW JACK J	5101 NAPOLEON DR APT A	NO CHARLESTON	29416	M	WHITE	01-16-1967
32	BRANDON THOMAS R III	306 E ARTIC AVE APT B	FOLLY BEACH	29439	M	WHITE	01-26-1981
33	BRELAND VERNESSE A	341 DUGLASS AVE	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	01-19-1956
34	BRIDWELL KATHLEEN U	1008 RIVER HAVEN CIR APT V	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	09-07-1964
35	BRIGHT DERRICK O	78 ASHLEY HALL PLANTATION RD	CHARLESTON	29407	M	BLACK	12-09-1962
36	BROMER DENISE M	3097 YACHTSMAN DR	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	01-23-1953
37	BROUGHTON MELISSA A	4603 MARLBORO PL	NO CHARLESTON	29405	F	WHITE	12-26-1965
38	BROWN BENJAMIN L	1910 DALTON ST	NO CHARLESTON	29406	M	BLACK	01-09-1959
39	BROWN BRICKEN P	1853 SANDCROFT DR	CHARLESTON	29407	M	BLACK	11-29-1982
40	BROWN CHRISTOPHER	2776 ABUNDANT RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	BLACK	01-26-1946
41	BROWN CURTIS	1963 SOL LEGARE RD	CHARLESTON	29412	M	BLACK	01-13-1982
42	BROWN FALETHIA H	1423 WESTMORELAND AV	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	05-17-1959
43	BROWN ROSHONDA J	3853 MARY ANN POINT RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	BLACK	11-03-1979
44	BROWN SHERMAN L	2731 HENRY ST	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	01-02-1979
45	BUONERBA ALYSHA C	420 ROTHERWOOD DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	02-26-1973
46	BURBAGE JENNIFER A	1565 MONTCLAIR ST	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	01-19-1971
47	CALHOUN SHARON S	140 JACKSON ST APT M	CHARLESTON	29403	F	BLACK	01-19-1969
48	CAMPBELL TERRELL R	2300 BIRDIE GARRETT ST	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	01-01-1983
49	CAPERS RICHARD	1418 CRABB ST	CHARLESTON	29407	M	BLACK	12-26-1940
50	CARLYLE AMANDA N	20 MAVERICK ST	CHARLESTON	29403	F	WHITE	08-20-1983
51	CARTWRIGHT CAITLIN S	1276 WATERFRONT DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	10-04-1988
52	CATTERTON BARRETT A	1011A ENCAMPMENT RD	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	12-09-1969
53	CEVA ANNA E	2084 MIDDLEBURG LN	MOUNT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	03-26-1963
54	CHAMBROVICH HUGH W	1097 NAVY WAY	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	WHITE	09-17-1985
55	CHAPLIN JEMETTA L	4040 QULLAH AV APT 318	NO CHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	08-25-1945
56	CHASE CELIA K	1 TOWN CREEK DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	01-01-1961

NO	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	SEX	RACE	DATE BORN
57	CHIPLEY ROBERT T	5031 TREXLER AV	HOLLYWOOD	29449	M	WHITE	11-25-1951
58	CHISOLM MARY	1182 EQUINOX CT	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	BLACK	09-12-1933
59	CHOATE WILLIAM L	1295 DOGPATCH RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	WHITE	10-09-1967
60	CICCARELLI SHERYL A	16 LAVINGTON RD	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	12-27-1972
61	CLAUHS PATRICIA K	1532 OLD VILLAGE DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	11-02-1963
62	CLEMENT MERRITT S	1549 LONG VIEW RD	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	10-26-1950
63	CLINTON JAMES R	1359 BLACK RIVER DR	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	11-11-1978
64	COAKLEY ANGELA M	2945 BOBO RD	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	BLACK	02-11-1970
65	COAXUMNELSON PORSCHA N	3888 N HIGHWAY 17	AWENDAW	29429	F	BLACK	02-02-1990
66	COOMBS ZOE M	1948 FALLING CREEK CIR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	05-17-1990
67	CORBETT SHAKARI	1609 LARRY ST	N CHARLESTON	29406	M	BLACK	06-05-1990
68	CORBIN JAMES E IV	1127 RIVER RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	WHITE	09-14-1968
69	CORMIER LOUISE A	1724 BATTALION DR	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	02-07-1943
70	COTE KAREN A	1005 BARBADOS WAY	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	10-22-1965
71	CRAWFORD THOMAS D	238 HISTORIC DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	09-21-1953
72	CROW HARRY J JR	POB 549	MCCLELLANVILLE	29458	M	WHITE	05-03-1946
73	CURNELL BEULAH M	995 KING ST APT B	CHARLESTON	29403	F	BLACK	04-23-1957
74	DANIELSON SANDRINE F	403 WOODLAND SHORES RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	05-05-1972
75	DAVID DENEL P	134 GORDON ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	03-27-1971
76	DAVIS SAMMY L JR	5439 RAE STREET	N CHAS	29418	M	BLACK	04-30-1956
77	DAWKINS DAVID M	3024 QUEENSGATE WAY	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	03-03-1972
78	DAWSON NATHAN J	3285 PEYTON ST	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	WHITE	07-30-1976
79	DAY KYNNDRA L	2150 SPOLETO LN APT A1	NORTH CHARLESTON	29406	F	WHITE	11-20-1987
80	DENSON BARBARA M	1917 NORWOOD ST	NORTH CHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	04-12-1948
81	DIMUZIO ERICA R	8596 CHLOE LN	NO CHARLESTON	29406	F	WHITE	04-08-1980
82	DOWDLE CAROLINE M	28 RIVER REACH WAY	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	05-05-1980
83	DREW LARRY A JR	3785 LADSON RD APT 235	LADSON	29456	M	BLACK	09-26-1985
84	DUNMEYER DOROTHY C	POB 143	RAVENEL	29470	F	BLACK	02-05-1960
85	EDWARDS DANIEL E	764 CREEKSIDE DR	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	12-10-1941
86	EDWARDS NORA L	3720 OLD CHARLESTON RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	BLACK	03-04-1949
87	ELDRIDGE BASIL J	2642 RANGER DR	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	WHITE	06-01-1959
88	EPFS SHARON W	6844 WARD AV #5	NO CHARLESTON	29406	F	WHITE	01-03-1964
89	FANNIN ERIN S	1472 C OF C COMPLEX	CHARLESTON	29424	F	WHITE	10-16-1989
90	FARISH GREGORY S	68 KING ST	CHARLESTON	29401	M	WHITE	08-16-1952
91	FAULKNER BOBBIE S	1517 CAMBRIDGE LAKES DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	04-15-1931
92	FERGUSON HARRY	5600 DORCHESTER RD APT 905	NO CHARLESTON	29418	M	BLACK	08-26-1942
93	FERGUSON JOSEPH H	827 PARROT CREEK WAY	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	12-18-1956
94	FITZPATRICK PEARSE	2749 PALMETTO HALL BLVD	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	01-17-1956
95	FLETCHER RENA D	2660 PALMETTO HALL BLVD	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	02-10-1923
96	FLOYD CINDY M	750 COPPERHEAD TR	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	12-26-1949
97	FLUDD GERALD L	7624 HILLANDALE RD	NO CHARLESTON	29420	M	BLACK	12-10-1945
98	FLUDD MOZELL W	1321 RONALD LN	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	09-18-1938
99	FORD HAROLD	4014 OLIVIA DR	NO CHARLESTON	29418	M	BLACK	09-01-1966
100	FRASIER VASHAWN A	2768 HAMLIN BEACH RD	MOUNT PLEASANT	29466	M	BLACK	10-25-1970
101	FRASIER YOLANDA Y	1829 SOL LEGARE RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	08-04-1963
102	FUGATE TOBY L	357 SHOALS DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	09-22-1974
103	FURER RYAN R	17 VINCENT DR #3	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	01-18-1969
104	GADSDEN MARY LOUISE K	1224 VILLAGE CREEK LN #G1	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	05-23-1932
105	GADSON TERRANCE L JR	12 GROVE ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	04-08-1991
106	GAMBLE SHANEGUE J	2694 RANGER DR	NORTH CHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	11-08-1984
107	GEATHERS CHRISTINE	2636 S ALLEN DR APT A	NO CHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	01-27-1939
108	GEIS WILLIAM C	3486 TOMER KILN CIR	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	09-09-1968
109	GENTILIN ANNY L	1341 BATTLE GROUND RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	05-09-1937
110	GORECKI MARTIN M	17 1/2 LINE ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	WHITE	09-17-1973
111	GRAHAM CARL	5456 KAY ST	NORTH CHARLESTON	29418	M	BLACK	05-21-1951
112	GRAHAM MAURICE J	122 N ROMNEY ST APT G	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	05-04-1970

NO	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	SEX	RACE	DATE BORN
113	GREENE MINNIE A	1307 N SHERWOOD DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	08-14-1940
114	GROSSMAN MARY M	1881 BAIRDS COVE	CHARLESTON	29414	F	WHITE	06-22-1960
115	HAILE BRENDA C	3288 PLOW GROUND RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	05-01-1946
116	HALL ADIESA M Y	634 CASHUE ST	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	08-06-1973
117	HALSEY CELIA L	943 KINCADE DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	12-19-1944
118	HAMILTON COREY L	40 AMERICA ST APT B	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	07-30-1977
119	HAMILTON ISHAMEL D	1524 MOSSTREE RD APT F	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	12-20-1962
120	HAMILTON JOSEPH E	5356 SEA WATCH LN	NO CHARLESTON	29406	M	BLACK	11-22-1953
121	HAMM JOSEPH B	9 YEADON AV	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	10-08-1952
122	HARDY PAUL W	5 COLLETON DR	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	10-20-1955
123	HENRY RUBY S	634 CASHUE ST #C	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	03-29-1958
124	HIDER CHRISTOPHER R	2517 OTTER LN	SEABROOK ISLAND	29455	M	WHITE	10-05-1981
125	HILLS ELIZABETH S	121 LIVE OAK DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	02-22-1945
126	HILLS RICHARD M	179 REVOLUTION DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	09-25-1960
127	HODK TRADD B	1956 SANDCROFT DR	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	08-17-1980
128	HUGHES LAURA P	1448 AMANDA PARK LN	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	11-29-1979
129	INGRAM ANOTHONY	4242 CRIMKE ST APT A	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	01-10-1957
130	JACKSON JOHN C	8669 DEERWOOD DR	NORTH CHARLESTO	29406	M	WHITE	12-27-1953
131	JACOBUS ERIC N	7927 SAINT IVES RD APT 807	NORTH CHARLESTO	29406	M	WHITE	01-20-1986
132	JAMIESON WILLIAM M	POB 1296	FOLLY BEACH	29439	M	WHITE	04-01-1967
133	JENKINS ESTELLE	2151 SOL LEGARE RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	02-13-1944
134	JENKINS RONDA M	2 CAROLINA ST	CHARLESTON	29403	F	BLACK	07-29-1966
135	JIMENEZ MYRNA L	78 ASHLEY HALL PLANT A14	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	05-25-1948
136	JOHNSON ANNA L	3360 ASHLEY PHOSPHATE RD # A2	NO CHARLESTON	29418	F	BLACK	04-18-1926
137	JOHNSON FRANCES E	7910 CROSSROADS DR APT 16A	NO CHARLESTON	29406	F	WHITE	05-11-1977
138	JONES GWENDOLYN R	1585 SEAWIND DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	09-12-1951
139	JONES KATHY J	1801 NORTH SMOKERISE WAY	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	10-21-1953
140	JONES LUTHER L	8183 OLD JACKSONBORO RD	ADAMS RUN	29426	M	BLACK	05-07-1962
141	KASMAN ALEXANDER	52 SOWELL ST	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	01-20-1967
142	KEITH JAMES D JR	717 CREEKSIDE DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	10-08-1942
143	KIGHT CHELSEY R	1744 OPAL AVE	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	10-03-1990
144	KING SYDNEY S	8 FALKIRK DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	10-06-1990
145	KNAUER ORREN F	1 BISHOP GADSDEN WAY #A-157	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	08-30-1939
146	KNIIGHT DERRALD	3326 JULES DR	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	BLACK	09-14-1955
147	KOWALL DAVID M	9 GADSDEN ST	CHARLESTON	29401	M	WHITE	01-17-1950
148	LAMB DOMINIQUE R	918 SEA GULL DR APT A	MOUNT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	12-07-1970
149	LAPORTE JENNIFER M	7930 ST IVES RD #92	NO CHARLESTON	29406	F	WHITE	10-26-1980
150	LAVELLE MARY V	1705 CARTERETT AV	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	05-17-1945
151	LEE DENNIS J	540 CALICO RETREAT	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	07-21-1946
152	LEGARE JAGON J	2433 N EDENVALE RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	BLACK	02-09-1979
153	LEGASEY ROBERT	1411 RAVENS BLUFF RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	WHITE	12-11-1948
154	LEHR TARA L	1701 LOTUS LN	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	02-03-1973
155	LINGARD ANTIONE	2033 BISHOP DR	CHARLESTON	29414	M	BLACK	10-09-1976
156	LOGAN CAROLYN	557 FLEMING RD #B	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	05-30-1943
157	LOHRENZ NORA M	1618 LAUDA DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	05-27-1979
158	MACK DAVID J JR	1305 RAYMOND WAY	CHARLESTON	29407	M	BLACK	12-24-1928
159	MANAI VAILILI A	467 WOODLAND SHORES RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	ORIENTAL	12-05-1983
160	MARTIN CLARENCE G	2561 FASSITT RD #B3	NO CHARLESTON	29406	M	BLACK	07-14-1944
161	MARTIN JIMMY L II	5012 ALPHA ST	NORTH CHARLESTO	29405	M	WHITE	12-21-1977
162	MAXSON VIRGINIA E	308 MCCORMICK ST	MOUNT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	03-18-1955
163	MAY JOSHUA S	45 SYCAMORE AV APT 1427	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	01-07-1980
164	MAZYCK WILHELMERIA S	3868 MCKEEVER AVE APT F	NCHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	09-20-1948
165	MCCORMICK KRYSTAL R	1221 BROWNSWOOD RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	BLACK	06-02-1983
166	MCDUGLIN SEAN O	924 FARNHAM RD	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	12-13-1977
167	MCMILLAN NICHOLAS H	2750 ATLANTA DR	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	BLACK	07-04-1982
168	MCNEIL SETH I	78 ASHLEY HALL PLNT #F19	CHARLESTON	29407	M	BLACK	01-16-1985

NO	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	SEX	RACE	DATE BORN
169	MCPHERSON TIFFANY	3816 WALNUT ST	NO CHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	04-04-1986
170	MEANS DEBORAH A	6320 COME ABOUT WAY	AWENDAW	29429	F	WHITE	03-27-1956
171	MEDLIN TAMRA J	715 WALKERS LANDING LN	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	09-25-1969
172	MERCADO PAMELA	305 CASTLEHILL CT	CHARLESTON	29414	F	ORIENTAL	04-28-1964
173	MEREDITH THOMAS J	2368 DARTS COVE WAY	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	06-20-1958
174	MICKENS CARLEEN E	6267 BALLPARK RD	HOLLYWOOD	29449	F	BLACK	10-13-1997
175	MITCHELL BRADLEY A	5 ASHDALE DR	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	05-20-1966
176	MITCHELL CHRYSIE J	997 JOHNNIE DODDS BLVD #715	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	06-08-1980
177	MONTGOMERY CHARLES B	408 SUMTER ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	06-26-1953
178	MOOD CLAYTON C	6918 BEARS BLUFF RD	WADMALAW	29487	M	WHITE	12-30-1941
179	MUGFORD DON G II	13 APOLLO RD	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	07-22-1970
180	MULLER MARY U	5150 CHISOLM RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	07-06-1963
181	MURPHY WAYNE L	24 23RD AV	ISLE OF PALMS	29451	M	WHITE	06-27-1949
182	MURRAY GREGORY JR	1721 WALPOLE WAY	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	BLACK	05-14-1979
183	MYERS DORA	2004 ECHO AVE	NORTH CHARLESTO	29405	F	BLACK	06-27-1923
184	MYLETT CHELSEA L	540 RUTLEDGE AV APT B	CHARLESTON	29403	F	WHITE	11-23-1982
185	NATOLI ANTHONY J	20 MAVERICK ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	WHITE	03-24-1979
186	NAVE JONATHAN D	1324 JEFFORDS ST	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	11-11-1974
187	NELSON RALPH Z JR	2427 ROCKLAND AV	ROCKVILLE	29487	M	WHITE	02-13-1945
188	NEUMAYER GEORGIA D	1381 TRAILMORE DR #B	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	09-29-1957
189	NICOLL DOUGLAS K	1502 WANDO VIEW LN	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	10-09-1963
190	NOWELL ERNEST	7744 BARCLAY AV	NO CHARLESTON	29418	F	BLACK	04-23-1951
191	NYE WILLIAM R	2178 BEES FERRY RD APT B	CHARLESTON	29414	M	WHITE	07-26-1954
192	OCONNOR JANET LEE K	46 QUEEN ST	CHARLESTON	29401	F	WHITE	11-23-1950
193	ORVIN JUANITA L	964 PINE HOLLOW RD	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	04-16-1943
194	OWEN JASON S	2316 DUNLAP ST	NORTH CHARLESTO	29406	M	WHITE	07-25-1979
195	PAI G SHASHIDHAR	982 CASSEQUE PROVINCE	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	07-26-1947
196	PEARLMAN AARON	9345 BLUE HOUSE RD APT 3305	LADSON	29456	M	WHITE	10-11-1982
197	PEELER AUDRA G	3037 QUEENSGATE WAY	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	08-24-1983
198	PEOPLES RICHARD N III	3346 MOUNTAINBROOK AV	NO CHARLESTON	29420	M	BLACK	03-29-1985
199	PLACE STEPHEN Z	1914 SAM RITTENBERG #1314	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	05-17-1974
200	PLAISTED FAYE L	1249 STONE POST RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	06-09-1933
201	POLITE TOMMY M	POB 573	HOLLYWOOD	29449	M	BLACK	05-18-1968
202	PORCHA HERMAN	1934 KERRY ST APT B4	NO CHARLESTON	29406	M	WHITE	06-15-1963
203	POTTENGER ANN R	2333 ASHLEY RIVER RD APT 917	CHARLESTON	29414	F	WHITE	11-06-1927
204	POWERS CAROLINE W	724 RALSTON CT	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	05-05-1979
205	PRESIDENT LILA M	2016 HACKEMANN AV	NO CHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	02-12-1935
206	PRIDE ROBERT S	55 FROGMORE RD	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	10-19-1963
207	PROCTER JEN	1317 WHITE DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	09-26-1975
208	PURSEL JODI L	1743 MOHAWK AVE	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	04-18-1977
209	RAMBERT APRIL M	2181 DUNLAP ST #9C	NO CHARLESTON	29406	F	BLACK	10-27-1985
210	REID DIANE M	3590 MARY ADER AV APT 922	CHARLESTON	29414	F	WHITE	03-03-1955
211	REYNOLDS HELEN J	40 NEW ST	CHARLESTON	29401	F	WHITE	12-01-1951
212	RIGOT KAREN G	2388 PARSONAGE WOODS LN	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	03-16-1976
213	RILEY TREVOR R	21 RIVERS POINT ROW APT 4D	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	08-30-1984
214	RISER REBECCA E	5000 VICTORIA AV	NO CHARLESTON	29405	F	WHITE	07-08-1919
215	ROBBINS ROXANNE B	2481 FULFORD CT	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	02-24-1954
216	ROBERT TAMARA L	7240 HEATLEY RD	NO CHARLESTON	29406	F	WHITE	01-06-1976
217	ROBERTS TREVA S	1700 N WOODMERE DR APT 14	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	07-05-1957
218	ROBIDOU WADE T	550 HARBOR COVE LN APT 1300S	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	07-26-1981
219	ROBINSON ANTONIO L	6765 ALSTON AVE	NORTH CHARLESTO	29406	M	BLACK	12-28-1976
220	ROBINSON DEANNA L	4354 LESLIE ST LOT A3	NORTH CHARLESTO	29418	F	WHITE	12-08-1983
221	ROBINSON PHILLIP	1419 VENNING RD	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	BLACK	12-15-1980
222	ROSE JERRY R	7172 BRYHANKE CIR # 200	NORTH CHARLESTO	29418	M	WHITE	04-20-1951
223	ROSS WALTER J	2040 ASHLEY RIVER RD APT 209	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	04-03-1967
224	ROUSE EDWARD D	26 HANOVER ST #B	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	10-25-1978

NO	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	SEX	RACE	DATE BORN
225	ROWE WILLIAM H	5303 JUPITER HILL RD	ADAMS RUN	29426	M	BLACK	11-01-1972
226	ROYSTON LESLIE A	1602 WANDO VIEW LN	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	05-30-1977
227	RUBIN DAVID H	2224 WEEPLOW TRL	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	10-06-1985
228	RUMPH WILSON P III	905 FLOODTIDE WAY	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	04-09-1978
229	SALZILLO DAVID T	2472 COTTON CREEK DR	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	01-11-1959
230	SCHAUFER WILLIAM A	1015 BLACK RUSH CIR	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	05-29-1972
231	SCHULTZ JEREMIAH J	6625 DORCHESTER RD LOT 225	N CHARLESTON	29418	M	WHITE	02-14-1982
232	SCHUMANN RALPH E	5133 WESTVIEW ST	NO CHARLESTON	29418	M	WHITE	12-05-1940
233	SETTERLUND CHARLES E	143 ISLAND DR	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	01-27-1947
234	SHAFFER RICHMOND B	924 S SHERM DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	01-06-1981
235	SHARP DAVON M	1755 ASHLEY HALL RD APT A8	CHARLESTON	29407	M	BLACK	06-30-1980
236	SHINE MILDRED R	143 ST PHILIP ST APT 103C	CHARLESTON	29403	F	BLACK	04-08-1939
237	SHOTTS JULIE L	1334 TELFAIR WAY	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	01-27-1966
238	SIMMONS CALVIN L	59 ROMNEY ST APT F	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	11-03-1972
239	SIMMONS GEAN W	1404 WELLESLEY CIR	MOUNT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	08-22-1939
240	SIMMONS JAMES L	4346 ROYAL HARBOR RD	HOLLYWOOD	29449	M	BLACK	10-07-1965
241	SIMMONS KENNEDY	301 ROYAL PALM BLVD APT 103	CHARLESTON	29407	M	BLACK	08-18-1988
242	SIMMONS RONALD S JR	706 ASHLEY AV	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	07-01-1978
243	SIMMONS SYREETA S	4449 JENWOOD ST	LADSON	29456	F	BLACK	08-02-1981
244	SINGLETON ANTHONY G	5 ASHE ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	02-22-1984
245	SINGLETON BRENDA E	1871 GRIMBALL RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	02-29-1949
246	SINGLETON RUTH C	1585 SECESSIONVILLE RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	WHITE	03-22-1917
247	SMALLS GERTRUDE BOWENS	4 MARANDA HOLMES ST	CHARLESTON	29403	F	BLACK	07-01-1931
248	SMALLS KINDRA N	1857 HAZELWOOD DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	07-27-1983
249	SMITH CARL J	26 HANOVER ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	01-02-1965
250	SMITH DALE L	113 SIMONS ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	10-22-1971
251	SNEDEKER MARSHALL A	827 SAINT DENNIS DR	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	08-05-1990
252	SPICER TARA N	1258 CHRISMILL LN	MT PLEASANT	29466	F	WHITE	12-21-1978
253	STEWART ELEISA K	710 SPARK ST	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	BLACK	09-31-1981
254	SULLIVAN HEATHER A	511 BELLE POINT DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	01-20-1976
255	SUMTER AMANDA Y	7666 OVALDALE DR	NO CHARLESTON	29418	F	BLACK	05-05-1951
256	SUTTON RENEE E	5233 OLD WASHINGTON COURSE	HOLLYWOOD	29449	F	WHITE	06-13-1985
257	SWARTZ JAMES G	1733 BLALOCK ST	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	07-16-1970
258	SWINDLE PAULA A	695 LAKE POINT RD	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	04-26-1948
259	SYKES DEWAYNE A	2003 ORVID ST APT B	N CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	07-26-1979
260	TAYLOR FRANK S	515 GREENWICH ST	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	01-05-1947
261	TECKLENBURG HELEN D	1328 FENWICK PLANTATION RD	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	04-27-1978
262	THOMAS AMANDA D	1556 SANFORD RD	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	05-09-1977
263	THOMAS JUNI H	1744 CLARK HILLS CIR	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	04-06-1962
264	THOMPSON TERESA H	2935 MARITIME FOREST DR	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	F	WHITE	08-20-1959
265	THORNHILL ANN W	2850 BROWNELL AVE	SULLIVANS IS	29482	F	WHITE	04-02-1957
266	TINDAL WILLIAM J	2514 NAZARENE ST	NO CHARLESTON	29406	M	BLACK	06-23-1937
267	TRICKEY DOUGLAS S	2637 COGUINA DR	JOHNS ISLAND	29455	M	WHITE	03-23-1950
268	TRUGMAN JANE A	45 SYCAMORE AV APT 616	CHARLESTON	29407	F	WHITE	10-26-1925
269	TRUSCHKE KRYSTAL J	3303 MOUNTAINBROOK AV APT 5	NO CHARLESTON	29420	F	WHITE	10-03-1990
270	TUCWELL JOHN W III	1956 PINEHURST AV	CHARLESTON	29414	M	WHITE	07-01-1965
271	TURNAGE ALICE B	319 WILD HORSE LN	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	08-20-1971
272	VIERRA VINCENT Z	1127 TWO RIVERS CT	MOUNT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	09-07-1980
273	VISCIDI ZACHARY P	71 CANNON ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	WHITE	04-11-1988
274	VLIET CHARLES E	15 5TH AV	ISLE OF PALMS	29451	M	WHITE	03-23-1959
275	WALKER BRENDA G	6272 OLD JACKSONBORO RD	RAVENEL	29470	F	BLACK	10-06-1951
276	WALO ANDREW J	2068 PRESIDIO DR	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	06-25-1986
277	WASHINGTON ERNIE L	2672 OLYMPIA AVE	NORTH CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	05-27-1964
278	WASHINGTON MARGUIA S	2225 GREENBRIDGE RD APT 1015	NORTH CHARLESTON	29406	F	BLACK	09-06-1983
279	WATKINS WILLIAM H	1218 APEX LN	CHARLESTON	29412	M	WHITE	12-01-1977
280	WHEALE DUNCAN D	330 CONCORD ST #6B	CHARLESTON	29401	M	WHITE	04-14-1947

NO	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP	SEX	RACE	DATE BORN
281	WHITE KENNETH L	POB 80997	CHARLESTON	29416	M	BLACK	08-05-1959
282	WHITE SHAQUINA D	1131 HARTS BLUFF RD	WADMALAW IS	29487	F	BLACK	02-20-1988
283	WICKMAN JESSICA M	4917 POPPERDAM CREEK DR	NO CHARLESTON	29418	F	WHITE	05-13-1988
284	WILDER WILLIAM G	1894 SOL LEGARE RD #B	CHARLESTON	29412	M	BLACK	08-14-1940
285	WILEY KENNETH E	7930 ST. IVES RD APT 16D	NO CHARLESTON	29406	M	BLACK	12-27-1968
286	WILLIAMS MICHAEL C	7728 BLUE HOUSE LN	EDISTO ISLAND	29438	M	WHITE	08-21-1962
287	WILLIAMS RACHAD G	4771 SANDERS AV	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	02-23-1987
288	WILSON CHANITY	1817 REDWOOD ST	NO CHARLESTON	29405	F	BLACK	05-17-1966
289	WILSON LAWANNA A	1708 W ROBINHOOD DR	CHARLESTON	29407	F	BLACK	01-07-1985
290	WINBUSH DELORIS M	5831 ST ANGELA DR	NO CHARLESTON	29418	F	BLACK	03-03-1952
291	WITTE MARK D	3183 SONJA WAY	MT PLEASANT	29466	M	WHITE	03-05-1980
292	WOODS JERILYN L	7714 KNOLLWOOD DR	NORTH CHARLESTO	29418	F	BLACK	10-27-1966
293	WRIGHT CONCHETTA D	1234 FORT JOHNSON RD	CHARLESTON	29412	F	BLACK	11-05-1987
294	WRIGHT DARIN J	573 MEETING ST	CHARLESTON	29403	M	BLACK	12-04-1988
295	WRIGHT DEVIN A	2844 BAKER AV	NO CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	03-31-1983
296	YAAGER JOHN O	1976 SAM RITTENBERG #B	CHARLESTON	29407	M	WHITE	01-02-1949
297	VOCHIM RICHARD H	1412 WITTENBERG DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	M	WHITE	09-22-1927
298	YOUNG DOROTHY B	POB 317	EDISTO ISLAND	29438	F	BLACK	11-20-1937
299	ZBEL AMY P	840 TUPELO BAY DR	MT PLEASANT	29464	F	WHITE	10-07-1966
300	ZELLARS HENRY SR	2633 FERRARA DR	N CHARLESTON	29405	M	BLACK	09-15-1924

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W: , a minor,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 7**

§ 1-6 General Instructions - Expert Witness Testimony - General Charge

Although lay witnesses are limited to testifying about facts within their knowledge and are not allowed to give opinions, certain witnesses, who, by training, education or experience are considered as experts in a particular field, may give opinions in that field based upon the facts of a matter. Their conclusions and opinions constitute evidence to be considered by you in connection with all of the other testimony and evidence in the case. That is to say, you may consider the expert's opinion just as you do all other evidence in the case and it is for you, the jury, to give it such weight as you, in your experience and discretion, may determine. By this, I mean that you must weigh such evidence and accept or reject it in the same manner that you treat all other evidence in the case. In determining the weight to be given the expert's opinion, you should consider the qualifications and credibility of the expert and the reasons given for his opinion.

The testimony of experts on a subject which is little known to the general public is entitled to consideration. Such testimony, however, must be submitted to your

Ralph King Anderson, Jr.

13

Chapter 1

Judgment and consideration, to be weighed by you as a part of the evidence in connection with all the other facts in this case. The testimony of experts is to aid and assist you as jurors, not to dominate or control you in the decision of questions of facts. Their opinions and deductions from the evidence before you, and their judgments and opinions, do not preclude yours. You are required to decide disputed questions after comparison and consideration of all the evidence in this case.

- See Rules 701, 702, 703, 704, and 705, SCRE; *Tiller v. National Health Care Ctr.*, 334 S.C. 333, 513 S.E.2d 843 (1999); *Means v. Gates*, 348 S.C. 161, 558 S.E.2d 921 (Ct. App. 2001); *Small v. Pioneer Machinery, Inc.*, 329 S.C. 448, 494 S.E.2d 835 (Ct. App. 1998); *Hawkins v. Greenwood Development Corp.*, 328 S.C. 585, 493 S.E.2d 875 (Ct. App. 1997); *Doe v. Greenville Hosp. Sys.*, 323 S.C. 33, 448 S.E.2d 564 (Ct. App. 1994).
- See also the following pre-rule cases which are consistent with the current law: *Howle v. PYA/Monarch, Inc.*, 288 S.C. 586, 344 S.E.2d 157 (Ct. App. 1986); *Anderson v. Campbell Tile Co.*, 202 S.C. 54, 24 S.E.2d 104 (1943).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet)
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper)
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)
_____)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 2**

A. Conflict In Testimony of Expert Witnesses

In this case, there has been a conflict in the testimony of expert witnesses. To that end, you must weigh one expert's opinion against that of the other, and you must consider the reasons given by one as compared with those of the other. You should consider the relative credibility and knowledge of the experts who have testified. Thereupon, you should find in favor of that expert testimony which, in your opinion, is entitled to the greater weight.

- See *Strange v. South Carolina Dep't of Hwys. and Pub. Transp.*, 307 S.C. 161, 414 S.E.2d 138 (1992); *Jones v. Grissett*, 258 S.C. 22, 186 S.E.2d 829 (1972).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W . . . , a minor,)

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vs.)

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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 3**

B. Payment of Expert Witness

When an expert witness is called by either a plaintiff or a defendant, he expects to be paid and he should be paid. You should not take into consideration the fact that the witness is paid unless there is some evidence or circumstances appearing from the

evidence which would fully and reasonably convince you that the testimony of the witness has been influenced because of the sum which he has been paid as a witness.

➤ See *Anderson v. Campbell Tile Co.*, 202 S.C. 54, 24 S.E.2d 104 (1943).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

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Litem for Jayden W: ' ' ' ' a minor,)

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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 4**

**§ 27-10 Medical Malpractice - Expert Testimony -
"Most Probably" Rule of Causation**

In a medical malpractice case, the "most probable" standard is the standard required to prove proximate cause. When a medical malpractice plaintiff relies solely upon the opinion of medical experts to establish a causal connection between the alleged negligence and the injury, the experts must, with reasonable certainty, state that in their professional opinion, the injuries complained of most probably resulted from the defendant's negligence. The experts' testimony must meet the "most probably" rule. It is not sufficient that the malady in question "possibly" or "could have" or "might have" resulted from the negligence. The medical expert must go further and testify that, taking into consideration all the facts, it is his professional opinion that the result in question most probably came from the cause alleged. In other words, a medical malpractice plaintiff who relies solely on expert testimony must introduce evidence that the defendant's negligence most probably resulted in the injuries alleged.

In determining whether particular evidence meets the "most probably" test, it is not necessary that the expert actually use the words "most probably." It is enough that the testimony judicially impress that the opinion represents his professional judgment as to the most likely one among the possible causes.

In other words, the question is not whether the precise terminology of "most probably" is used by the expert in establishing causation. Rather, the question is whether the medical testimony satisfies the "most probably" standard.

- See *Eubanks v. Piedmont Natural Gas Co.*, 198 F. Supp. 522 (D.S.C. 1961); *Payton v. Kears*, 329 S.C. 51, 495 S.E.2d 205 (1998) (before expert medical testimony is admissible on question of causation between plaintiff's injuries and acts of defendant, testimony must satisfy "most probably" rule"); *Gooding v. St. Francis Xavier Hosp.*, 326 S.C. 248, 487 S.E.2d 596 (1997); *Taylor v. Medenica*, 324 S.C. 200, 479 S.E.2d 35 (1996) (In medical malpractice action, plaintiff who relies on expert testimony must introduce evidence that defendant's negligence most probably resulted in injuries alleged); *Jones v. Owings*, 318 S.C. 72, 456 S.E.2d 371 (1995); *Baughman v. American Tel. and Tel. Co.*, 306 S.C. 101, 410 S.E.2d 537 (1991); *Sherer v. James*, 290 S.C. 404, 407, 351 S.E.2d 148, 150 (1986); *Bridges v. Housing Authority*, 278 S.C. 342, 295 S.E.2d 872 (1982); *Green v. Lillewood*, 272 S.C. 186, 249 S.E.2d 910 (1978); *Gambrell v. Burleson*, 252 S.C. 98, 165 S.E.2d 622 (1969); *Windham v. City of Florence*, 221 S.C. 350, 70 S.E.2d 553 (1952); *Brown v. Carolina Emergency Physicians*, 348 S.C. 569, 560 S.E.2d 624 (Ct. App. 2001) (reason for "most probably" rule is highly technical nature of malpractice litigation; since many malpractice suits involve ailments and treatments outside realm of ordinary lay knowledge, expert testimony is generally necessary; when it is the only evidence of proximate cause relied upon, it must provide significant causal link between alleged negligence and plaintiff's injuries, rather than a tenuous and hypothetical connection); *Watson ex rel. Watson v. Chapman*, 343 S.C. 471, 540 S.E.2d 484 (Ct. App. 2000); *Scoggins v. McClellion*, 321 S.C. 264, 468 S.E.2d 12 (Ct. App. 1996); *Madison v. Brantley*, 302 S.C. 282, 395 S.E.2d 190 (Ct. App. 1990); *Gamble v. Price*, 289 S.C. 538, 347 S.E.2d 131 (Ct. App. 1986).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W. [redacted], a minor,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 5**

In a case of this nature, negligence is the failure to do that which an ordinarily careful and prudent physician [obstetrician and nurse or hospital employee] would do under the circumstances shown by the evidence to have existed at the time in questions; or it is the doing of that which an ordinary careful and prudent physician [obstetrician and nurse or hospital employee] would not have done under the existing circumstances.

Negligence on the part of a physician [obstetrician and nurse or hospital employee] has been said to consist in doing something they should not have done or omitting to do something they should have done, or their failure to exercise the required degree of care, skill and diligence.

South Carolina Requests to Charge – Civil, Ralph King Anderson, § 27-2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

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Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
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CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 6**

§ 27-3 Medical Malpractice - Standard of Care of a Specialist

A physician who holds himself out to be a specialist is bound to bring to the discharge of his professional duties as a specialist that degree of skill, care, and learning ordinarily possessed by specialists of a similar class, under the same or similar circumstances. Accordingly, one who holds himself out as a specialist, who undertakes a service in a special branch of medical science, owes to his patient the duty of possessing that degree of learning and skill ordinarily possessed by a specialist of good standing.

- See 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 209 (2002); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 318 (2002) (Instruction in action for malpractice against specialist is erroneous in holding defendant bound to exercise only degree of skill and care required of general practitioner); 70 C.J.S. *Physicians and Surgeons* § 64b (1987).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W. , a minor,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553.

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 7**

§ 27-13 Medical Malpractice - State of Medical Knowledge at Time of Treatment

Physicians have a duty to keep reasonably abreast of current advances in their field. The law recognizes that medical service is a progressive science. In determining the degree of care and skill which the law exacts of physicians, regard must be had to the state of advancement of the profession at the time of the treatment. Treatment is to be measured by the standards existing at the time in question and not those which may have existed at some time in the past. Additionally, treatment cannot be measured by standards which exist at the time of trial but did not exist at the time of the alleged malpractice. This applies to the state of medical technology as well.

➤ See 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 197 (2002).

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 8**

§ 5-5 Master and Servant - Generally

* * *

A master is liable to third parties for injuries caused by the negligence of the servant committed within the scope of the servant's employment. The master is responsible for the acts of his servant even when the servant acts against the express instructions of the master, provided he is acting within the scope of his employment. When a master-servant relationship exists, the tort of the servant is imputed to the master by law, without any requirement of fault on the part of the master.

- See *South Carolina State Budget and Control Bd. v. Prince*, 304 S.C. 241, 403 S.E.2d 643 (1991); *Anderson v. West*, 270 S.C. 184, 241 S.E.2d 551 (1978); *Chavis v. Watkins*, 256 S.C. 30, 180 S.E.2d 648 (1971); *Lane v. Modern Music, Inc.*, 244 S.C. 299, 136 S.E.2d 713 (1964); *Cantrell v. Claussen's Bakery*, 172 S.C. 490, 174 S.E. 438 (1934); *Simmons v. Robinson*, 303 S.C. 201, 399 S.E.2d 605 (Ct. App. 1990), *rev'd*, 305 S.C. 428, 409 S.E.2d 381 (1991); *Hamilton v. Davls*, 300 S.C. 411, 389 S.E.2d 297 (Ct. App. 1990); *Felts v. Richland County*, 299 S.C. 214, 383 S.E.2d 261 (Ct. App. 1989), *aff'd*, 303 S.C. 354, 400 S.E.2d 781 (1991); *Allen v. Columbla Financial Management, Ltd.*, 297 S.C. 481, 377 S.E.2d 352 (Ct. App. 1988); *Watkins v. Mobil Oil Corp.*, 291 S.C. 62, 352 S.E.2d 284 (Ct. App. 1986); *South Carolina Insurance Co. v. James C. Greene and Co.*, 290 S.C. 171, 348 S.E.2d 617 (Ct. App. 1986); *Crittenden v. Thompson-Walker Co., Inc.*, 288 S.C. 112, 341 S.E.2d 385 (Ct. App. 1986); *McAllister v. Graham*, 287 S.C. 455, 339 S.E.2d 154 (Ct. App. 1986); *Gathers v. Harris Teeter Supermarket, Inc.*, 282 S.C. 220, 317 S.E.2d 748 (Ct. App. 1984); 3 Am. Jur. 2d Agency § 270 (1986).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 9**

§ 20-3 Negligence - Concurring Cause

• • • the law recognizes that there may be several proximate causes to an event and anyone who is guilty of an act which contributes as a proximate cause and without which the injury complained of would not have occurred is responsible under the doctrine of proximate cause.

There may be more than one proximate cause of an injury, and more than one person may be held responsible for the plaintiff's injuries. The acts and omissions of two or more persons may operate concurrently as efficient causes of an injury. In such case, each of the contributing acts or omissions is regarded in law as a proximate cause for which each of the participants may be held responsible.

Two or more separate and distinct acts of negligence operating concurrently may both constitute proximate causes of an injury. Causes are concurrent if they act

contemporaneously to produce a given result. In other words, the individual acts of negligence must combine to cause the injury.

Where two or more causes combine to produce injury, a person is not relieved from liability for negligence because he is responsible for only one of the causes. It is sufficient that his negligence is an efficient cause without which the injury would not have resulted to as great an extent. Consequently, if a person's negligence is a proximate cause of an injury to another, the fact that the negligence of a third party concurred with his own negligence to produce the harm does not relieve him of liability. In such cases, both wrongdoers are in breach of a duty of care owed to the plaintiff and, because the negligence of both concurred to produce the injury, both are liable.

In other words, where several causes producing an injury are concurrent and each is an efficient cause without which the injury would not have happened, the injury may be attributed to all or any of the causes, and recovery may be had against either or all of the responsible persons, although one of them was more responsible and the duty owed by them to the injured person was not the same.

If an injury occurs through the concurrent negligence of two persons, and it would not have happened in the absence of the negligence of either person, the negligence of both is the proximate cause of the injury, although they may have acted independently of one another, and both are answerable.

In order to hold a defendant liable, it is not necessary to prove that his negligence was the sole proximate cause of the injury. The plaintiff is required only to prove that negligence on the part of the defendant was at least one of the proximate, concurring causes of his injury.

- See *Bishop v. South Carolina Dep't of Mental Health*, 331 S.C. 79, 502 S.E.2d 78 (1998); *Newton v. South Carolina Pub. Rys. Comm'n*, 319 S.C. 430, 462 S.E.2d 266 (1995); *Hughes v. Children's Clinic*, 269 S.C. 389, 237 S.E.2d 753 (1977) (It is generally for jury to say whether defendant's negligence was concurring, proximate cause of plaintiff's injuries); *Sanders v. Western Auto Supply Co.*, 256 S.C. 490, 183 S.E.2d 321 (1971); *Gray v. Barnes*, 244 S.C. 454, 137 S.E.2d 594 (1964); *Horton v. Greyhound Corp.*, 241 S.C. 430, 128 S.E.2d 776 (1962); *Brown v. National Oil Co.*, 233 S.C. 345, 105 S.E.2d 81 (1958); *Culbertson v. Johnson Motor Lines, Inc.*, 226 S.C. 13, 83 S.E.2d 338 (1954); *Landreth v. Atlantic Refining Co.*, 177 S.C. 490, 181 S.E. 727 (1935); *Huggins v. Atlantic Coast Line R.R.*, 158 S.C. 501, 155 S.E. 839 (1930); *Davis v. Tripp*, 338 S.C. 226, 525 S.E.2d 528 (Ct. App. 1999); *Small v. Pioneer Machinery, Inc.*, 329 S.C. 448, 494 S.E.2d 835 (Ct. App. 1997); *South Carolina Ins. Co. v. James C. Greene and Co.*, 290 S.C. 171, 348 S.E.2d 617 (Ct. App. 1986); *Gibson v. Gross*, 280 S.C. 194, 311 S.E.2d 736 (Ct. App.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 10**

CHAPTER 22

RECKLESSNESS, WILLFULNESS, AND WANTONNESS

§ 22-1 Recklessness, Willfulness and Wantonness - Defined

The words recklessness, willfulness and wantonness are synonymous. The terms are used to describe a conscious failure to exercise and observe reasonable or due care.

Recklessness implies the doing of a negligent act knowingly. When a person acts negligently and he realizes that he is acting negligently, the law says he is reckless, willful, and/or wanton, whichever term you prefer, they all mean the same thing, that is, the conscious failure to exercise due care.

Recklessness is distinguished from negligence. Negligence is the failure to use due care. Negligence is carelessness. Negligence is failure by omission or commission to exercise due care as a person of ordinary reason and prudence would exercise in the same circumstances.

Recklessness is a higher degree of culpability and responsibility. Recklessness signifies a conscious failure to exercise due care. Recklessness is a conscious indifference to the rights of the plaintiff, or a reckless disregard of the rights of the plaintiff. Recklessness is an awareness of wrongful conduct and a continuation to act regardless of consequences.

In other words, while a negligent person is one who acts carelessly, a person whose behavior is reckless, willful and/or wanton is not only careless in his actions, but is also aware that he is careless. The test for determining whether a tort may be deemed reckless, willful or wanton is whether it has been committed in such a manner and under such circumstances that a person of ordinary reason or prudence would have been conscious of it as an invasion of the rights of the injured party.

- See *Taylor v. Medenica*, 324 S.C. 200, 479 S.E.2d 35 (1996); *McGee v. Bruce Hosp. Sys.*, 321 S.C. 340, 468 S.E.2d 633 (1996) (conscious failure to exercise due care constitutes willfulness); *McCourt v. Abernathy*, 318 S.C. 301, 457 S.E.2d 603 (1995); *Scott v. Fruehauf Corp.*, 302 S.C. 364, 396 S.E.2d 354 (1990); *DeLee v. Knight*, 266 S.C. 103, 221 S.E.2d 844 (1975); *Martin v. Martin*, 262 S.C. 168, 203 S.E.2d 385 (1974); *Powell v. Simons*, 258 S.C. 242, 188 S.E.2d 386 (1972); *Turner v. Sinclair Refining Co.*, 254 S.C. 36, 173 S.E.2d 356 (1970) ("willfulness" is conscious failure to use due care); *Yaun v. Baldrige*, 243 S.C. 414, 134 S.E.2d 248 (1964); *Jeffers v. Hardeman*, 231 S.C. 578, 99 S.E.2d 402 (1957); *Cummings v. Tweed*, 195 S.C. 173, 10 S.E.2d 322 (1940) (wantonness is properly defined as conscious failure to observe due care, an intentional doing of unlawful act knowing

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 11**

§ 27-22 Medical Malpractice - Right to be Free of Unwanted Medical Treatment

A. Generally

The right to be free of unwanted medical treatment has long been recognized in this country. Every individual of adult years and sound mind has a right to determine what shall be done with his own body and to control the course of his medical treatment.

A competent adult patient has the right to decline any and all forms of medical intervention, including lifesaving or life-prolonging treatment. Our General Assembly has recognized this right to be free of unwanted medical intrusion in the South Carolina Adult Health Care Consent Act. Section 44-66-60 of the Consent Act states in pertinent part:

(A) Unless the patient, while able to consent, has stated a contrary intent to the attending physician or other health care professional responsible for the care of the patient, this chapter does not authorize the provision of health care to a patient who is unable to consent if the attending physician or other health care professional responsible for the care of the patient has actual knowledge that the health care is contrary to the religious beliefs of the patient.

(B) This chapter does not authorize the provision of health care to a patient who is unable to consent if the attending physician or other health care professional responsible for the care of the patient has actual

Ralph King Anderson, Jr.

353

Chapter 27

knowledge that the health care is contrary to the patient's unambiguous and uncontradicted instructions expressed at a time when the patient was able to consent.

A patient's wishes against medical treatment or intervention, when made known to a physician prior to surgery, must be followed by the attending physician.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 12**

B. Emergency Situation

Informed consent is not required in an emergency situation because consent to a serious emergency operation may be implied. However, a physician must respect a competent patient's refusal of treatment, even in an emergency. If a competent patient refuses treatment, any medical treatment is a battery, even in an emergency.

Even under the emergency exception to the informed consent doctrine, a physician should seek the consent of the patient, or, if the patient is incapable of providing consent, the consent of a family member, before administering treatment. Impracticability of conferring with the patient is a prerequisite to dispensing with informed consent under the emergency exception.

- See *Harvey v. Strickland*, Op. No. 25491 (S.C. Sup. Ct. filed July 1, 2002) (Shearouse Adv. Sh. No. 22 at 49); S.C. Code Ann. § 44-66-60 (Rev. 2002); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 157 (2002); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 167 (2002); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 176 (2002) (physician's duty to disclose is suspended if emergency of such gravity and urgency exists that it is impractical to obtain patient's consent, in which case consent is implied).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 13**

§ 27-18 Medical Malpractice - Doctrine of Informed Consent - Lack of Informed Consent

When a patient alleges that an unrevealed hazard has caused him injury, the patient must prove a lack of informed consent by expert testimony which establishes:

- (1) the professional standard for disclosure in the defendant's branch of medicine; and
- (2) the defendant's breach of that standard in the circumstances of the particular case.

The plaintiff patient must prove a breach of the duty of disclosure by the preponderance of the evidence.

In a case alleging lack of informed consent, the plaintiff is required to prove by the preponderance of the evidence that an undisclosed risk appeared and caused him injury and that, had the plaintiff been informed, he would not have submitted to the procedure or treatment. The plaintiff can establish a causal connection between a physician's failure to inform and the alleged injury only if a reasonable person in the patient's position would have refused the treatment had he been told of the risk that resulted in injury.

Lack of informed consent is established when:

- (a) the physician fails to disclose to the patient and discuss the material risks and dangers inherently and potentially involved with respect to the proposed therapy, if any;
- (b) the unrevealed risks and dangers which should have been disclosed by the physician actually materialize and are the proximate cause of the injury to the patient; and
- (c) a reasonable person in the position of the patient would have decided against the therapy had the material risks and dangers inherent and incidental to treatment been disclosed to him prior to the therapy.

➤ See *Baxley v. Rosenblum*, 303 S.C. 340, 400 S.E.2d 502 (Ct. App. 1991); *Hook v. Rothstein*, 281 S.C. 541, 316 S.E.2d 690 (Ct. App. 1984), cert. denied, 283 S.C. 64, 320 S.E.2d 35 (1984); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 153 (2002) (setting out elements for lack of informed consent); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* §§ 178, 183 (2002).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 14**

§27-15 Medical Malpractice – Doctrine of Informed Consent – General Charge

We have a doctrine of informed consent. Under the principle of informed consent, the scope of an obstetrician's duty to disclose is measured by those communications a reasonable surgical practitioner would make under the same or similar circumstances. Under the doctrine of informed consent, an obstetrician who performed diagnostic, therapeutic or surgical procedures has a duty to disclose to a patient of sound mind :

1. the diagnosis;
2. the general nature of the contemplated procedure;
3. the material risks involved in the procedure;
4. the probability of success associated with the procedure;
5. the prognosis if the procedure is not carried out; and
6. existence of any alternatives to the procedure.

The basis of this doctrine is the patient's right to exercise control over his own body by deciding intelligently for himself whether or not to submit to a particular procedure. An obstetrician who proposes to perform a surgical procedure on a patient is under a duty to explain to the patient what he proposes to do, the reason for the procedure, what the risks to the patient may be in performing the procedure, and the risks of rejecting the procedure. In addition, the alternatives may be specifically explained. The surgeon is under a duty to advise the patient of all the facts that a reasonable, prudent obstetrician would explain before performing such a procedure so that the patient who is considering whether to submit to or reject the procedure may do so with an awareness (1) of his existing physical condition; (2) of the risks to his health which the procedure may impose; and (3) the purpose and advantages that warrant performing this procedure and the risks of rejecting the procedure.

It is no defense that the procedure which was performed was a surgically sound procedure. It is still for the patient to decide whether he wished to consent to the procedure. If you find that the obstetrician failed to give the plaintiff such material information as a reasonably prudent obstetrician would have given his patient to make him aware of the risks and hazards of the procedure so as to enable the patient to make an informed decision whether to submit to the procedure or reject it you will find that this is a deviation from the standard of care.

An obstetrician is under an obligation to disclose to his patient the known risks or dangers inherent in the treatment that has been proposed, so that the patient will be in a position

to make an intelligent decision as to whether he will submit to the course the obstetrician proposes to take.

The risks which an obstetrician may be bound to disclose to the patient are those risks which are material to the proposed procedure. A risk is material if a reasonable person, in the patient's position, would attach significance to it in deciding whether to submit to the proposed treatment or procedure. If the potential injury greatly outweighs the potential benefit to be gained from the procedure, this might be a material and significant factor which the patient would be entitled to know before giving his consent to the procedure. As the probability or severity of risks to the patient increases, then the duty of the obstetrician to inform the patient of these risks increases.

The doctrine of informed consent is based on the general principle that an obstetrician has a duty adequately to disclose to his patient the proposed diagnostic, therapeutic or surgical procedure to be undertaken, the material risks involved therein and the alternatives available, if any, so that a patient of ordinary understanding confronted with these disclosures, and faced with a choice of undergoing the proposed treatment or selecting an alternative process or preferring refusal to all surgical relief, may in reaching a decision intelligently exercise his judgment by balancing the probable risks against the probable benefits.

An obstetrician is required to disclose those risks which a reasonable medical practitioner of like training would disclose under the same or similar circumstances.

In most cases, the questions of whether and to what extent an obstetrician has a duty to disclose risks are to be determined by expert testimony which establishes the prevailing standard of practice and the surgeon's departure from that standard. The scope of an obstetrician's duty to disclose is measured by those communications a reasonable obstetrical practitioner in the same branch of medicine would make under the same or similar circumstances. The Plaintiff must ordinarily establish the standard by expert obstetrical evidence.

The extent of disclosure is ordinarily a medical judgment. The doctrine of informed consent does not require the obstetrician to risk frightening the patient away from treatment which sound obstetrical judgment indicates is necessary. The obstetrician is not ordinarily required to disclose the risk to the patient where the statistical risk is remote and the severity not great.

If, however, you find that the surgeon told the plaintiff all these facts, which a reasonably prudent surgeon would have provided to a patient in the condition of the plaintiff at the time the decision was made, then you will find that the plaintiff made an informed choice and your verdict must be for the defendant on the issue of informed consent.

The question is not what, regarding the risk involved, the juror would relate to the patient under the same or similar circumstances, or even what a reasonable person would relate, but what a reasonable medical practitioner would do. Such practitioner would consider the state of the patient's health, the condition of his heart and nervous system, his mental state, and would take into account, among other things, whether the risks involved were mere remote possibilities

or something which occurred with some sort of frequency or regularity. This determination involves medical judgment as to whether disclosure of possible risks may have such an adverse effect on the patient as to jeopardize success of the proposed therapy, no matter how expertly performed. After a consideration of these and other proper factors, a reasonable medical practitioner, under some circumstances, would make full disclosure of all risks which had any reasonable likelihood of occurring, but in others the facts and circumstances would dictate a guarded or limited disclosure. In some cases, the judgment would be less difficult than in other, but, in any event, it would be a medical judgment.

A causal connection exists between an obstetrician's failure to inform and the patient's injury only if a reasonable person in the plaintiff's position would have refused treatment had he been told of the risk.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 15**

**§ 27-16 Medical Malpractice - Doctrine of Informed Consent -
Duty to Disclose - Information Physician is Required
to Give Patient**

A patient has a right to decide for himself whether or not to submit to a particular procedure. Under the doctrine of informed consent, a physician who performs a diagnostic, therapeutic, or surgical procedure has a duty of disclosure to a patient of sound mind

- (1) the physician's diagnosis;
- (2) the general nature of the contemplated procedure;
- (3) the material risks involved in the procedure;
- (4) the probability of success associated with the procedure;
- (5) the prognosis if the procedure is not carried out; and
- (6) the existence of any alternatives to the procedure.

The basis of the doctrine of informed consent is the patient's right to exercise control over his own body by deciding intelligently for himself whether or not to submit to the particular procedure.

A physician is required to disclose those risks which a reasonable physician of like training would disclose under the same or similar circumstances. Additionally, a physician is under an obligation to disclose the known risks or dangers involved in the proposed treatment so the patient can then make an intelligent decision whether or not he will submit to the proposed treatment.

The risks which a physician may be bound to disclose to the patient are those risks which are material to the proposed procedure. A risk is material if a reasonable person, in the patient's position, would attach significance to it in deciding whether to submit to the proposed treatment or procedure. If the potential injury greatly outweighs the potential benefit to be gained from the procedure, this might be a material and significant factor which the patient would be entitled to know before giving his consent to the procedure. As the probability or severity of risks to the patient increases, then the duty of the physician to inform the patient of these risks increases.

The scope of a physician's duty to inform a patient of material risks inherent in a proposed treatment or procedure is measured by those communications a reasonable physician in the same branch of medicine would make under the same or similar circumstances. The extent of disclosure is ordinarily a medical judgment.

In determining whether and how much information he should disclose, the physician must:

- (1) consider the probable impact of disclosure on the patient, taking into account his peculiar knowledge of the patient's psychological, emotional and physical condition; and
- (2) evaluate the magnitude of the risk, the frequency of its occurrence, and the viability of alternative therapeutic measures.

It is no defense that the procedure which was performed was a medically sound procedure. It is still for the patient to decide whether he wished to consent to the procedure.

If you find the physician failed to give the plaintiff such material information as a reasonably prudent physician of like training, under the same or similar circumstances, would have given his patient to make him aware of the risks and hazards of the procedure so as to enable the patient to make an informed decision whether to submit to the procedure or reject it, you will find that this is a deviation from the standard of care. If, however, you find the physician told the plaintiff all the facts which a reasonably prudent physician of like training, under the same or similar circumstances, would have provided to a patient in the condition of the plaintiff at the time the decision was made, then you will find that the plaintiff made an informed choice to reject the procedure and your verdict must be for the defendant on the issue of informed consent.

- See *Harvey v. Strickland*, Op. No. 25491 (S.C. Sup. Ct. filed July 1, 2002)(Shearouse Adv. Sh. No. 22 at 49)(right to control integrity of one's own body spawned doctrine of informed consent); *Tisdale v. Pruitt*, 302 S.C. 238, 394 S.E.2d 857 (Ct. App. 1990); *Stallings v. Ratliff*, 292 S.C. 349, 356 S.E.2d 414 (Ct. App. 1987)(physician is required to disclose those risks which a reasonable medical practitioner in same branch of medicine would disclose under same or similar circumstances); *Hook v. Rothstein*, 281 S.C. 541, 316 S.E.2d 690 (Ct. App. 1984), cert. denied, 283 S.C. 64, 320 S.E.2d 35 (1984)(In most cases, questions of whether and to what extent physician has duty to disclose particular risk are to be determined by expert testimony which establishes prevailing standard of practice and physician's departure from that standard); 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* § 172 (2002).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 16**

Chapter 27

§ 27-19 Medical Malpractice - Doctrine of Informed Consent - Written Consent Form

A written consent form to [a medical treatment] [surgery] is ineffective unless a person has been adequately informed of the material risks and any therapeutic alternatives available to [a proposed medical treatment] [surgery]. A written authorization or consent to treatment is then simply an additional piece of evidence for you, the jury, to consider, along with all the other testimony and evidence, in determining whether the patient [or the parent] gave his informed consent for the [treatment] [surgery].

- See 61 Am. Jur. 2d *Physicians, Surgeons, and other Healers* §§ 163-64, 169-177 (2002).

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 17**

For harm resulting to a third person from the tortious conduct of another, one is subject to liability if he (a) does a tortious act in concert with the other or pursuant to a common design with him, or (b) knows that the other's conduct constitutes a breach of duty and gives substantial assistance or encouragement to the other so to conduct himself, or (c) gives substantial assistance to the other in accomplishing a tortious result and his own conduct, separately considered, constitutes a breach of duty to the third person....

Restatement (Second) of Torts § 876 (1979)

Also see Vortex Sports and Entertainments, Inc. v. Ware 378 SC 197, 662 SE2d 444 (Ct. App., 2008)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)
)
Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad)
Litem for Jayden W , a minor,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
vs.)
)
Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country)
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet)
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper)
Regional Medical Center,)
)
Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 18**

As a general rule, one who counsels, advises, abets, or assists the commission of an actionable wrong by another is responsible to the injured person for the entire loss or damage.

While separate tort liability does not exist for simply aiding and abetting someone else in committing a tort, as a general rule, one who by any means, words, signs, or motions, counsels, advises, abets, or assists in the commission by another of an actionable wrong is responsible to the injured person for the entire loss or damage. The defendant's aid must be to one who does the wrongful act that causes the injury, knowingly and in substantial assistance of the principal violation. Thus, liability for aiding and abetting can be imposed only where the primary tortfeasor committed a tort that caused injury to the plaintiff.

"Substantial assistance" by a secondary tortfeasor, as required to establish liability as an aider and abettor, means more than "a little aid." The mere presence of a person at the commission of a wrongful act by another does not render that person liable as a participant. A showing of actual and complete knowledge of the tort is not always necessary, however; proof

that a person was present at the commission of a wrongful act, without disapproving or opposing it, in connection with other circumstances, is competent evidence from which the jury may infer that the defendant aided and abetted it. Also, intentional participation in aiding and abetting unlawful conduct can be inferred from aiding in covering up the conduct.

In determining whether the defendant's assistance in aiding and abetting a tort was substantial, consideration is given to the nature of the act encouraged; the amount of assistance given by the defendant; the defendant's presence or absence at the time of the tort; the relationship to the other party; the defendant's state of mind; and the defendant's general awareness of the role in the overall illegal or tortious activity at the time the assistance is provided. Also considered is the foreseeability of the harm that occurred. The test is whether the assistance makes it easier for the violation to occur, not whether the assistance was necessary.

86 C.J.S. Torts § 105

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 19**

I charge you that when a party fails to preserve material evidence for trial, it is for you to determine whether the party has offered a satisfactory explanation for that failure. If you find the explanation unsatisfactory, you are permitted, but not required, to draw the inference that the evidence would have been unfavorable to the party's claim....

Stokes v. Spartanburg Regional Medical Center, 368 S.C. 515, 629 S.E.2d 675 (Ct. App. 2006)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

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Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 21**

The failure or refusal of a party to produce evidence peculiarly within his knowledge and control, which would have an important bearing upon the facts in dispute, [permits but does not require] the inference that it would be unfavorable to his contention.

Willcox v. Jeffcoat, 135 S.C. 149, 133 S.E. 463 (1926), as modified by Baker v. Port City Steel Erectors, Inc. 261 S.C. 469, 200 S.E.2d 681 (1973)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON
Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W- - - - - a minor,

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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 22**

....when a party 'fails to produce the testimony of an available, material witness who is within some degree of control of the party, it may be inferred that the testimony of such witness, if presented, would be adverse to the party who failed to call the witness.'

State v. Batson, S.C. 198 S.E. 2d 517; Baker v. Port City Steel Erectors, Inc. 261 S.C. 469, 200 S.E.2d 681 (1973)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

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Litem for Jayden W. a minor,

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South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 23**

§ 13-2 Damages - Actual Damages

Actual damages are properly called compensatory damages, meaning to compensate, to make the injured party whole, to put him in the same position he was in prior to the damages received insofar as this is monetarily possible. In other words, actual or compensatory damages include compensation for all injuries which are naturally the proximate result of the alleged wrongful conduct of the defendant.

Actual damages are awarded to a litigant in compensation for his actual loss or injury. Actual damages are such as will compensate the party for injuries suffered or losses sustained. They are such damages as will simply make good or replace the loss caused by the wrong or injury. Actual damages are damages in satisfaction of, or in recompense for, loss or injury sustained. The goal is to restore the injured party, as nearly as possible through the payment of money, to the same position he was in before the wrongful injury occurred.

The basic measure of actual damages is the amount needed to compensate the plaintiff for the losses proximately caused by the defendant's wrong so that the plaintiff will be in the same position he would have been in if there had been no wrongful injury. Actual damages include compensation for all injuries which are naturally the proximate result of the alleged wrongful conduct of the defendant.

The existence, causation, or amount of damages cannot be left to conjecture, guesswork or speculation. However, proof of amount of loss with absolute or mathematical certainty is not required. Damages must be proved with a reasonable degree of certainty. The evidence presented by the plaintiff must enable you, the jury, to determine what amount is fair, just and reasonable.

The plaintiff bears the burden of proving by the preponderance of the evidence that he is entitled to compensatory damages.

➤ See *Clark v. Cantrell*, 339 S.C. 369, 529 S.E.2d 528 (2000); *Baughman v. American Tel. and Tel. Co.*, 306 S.C. 101, 410 S.E.2d 537 (1991); *Barnwell v. Barber-Colman Co.*, 301 S.C. 534, 393 S.E.2d 162 (1989); *Whisenant v. James Island Corp.*, 277 S.C. 10, 281 S.E.2d 794 (1981) (in order for damages to be recoverable, evidence should enable jury to determine amount thereof with reasonable certainty and cannot be left to conjecture, guess, and speculation); *Piggy Park Enters., Inc. v. Schofield*, 251 S.C. 385, 162 S.E.2d 705 (1968); *Laird v. Nationwide Ins. Co.*, 243 S.C. 388, 134 S.E.2d 206 (1964); *Hutchison v. Town of Summerville*, 66 S.C. 442, 45 S.E. 8 (1903) (actual damages are when the wrongful act has caused loss or injury which can be assessed in money; universal and cardinal principle being that the person injured shall receive compensation commensurate with his loss or injury and no more); *Carrigg v. Blue*, 283

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W a minor,

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Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 24**

§ 13-3 Damages - Elements of Actual Damages In Negligence Cases

When one person is injured by the negligent acts of another, the injured person is entitled to be fully compensated for all injuries directly or proximately resulting from any negligent acts or omissions by the defendant.

In determining the amount of compensation for injuries suffered by the plaintiff as a result of the defendant's negligence, it is proper for you to consider and award past, present, and future damages for:

- (1) loss of income;
- (2) loss or impairment of earning capacity;
- (3) out-of-pocket expenses;
- (4) medical expenses, including physicians, hospital, medicines, physical therapy expenses, rehabilitation expenses, and transportation expenses connected with medical treatment;
- (5) any future damages resulting from permanent injuries;
- (6) disfigurement;
- (7) loss of family services;
- (8) deprivation of normal life expectancy;
- (9) alteration of lifestyle;
- (10) psychological trauma;
- (11) mental anguish;
- (12) mental distress;
- (13) apprehension;
- (14) anxiety;
- (15) emotional injury;
- (16) psychological injury;
- (17) depression;

Chapter 13

- (18) sexual dysfunction;
- (19) pain and suffering;
- (20) loss of enjoyment of life.

The plaintiff bears the burden of proving these elements by the preponderance of the evidence.

NOTE: This is a general charge encapsulating a plethora of elements of actual/compensatory damages. Subtract from the charge any element not involved in the case. Additionally, eliminate "future," if not applicable to the case at bar. Remove or redact any facet of the charge that is not included in the evidentiary presentation.

- See *Bates v. Merritt Seafood, Inc.*, 663 F. Supp. 915 (D.S.C. 1987); *McNeill v. United States*, 519 F. Supp. 283 (D.S.C. 1981); *Baldowski v. United States*, 111 F. Supp. 653 (D.S.C. 1953); *Boan v. Blackwell*, 343 S.C. 498, 541 S.E.2d 242 (2001) (where there is evidence of "loss of enjoyment of life," South Carolina juries should be charged this loss is a compensable element, separate and apart from pain and suffering, of a damages award); *Oliver v. Blakeney*, 244 S.C. 565, 137 S.E.2d 772 (1964); *Edwards v. Lawton*, 244 S.C. 276, 136 S.E.2d 708 (1964); *Watson v. Wilkinson Trucking Co.*, 244 S.C. 217, 136 S.E.2d 286 (1964); *Doremus v. Atlantic Coast Line R.R.*, 242 S.C. 123, 130 S.E.2d 370 (1963) (loss or impairment of earning capacity resulting from personal injuries is proper element of compensation and fact that injured party was unemployed at time of injury complained of does not deprive him of right to receive damages for such impairment); *Harper v. Bolton*, 239 S.C. 541, 124 S.E.2d 54 (1962) (pain and suffering is recognized by courts as a very material element of damages on which recovery may be bottomed; damages for pain and suffering are unliquidated and indeterminate in character and assessment of unliquidated damages must rest in sound discretion of jury, controlled by discretionary power of trial judge); *Haselden v. Atlantic Coast Line R.R.*, 214 S.C. 410, 53 S.E.2d 60 (1949); *Rorrer v. P.J. Club, Inc.*, 347 S.C. 560, 556 S.E.2d 726 (Ct. App. 2001); *Gasque v. Heublein, Inc.*, 281 S.C. 278, 315 S.E.2d 556 (Ct. App. 1984); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* §§ 133-34, 139 (1988); F. Patrick Hubbard and Robert L. Felix, *The South Carolina Law of Torts* 555-566 (2d ed. 1997).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad)
Litem for Jayden W. a minor,)

Plaintiffs,)

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Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country)
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet)
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper)
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)
_____)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 25**

**§ 13-4 Damages - Elements of Actual
Damages - Loss of Earning Capacity**

The loss or impairment of earning capacity caused by personal injury is a proper element of compensation.

"Earning capacity" refers to the capability of a person to sell his labor or services in any market reasonably accessible to him, taking into consideration his general physical functional impairments resulting from acts and conduct of the defendant. Earning capacity does not necessarily mean the actual earnings that one who suffers an injury was making at the time the injuries were sustained, but refers to that which, by virtue of the training, experience, and business acumen possessed, an individual is capable of earning.

"Loss of earning capacity" refers to damage to one's ability to earn wages in the future.

In determining the amount of compensation due to the plaintiff for loss or impairment of earning capacity, you shall consider:

- (1) loss of future earning power, which requires a consideration of all matters that relate to the issue of any impairment;
- (2) the effect which the impairment will have on the plaintiff's capacity to work;
- (3) the extent to which the disability will impair the plaintiff's earning capacity;
- (4) the present value of all losses due to plaintiff's impaired earning power and such physical pain and suffering as reasonably certain will, of necessity, result in the future from the injuries to the plaintiff;
- (5) evidence of what the plaintiff had previously earned when employed in the past is a factor upon which to base any loss or impairment of earning capacity; It is not required that plaintiff be employed at the time of injury in order to recover.

In determining the amount to be awarded for impaired earning capacity, you should consider the health of the injured party and his mental and physical ability to maintain himself and his family before the injury, as compared with his condition in these respects afterward. The extent of the impairment of earning capacity is to be arrived at by comparing what the injured party was capable of earning at or before the time of the injury with what he was capable of earning after it occurred.

Chapter 13

If the plaintiff's injury and impaired or lost earning capacity are permanent, recovery for the lost or impaired earning capacity should be granted for the plaintiff's life expectancy. In awarding damages for loss or impairment to earning capacity, the law provides that a person who is injured may recover for the loss or diminution of his earning capacity during his entire expectancy of life and is entitled to such amount as will compensate him for his loss. Therefore, if you determine the plaintiff is entitled to damages for impairment or loss of earning capacity, then you shall calculate such damages using the South Carolina life expectancy table as a guide.

NOTE: See § 35-12 for a charge regarding the life expectancy table set out in S.C. Code Ann. § 19-1-150 (1985).

- See *Ray v. United States*, 277 F. Supp. 952 (D.S.C. 1968); *Doremus v. Atlantic Coast Line R.R.*, 242 S.C. 123, 130 S.E.2d 370 (1963); *Matthews v. Porter*, 239 S.C. 620, 124 S.E.2d 321 (1962); *Haselden v. Atlantic Coast Line R.R.*, 214 S.C. 410, 53 S.E.2d 60 (1949); *Campbell v. Hall*, 210 S.C. 423, 43 S.E.2d 129 (1947); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* §§ 157, 160, 162, 163, 167, 171 (1988); *Black's Law Dictionary* 508, 946 (6th ed. 1990).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
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Plaintiffs,)

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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 26**

§ 13-5 Damages - Elements of Actual Damages - Medical Bills

In personal injury actions, the general rule is that the plaintiff may recover for the necessary and reasonable expenses caused by the injury, such as amounts necessarily incurred for medicine, medical services, hospital expense and care, and nursing. A person who suffers personal injuries because of the negligence of another is entitled to recover the reasonable value of medical care and expenses incurred for the treatment of the injuries to the time of trial, as well as the cost of those reasonably certain to be incurred in the future. Accordingly, a plaintiff may recover amounts incurred for past and future medical care, including hospital, physician, and nursing care costs; medicine; and other out-of-pocket and anticipated expenses, such as vocational, physical and other rehabilitation efforts. Recovery for medical expenses is controlled by what the services rendered were reasonably worth and not by what was actually paid or contracted to be paid.

If you determine from the evidence and under the law as I have instructed you that the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages, including medical, hospital, or other health care costs, then the plaintiff can only recover such sums as you determine from the evidence to be both reasonable and necessary. While the amount actually charged and incurred may be considered by you, you are not bound by that amount. You must find only such sum as is reasonable and necessary.

To recover for future medical expenses, the plaintiff must prove such expenses are reasonably certain to result in the future from the injury giving rise to the lawsuit.

- See *Pearson v. Bridges*, 344 S.C. 366, 544 S.E.2d 617 (2001); *Haltiwanger v. Barr*, 258 S.C. 27, 186 S.E.2d 819 (1972); *Sossamon v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co.*, 243 S.C. 552, 135 S.E.2d 87 (1964); *Haselden v. Davis*, 341 S.C. 486, 534 S.E.2d 295 (Ct. App. 2000), cert. granted, Jan. 11, 2001; *Campbell v. Paschal*, 290 S.C. 1, 347 S.E.2d 892 (Ct. App. 1986) (to recover for future medical expenses, the expenses must be established with reasonable certainty); *Gasque v. Heublein, Inc.*, 281 S.C. 278, 315 S.E.2d 556 (Ct. App. 1984); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages § 197 (1988) (if plaintiff has proven entitlement to medical expenses, failure of jury to award damages requires reversal); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages § 198 (1988); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages § 207 (1988) (in personal injury action, general rule is that plaintiff may recover reasonable value of medical services made necessary by injury, providing the injury was result of defendant's fault).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON
Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden Washington, a minor,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

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South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 27**

§ 13-7: Damages - Elements of Actual Damages - Mental Anguish

An injured party may recover for mental anguish brought about by bodily injury and suffering. Where a party's negligence is directly responsible for physical injury to another, the injured party may recover both for actual physical injury sustained and for concomitant mental and emotional suffering which flow as a natural consequence of the wrongful act.

When connected with a physical injury, the term "mental anguish" includes both the resultant mental sensation of pain and also the accompanying feelings of distress, fright, and anxiety. That is, mental anguish covers not only the pain associated with the injury but also the mental reaction to that pain and to the possible consequences of the injury. "Mental anguish" is more than mere disappointment, anger, worry, resentment, or embarrassment, although it may include all of these, and it includes mental sensation of pain resulting from such painful emotions as grief, severe disappointment, indignation, wounded pride, shame, despair, and humiliation. "Mental anguish" can be composed of fright, nervousness, grief, anxiety, worry, mortification, humiliation, embarrassment, terror, or ordeal.

If you find the injured party is entitled to recover damages, you may consider as an element of those damages such mental anguish as you find, to a reasonable certainty, will occur in the future as a result of the injuries. In assessing mental anguish, you may take into account anxiety or worry about the possible future occurrence or condition resulting from the injuries that the plaintiff received, if you are satisfied to a reasonable certainty that the plaintiff will suffer such anxiety and worry. You may award damages for mental anguish where the evidence shows, for example, that the plaintiff suffered shock, fright, emotional upset, and/or humiliation as the result of the defendant's negligence.

- See *Boan v. Blackwell*, 343 S.C. 498, 541 S.E.2d 242 (2001); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* §§ 28, 251, 254-56 (1988); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* § 252 (1988) (damages for mental suffering may be properly awarded where plaintiff has suffered physical injury); *Black's Law Dictionary* 985-86 (6th ed. 1990).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
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Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 28**

**§ 13-8 Damages - Elements of Actual
Damages - Pain and Suffering**

Pain and suffering is a material element of damages on which a recovery may be based. The plaintiff is entitled to compensation for his pain and suffering directly resulting from the wrongful acts of the defendant.

An award for pain and suffering compensates the injured person for the physical discomfort and the emotional response to the sensation of pain caused by the injury itself. In making an estimate of damages to be awarded for pain and suffering, you may consider:

- (1) the nature and extent of the injuries and the suffering occasioned by them and its duration or prospective duration;
- (2) the age, health, habits, and condition of the injured party before the injury as compared with his condition afterwards;
- (3) the plaintiff's use of sedatives and other drugs to relieve pain and their effect; and
- (4) any aggravation of pre-existing disorders by the incident in question.

Pain and suffering have no market price. They are not capable of exact measurement, and there is no fixed rule or standard whereby damages for them can be measured.

The amount of damages to be awarded for pain and suffering must be left to the judgment of you, the jury. Additionally, you may include such damage for pain and suffering as it is reasonably certain will of necessity result in the future from the injury. Future pain and suffering on the part of the plaintiff in consequence of the injury constitute a proper element of the damages which may be allowed, provided there is the requisite certainty that such pain and suffering will result.

- See *Boan v. Blackwell*, 343 S.C. 498, 541 S.E.2d 242 (2001); *Haltiwanger v. Barr*, 258 S.C. 27, 186 S.E.2d 819 (1972); *Edwards v. Lawton*, 244 S.C. 276, 136 S.E.2d 708 (1964); *Harper v. Bolton*, 239 S.C. 541, 124 S.E.2d 54 (1962); *Campbell v. Hall*, 210 S.C. 423, 43 S.E.2d 129 (1947); *Mims v. Florence Co. Ambulance Serv. Comm'n*, 296 S.C. 4, 370 S.E.2d 96 (Ct. App. 1988) (amount of damages jury may award for physical pain and suffering and for mental pain and suffering is incapable of exact measurement and is therefore left for determination by jury); *Cohen v. Allendale Coca-Cola Bottling Co.*, 291 S.C. 35, 351 S.E.2d 897 (Ct. App. 1986); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* §§ 239, 244, 260 (1988); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* § 247 (1988) (compensation for future pain and suffering is, by the nature of the award, made in advance of

actual pain and suffering; plaintiff is being compensated prior to his damage; because of this, it has been urged that any award for future pain and suffering should be reduced to its present value); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* § 247 (1988) (setting out factors considered by jury in awarding

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad)
Litem for Jayden W., a minor,)

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vs.)

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Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet)
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper)
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 29**

**§ 13-9 Damages - Elements of Actual
Damages - Loss of Enjoyment of Life**

Loss of the capacity to enjoy life, resulting from a personal injury, is a proper element of damages. If you find evidence of "loss of enjoyment of life," you may award damages for this loss.

Damages for "loss of enjoyment of life" compensate for the limitations, resulting from the defendant's negligence, on the injured person's ability to participate in and derive pleasure from the normal activities of daily life, or for the individual's inability to pursue his talents, recreational interests, hobbies, or avocations. "Loss of enjoyment of life" damages compensate the plaintiff not only for the subjective knowledge that one can no longer enjoy all of life's pursuits, but also for the objective loss of the ability to engage in these activities.

- See *Boan v. Blackwell*, 343 S.C. 498, 541 S.E.2d 242 (2001) (where there is evidence of "loss of enjoyment of life," South Carolina juries should be charged that this loss is a compensable element, separate and apart from pain and suffering, of a damages award; holding that, where supported by the evidence, jury shall be charged injured person is entitled to recover damages for "loss of enjoyment of life"); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* § 272 (1988).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W: a minor,

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South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 30**

§ 13-11 Damages - Future Damages

A plaintiff cannot recover conjectural or speculative damages. However, if you find the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict for actual damages, your verdict should include an amount to cover any damages that the evidence shows will be reasonably certain to occur in the future. Future damages need not be proved to a mathematical certainty and often must be approximated. These future damages must be the result of the defendant's negligence. Any future damages that you award must be reduced to their present-day value.

- See *Pearson v. Bridges*, 344 S.C. 366, 544 S.E.2d 617 (2001) (whether future damages are reasonably certain to occur is the standard of proof for future damages); *Smith v. Wells*, 258 S.C. 316, 188 S.E.2d 470 (1972) (only such future or prospective damages may be recovered as the evidence renders it reasonably certain will of necessity result from the alleged injury); *Haltiwanger v. Barr*, 258 S.C. 27, 186 S.E.2d 819 (1972) (to recover future damages in a negligence case, plaintiff must prove damages are reasonably certain to occur; oftentimes verdict involving future damages must be approximated; wide latitude is allowed jury); *Ford v. A.A.A. Hwy. Express, Inc.*, 204 S.C. 433, 29 S.E.2d 760 (1944) (future or prospective damages must be confined to such as evidence renders it reasonably certain will result from original injury); *Campbell v. Paschal*, 290 S.C. 1, 347 S.E.2d 892 (Ct. App. 1986) (to recover for future medical expenses, the expenses must be established with reasonable certainty; a party need not prove future damages in a personal injury case to a mathematical certainty); *Hall v. Palmetto Enters. II, Inc.*, 282 S.C. 87, 317 S.E.2d 140 (Ct. App. 1984); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages §§ 174-181 (1988); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages § 226

Damages

(1988) (award for future medical expenses must be discounted to present value); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages § 647 (1988) (award based on net profits that were to be paid at some future date is reduced to present value of that net profit, the court taking account of fact that plaintiff is being awarded those profits in advance of time that he otherwise would have received them); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages § 678 (1988) (as a rule, allowance for future damages must be reduced to its present worth; 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages § 998 (1988) (for purposes of determining decreased earning capacity, it is generally held that jury should be instructed it should reduce such damages to their present value).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W , a minor,

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South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,

Defendants.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 31**

§ 13-20 Damages - Collateral Source Rule

The collateral source rule provides that compensation received by an injured party from a source wholly independent of the wrongdoer will not reduce the amount of damages owed by the wrongdoer. In other words, under the collateral source rule, if an injured plaintiff receives compensation for his injuries from a source wholly independent of the defendant, the payment should not be deducted from the damages

which he would otherwise collect from the defendant. A defendant is not entitled to have the damages for which the defendant is liable reduced by proving the plaintiff has received or will receive compensation or indemnity for the loss from a collateral source, wholly independent of the defendant. A defendant may not benefit from the fact that the plaintiff has received money from other sources as a result of the defendant's wrongful conduct.

The only requirement for qualification as a collateral source is that the source be wholly independent of the wrongdoer. A source is wholly independent of the wrongdoer when the wrongdoer has not contributed to it and when payments to the injured party were not made on behalf of the wrongdoer.

In applying the collateral source rule, South Carolina allows the plaintiff the benefit of both gratuitous benefits and nongratuitous benefits arising from employment, insurance, or other contractual agreements. A benefit directed to an injured party should not be shifted so as to result in a windfall for the wrongdoer. The wrongdoer may not be benefitted by collateral payments made to the person he has wronged. It is the wrongdoer's responsibility to compensate the injured party for all the harm that he causes, not the net loss the injured party receives.

A defendant cannot take advantage of payments or services rendered by a collateral source for the plaintiff's benefit, irrespective of whether the source is an insurance company, an employer, a family member, or other source. A negligent defendant is not entitled to enjoy the fruits of fortuitous circumstances, employer generosity, or diligent effort on the part of the injured plaintiff. The fact that the plaintiff received gratuitous medical care, continued salary or wage payments, proceeds from insurance policies, or welfare and pension benefits will not be taken into account in computing damages.

- See *Citizens and Southern Nat'l Bank v. Gregory*, 320 S.C. 90, 463 S.E.2d 317 (1995) (collateral source rule has been liberally applied in South Carolina to preclude reduction of damages; rule applies to disallow reduction of damages recoverable from tortfeasor by amount recovered on guaranty agreement); *Otis Elevator, Inc. v. Hardin Constr. Co. Group, Inc.*, 316 S.C. 292, 450 S.E.2d 41 (1994) (contractual right to indemnification not defeated by fact that loss was actually paid by insurance company); *Estate of Rattennl v. Grainger*, 298 S.C. 276, 379 S.E.2d 890 (1989) (tortfeasor's liability for damages not reduced by underinsurance proceeds); *New Foundation Baptist Church v. Davis*, 257 S.C. 443, 186 S.E.2d 247 (1972) (tortfeasor's liability for damages not reduced by value of gratuitous repairs); *Id.* (total or partial compensation for injury which injured party receives from collateral source, wholly independent of wrongdoer, does not operate to lessen damages recoverable from wrongdoer); *Powers v. Temple*, 250 S.C. 149, 156

S.E.2d 759 (1967)(tortfeasor's liability for damages not reduced by disability payments from employer); *Pustaver v. Gooden*, Op. No. 3529 (S.C. Ct. App. filed June 27, 2002)(Shearouse Adv. Sh. No. 23 at 65); *Collins v. Bisson Moving & Storage, Inc.*, 332 S.C. 290, 504 S.E.2d 347 (Ct. App. 1998)(where liability of each tortfeasor is separate and independent of that of the others, collateral source rule applies, so that damages which are recoverable against one should not be reduced or mitigated because of damages which have been recovered against the others); *Id.* (compensation received by injured party from source wholly independent of wrongdoer should not be deducted from amount of damages owed by wrongdoer to injured party); *Dixon v. Besco Eng'g, Inc.*, 320 S.C. 174, 463 S.E.2d 636 (Ct. App. 1995)(collateral source rule prevents tortfeasor from receiving reduction in damages due to payments or compensation received by injured person from source wholly independent of tortfeasor; under rule, tortfeasor cannot take advantage of contracts between injured party and third persons); *Johnston v. Alken Auto Parts*, 311 S.C. 285, 428 S.E.2d 737 (Ct. App. 1993)(under collateral source rule, tortfeasor has no right to any mitigation of damages because of payments or compensation received by injured person from source wholly independent of wrongdoer); 22 Am. Jur. 2d Damages §§ 566, 570 (1988); *Black's Law Dictionary* 262 (6th ed. 1990).

- See also *Smith v. Ridgeway Chemicals, Inc.*, 302 S.C. 303, 395 S.E.2d 742 (Ct. App. 1990)(no abuse of discretion to refuse charge regarding collateral source rule where references to rule were minimal during trial); cf. *Rhodes v. Spartanburg County*, 262 S.C. 644, 207 S.E.2d 85 (1974)(failure, in action for damages arising from automobile collision, of trial court to instruct jury on collateral source principle that if, because of plaintiff's disability, plaintiff performed no services and earned no wages during her disability, then the jury, in assessing her damages for loss of time from her employment, should disregard the semi-monthly payment which she received from her employer while disabled was prejudicial error, but only as regards assessment of amount to be awarded her for loss of earnings or loss of time from her employment).

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad
Litem for Jayden W. , a minor,)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country
Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.A., Tenet
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper
Regional Medical Center,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE NUMBER: 2007-CP-10-1553

**PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST
TO CHARGE # 32**

§ 13-21 Damages - Punitive Damages

In this case, the plaintiff seeks punitive damages in addition to actual damages. Punitive damages, also known as exemplary damages, are imposed as punishment. They are not intended to compensate. Punitive damages are allowed in the interest of society in the nature of punishment and as a warning and example to deter the wrongdoer and others from committing like offenses in the future. Moreover, they serve to vindicate a private right by requiring the wrongdoer to pay money to the injured party.

Punitive damages serve at least three important purposes: punishment of the defendant's reckless, willful, wanton, or malicious conduct; deterrence of similar future conduct by the defendant or others; and compensation for the reckless or willful invasion of the plaintiff's private rights. The paramount purpose for awarding punitive damages is not to compensate the plaintiff, but to punish and set an example for others.

What would justify an award of punitive damages? As you consider the issue of punitive damages, the highest burden of proof known to the civil law is applicable. Section 13-33-135 of the South Carolina Code provides:

In any civil action where punitive damages are claimed, the plaintiff has the burden of proving such damages by clear and convincing evidence.

Punitive damages can only be awarded where the plaintiff proves by clear and convincing evidence the defendant's actions were willful, wanton, malicious, or in reckless disregard of the plaintiff's rights. A conscious failure to exercise due care constitutes willfulness. It is the present consciousness of wrongdoing that justifies the assessment of punitive damages against the wrongdoer. Punitive damages will be allowed even when the defendant does not realize he is invading the plaintiff's rights so long as the act is committed in such a manner that a person of ordinary prudence would conclude it was done in reckless disregard of the rights of another.

The plaintiff cannot recover punitive damages based on negligent conduct. Negligence is the doing of some act which a person of ordinary prudence would not have done under similar circumstances or failure to do what a person of ordinary prudence would have done under similar circumstances. Mere negligence will not support a punitive damages award.

To recover punitive damages, the plaintiff must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant's actions were willful, wanton, or reckless. The words recklessness, willfulness and wantonness are synonymous. The terms are used to describe a conscious failure to exercise and observe reasonable or due care.

Recklessness is distinguished from negligence. Negligence is the failure to use due care. Negligence is carelessness. Negligence is failure by omission or commission to exercise due care as a person of ordinary reason and prudence would exercise in the same circumstances.

Recklessness is a higher degree of culpability and responsibility. Recklessness signifies a conscious failure to exercise due care. Recklessness is a conscious indifference to the rights of the plaintiff, or a reckless disregard of the rights of the plaintiff. Recklessness is an awareness of wrongful conduct and a continuation to act regardless of consequences.

The test for determining whether a tort may be deemed reckless, willful or wanton is whether it has been committed in such a manner and under such circumstances that a person of ordinary reason or prudence would have been conscious of it as an invasion of the rights of the injured party.

Before you can award punitive damages, you must first find the plaintiff is entitled to actual or nominal damages. There must be an award of actual or nominal damages for a verdict of punitive damages to be supported. This rule is premised on the fact that liability must be established before a plaintiff can seek punitive damages. Therefore, if you do not award actual or nominal damages, then you cannot award punitive damages.

There is no formula or standard that can be used as a measure for assessing punitive damages. However, factors relevant to your consideration of punitive damages are:

- (1) the character of the defendant's acts;
- (2) the nature and extent of the harm to plaintiff which defendant caused or intended to cause;
- (3) defendant's degree of culpability;
- (4) the punishment that should be imposed;
- (5) duration of the conduct;
- (6) defendant's awareness or concealment;
- (7) the existence of similar past conduct;
- (8) likelihood the award will deter the defendant or others from like conduct;
- (9) whether the award is reasonably related to the harm likely to result from such conduct; and
- (10) defendant's wealth or ability to pay.

The financial condition of a defendant is a factor you should consider in awarding punitive damages. However, there is no requirement that the defendant be a person of means before you are justified in awarding punitive damages. While the wealth of a defendant is a relevant factor in assessing punitive damages, it is not necessarily controlling. In other words, the financial worth of a defendant is a fact properly to be considered by you in determining the amount to be awarded as punitive damages, but evidence of net worth is not a prerequisite to a punitive damage award.

When under proper allegations a plaintiff proves, by clear and convincing evidence, a willful, wanton, reckless, or malicious violation of his rights, it is not only the right but the duty of the jury to award punitive damages. Accordingly, if you should find that the plaintiff is entitled to recover punitive damages in addition to actual damages, it would be your duty to include such damages in your verdict and award such an amount as you may deem reasonable and proper in light of the facts and circumstances.

NOTE: The *Gamble* factors to be considered in post-trial review of a punitive damage award are not required to be included in a jury charge on punitive damages. See *McCourt By and Through McCourt v. Abernathy*, 318 S.C. 301, 309, 457 S.E.2d 603, 608 (1995) (holding "[n]owhere in *Gamble* did we require the factors to be considered in post-trial review of a punitive damage award be included in the jury charge."). However, the *Gamble* factors relevant to post-trial evaluation of an award of punitive damages can be submitted to the jury to assist in its determination of the award of punitive damages. See *Orangeburg Sausage Co. v. Cincinnati Ins. Co.*, 316 S.C. 331, 450 S.E.2d 66 (Ct. App. 1994).

➤ See *James v. Horace Mann Ins. Co.*, 371 S.C. 187, 638 S.E.2d 667 (2006); *Webb v. CSA Transp., Inc.*, 364 S.C. 639, 615 S.E.2d 440 (2005) (evidence of defendant's conduct that is out of jurisdiction and unrelated to plaintiff's injury improper consideration in determining punitive damages); *Durham v. Vinson*, 360 S.C. 639, 602 S.E.2d 760 (2004) (new punitive damages phase ordered after jury heard evidence of defendant's conduct towards a third party); *Frazier v. Budger*, 361 S.C. 94, 603 S.E.2d 587 (2004) (a defendant's ability to pay does not prohibit a jury from awarding punitive damages and a punitive damages award will not be overturned due to defendant's inability to pay; the most important indicium of the reasonableness of punitive damages award is the degree of reprehensibility of the defendant); *Atkinson v. Orkin Exterminating Co.*, 361 S.C. 156, 604 S.E.2d 385 (2004) (due process violated where punitive damages award excessive); *Id.* (issue of punitive damages remanded where jury improperly considered evidence of defendant's unrelated misconduct); *McGee v. Bruce Hosp. Sys.*, 344 S.C. 466, 545 S.E.2d 286 (2001); *Clark v. Cantrell*, 339 S.C. 369, 529 S.E.2d 528 (2000) (purposes of punitive damages are to punish wrongdoer and deter wrongdoer and others from engaging in similar reckless, willful, wanton, or malicious conduct in the future); *Taylor v. Medenica*, 324 S.C. 200, 479 S.E.2d 35 (1996) (trial court is not required to make findings of fact for each factor to uphold punitive damage

award); *South Carolina Farm Bureau Mut. Ins. Co. v. Love Chevrolet, Inc.*, 324 S.C. 149, 478 S.E.2d 57 (1996)(trial judges have long been required, as a threshold matter, to assess culpability of defendant's conduct to determine whether punitive damages are available in a given case, i.e., whether the issue should be submitted to the jury; once trial judge determines punitive damage award is warranted under facts of case, amount to be assessed has historically been measured by jury against character of wrong committed, punishment to be applied, and ability of defendant to pay); *McGee v. Bruce Hosp. Sys.*, 321 S.C. 340, 468 S.E.2d 633 (1996); *Wise v. Broadway*, 315 S.C. 273, 433 S.E.2d 857 (1993); *Kinard v. Crosby*, 315 S.C. 237, 433 S.E.2d 835 (1993)(punitive damage charge survives constitutional scrutiny if (1) trial court's jury instruction explains nature, purpose and basis for award; (2) post-trial procedures enable court to scrutinize award; and (3) appellate review process ensures that award is reasonable and rational); *Gamble v. Stevenson*, 305 S.C. 104, 406 S.E.2d 350 (1991)(to ensure that punitive damage award is proper, trial court shall conduct post-trial review and may consider the following: (1) defendant's degree of culpability; (2) duration of conduct; (3) defendant's awareness or concealment; (4) existence of similar past conduct; (5) likelihood award will deter defendant or others from like conduct; (6) whether award is reasonably related to harm likely to result from such conduct; (7) defendant's ability to pay; and (8) "other factors" deemed appropriate); *Id.* (upon completing its review, dedicated to the postulate that no award be grossly disproportionate to severity of offense, trial court shall set forth its findings on the record; amount of damages, actual or punitive, remains largely within discretion of jury, as reviewed by trial judge); *Barnwell v. Barber-Colman Co.*, 301 S.C. 534, 393 S.E.2d 162 (1989); *Graham v. Whitaker*, 282 S.C. 393, 321 S.E.2d 40 (1984)(issue of punitive damages must be submitted to jury if more than one reasonable inference can be drawn from evidence as to whether defendant's behavior was reckless, willful, or wanton); *Martin v. Martin*, 262 S.C. 168, 203 S.E.2d 385 (1974)(test for determining whether a tort may be deemed reckless, willful or wanton is whether it has been committed in such a manner and under such circumstances that a person of ordinary reason or prudence would have been conscious of it as an invasion of the rights of the injured party); *Harris v. Burnside*, 261 S.C. 190, 199 S.E.2d 65 (1973); *Gilbert v. Duke Power Co.*, 255 S.C. 495, 179 S.E.2d 720 (1971); *Hicks v. Herring*, 246 S.C. 429, 144 S.E.2d 151 (1965); *Carroway v. Johnson*, 245 S.C. 200, 139 S.E.2d 908 (1965); *Laird v. Nationwide Ins. Co.*, 243 S.C. 388, 134 S.E.2d 206 (1964); *Norton v. Ewaskio*, 241 S.C. 557, 129 S.E.2d 517 (1963); *Fennell v. Littlejohn*, 240 S.C. 189, 125 S.E.2d 408 (1962)(one of the chief purposes in awarding damages of this class is to punish the wrongdoer, not only to prevent by him a recurrence of the wrongful act, but to deter others from conduct of the same or similar kind); *Rogers v. Florence Printing Co.*, 233 S.C. 567, 106 S.E.2d 258 (1958); *Hicks v. McCandlish*, 221 S.C. 410, 70 S.E.2d 629

(1952); *Charles v. Texas Co.*, 199 S.C. 156, 18 S.E.2d 719 (1942)(defendant's financial ability to pay is always a factor to be considered by jury in awarding punitive damages); *Sample v. Gulf Refining Co.*, 183 S.C. 399, 191 S.E. 209 (1937); *Cook v. Atlantic Coast Line R.R.*, 183 S.C. 279, 190 S.E. 923 (1937)(where pleadings allege and evidence shows conscious and willful violation, invasion, or infringement of legal right, law will presume damages sufficient to sustain action, even though such damages may be only nominal and not capable of exact measurement, and in such case verdict for punitive damages without finding of actual damages will be sustained); *Mellen v. Lane*, 377 S.C. 261, 659 S.E.2d 236 (Ct. App. 2008); *Austin v. Specialty Transp. Services, Inc.*, 358 S.C. 298, 594 S.E.2d 867 (Ct. App. 2004); *Rorrer v. P.J. Club, Inc.*, 347 S.C. 560, 556 S.E.2d 726 (Ct. App. 2001)(there can be no recovery of punitive damages without a finding of actual damages); *Welch v. Epstein*, 342 S.C. 279, 536 S.E.2d 408 (Ct. App. 2000)(issue of punitive damages must be submitted to jury if more than one reasonable inference can be drawn from evidence as to whether defendant's behavior was reckless, willful, or wanton); *Scott v. Porter*, 340 S.C. 158, 530 S.E.2d 389 (Ct. App. 2000)(amount of punitive damages awarded is largely within jury's discretion, though reviewable by trial judge; trial judge is not required to make findings of fact for each factor to uphold punitive damages award); *Hawkins v. Pathology Assoc.*, 330 S.C. 92, 498 S.E.2d 395 (Ct. App. 1998); *Lister v. NationsBank*, 329 S.C. 133, 494 S.E.2d 449 (Ct. App. 1997)(amount of damages, actual or punitive, remains largely within discretion of finder of fact, as reviewed by trial judge); *Carter v. R.J. Jordan Oil Co.*, 301 S.C. 84, 390 S.E.2d 367 (Ct. App. 1990); *Clamp v. Clamp*, 293 S.C. 142, 359 S.E.2d 86 (Ct. App. 1987); *Broom v. Southeastern Hwy. Contracting Co.*, 291 S.C. 93, 352 S.E.2d 302 (Ct. App. 1986)(in South Carolina, unlike most jurisdictions, award of punitive damages does not rest in discretion of jury but is recoverable as a matter of right); *Save Charleston Found. v. Murray*, 286 S.C. 170, 333 S.E.2d 60 (Ct. App. 1985)(proof of nominal damages can support award of punitive damages); *Camp v. Components, Inc.*, 285 S.C. 443, 330 S.E.2d 315 (Ct. App. 1985); S.C. Code Ann. § 15-33-135 (Supp. 2001)(in any civil action where punitive damages are claimed, plaintiff has burden of proving such damages by clear and convincing evidence); 22 Am. Jur. 2d *Damages* §§ 539, 542, 544, 553 (2003); *Black's Law Dictionary* 390, 1032, 1271, 1582, 1599 (6th ed. 1990).

VERDICT FORM

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian
ad Litem for Jayden W., a
minor,)

Case No. 2007-CP-10-1553

Plaintiff,)

v.)

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low
Country Obstetrics & Gynecology,
P.A.,)

Defendants.)

FILED
2010 AUG 13 PM 4:20
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT
BY _____

1. Did the Plaintiff prove by the greater weight or preponderance of the evidence that the Defendant Dr. Rhett deviated from the standard of care?

Yes

☐

No

☒

If you answer to question 1 is "no," end your deliberations. You have reached a verdict for the Defendants. If not, continue to question 2. Only answer question 2 if you answered "yes" in response to question 1.

2. Did the Plaintiff prove by a greater weight or preponderance of the evidence that the negligence of the Defendant Dr. Rhett was the proximate cause of the alleged injuries to Jayden W.?

Yes

☐

No

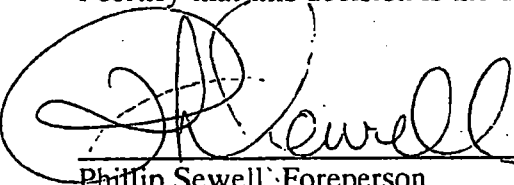
☐

If your answer to question 2 is "no," end your deliberations. You have reached a verdict for the Defendants. If not, continue to question 3.

3. If your answers to questions 1 and 2 are yes, please state the total amount of actual damages sustained by the Plaintiff:

_____ Dollars (\$_____).

I certify that this decision is the unanimous decision of the jury.

 Phillip Sewell
Phillip Sewell, Foreperson
August 10, 2010

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

AFFIDAVIT

2010 AUG 23 PM 5:01
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT

FILED

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, MARY H. WATTERS, who first
being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am Mary H. Watters of Charleston, South Carolina. I make this
Affidavit based on my own personal knowledge and my conversations with certain jurors who
served in the trial of Washington v. Rhett, CA: 07-CP-10-1553. The statements contained
herein are true and correct as to my own knowledge, except as to those based upon information
and belief, and as to those I believe them to be true. I am over the age of 18 and legally
competent to make this Affidavit.
2. I am a practicing attorney with the Graham Law Firm which represents the
Plaintiff in the above-referenced matter. I participated in the above-referenced trial, and,
following the trial, with the permission of Judge Baxley, I proceeded to contact jurors who had
served in the trial. With each contact, I asked the juror's permission to talk with them and upon
receiving their agreement, discussed the trial, their impressions, deliberations, and their verdict.
Specifically, I spoke with the following jurors: Phillip Sewell, Regina Bell, and Heather Benton.
Based on multiple and extensive conversations with these jurors, I am informed and believe the
following statements to be true:
 - a. The jurors interpreted the charges regarding the standard of care to grant to a
physician unduly broad discretion in his performance of medical treatment and interventions;

b. The jurors believed that Dr. Rhett's use of the vacuum caused Jayden W's brain bleeds but believed that the presence of a purported emergency essentially abrogated Dr. Rhett's duty to comply with the standard of care;

c. The jurors did not recognize or understand that the failure to obtain informed consent for use of a vacuum extractor in the delivery of Jayden W, in and of itself, constitutes a breach of the standard of care;

d. The jurors misunderstood Judge Baxley's finding that the Consent for Treatment document did not in and of itself constitute informed consent for use of a vacuum extractor. They understood Judge Baxley's ruling to indicate that they need not make any findings as to Informed Consent;

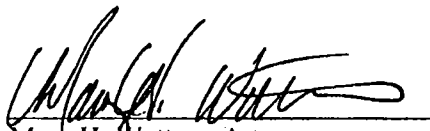
e. The jurors' interpretation of the verdict form indicated to them that they need not deliberate or reach the issue of Informed Consent unless and until they made a determination as to whether or not Plaintiff proved that Dr. Rhett deviated from the standard of care;

f. Based on my observations at trial, juror # 12, Jerilyn Woods, held a bias against Plaintiff and/or counsel from the outset of trial as evidenced by her behavior during trial, her negative and dismissive body language and looks toward Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel as well as her overtly positive and friendly behavior and looks toward Defendant, Defendant's family and defense counsel;

g. Ms. Woods' overt behavior was also noted by other jurors who revealed that at the beginning of deliberations, Ms. Woods stated her support of the Defendant's position and made it known that nothing would lead her to change her mind. As such, she refused to engage in deliberations as instructed by the court;

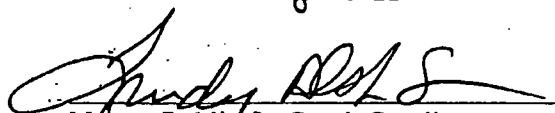
h. The jurors revealed that Ms. Woods and Mr. Sewell had certain personal experiences with medical personnel or facilities that were not revealed in jury voir dire inquiries. These experiences may have affected each juror's ability to be fair and impartial in their duties. Had they been revealed in voir dire these personal experiences may have led to dismissal for cause or, if not dismissed for cause, would have been information that most probably would have impacted the parties' determinations as to peremptory strikes.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.


Mary H. Watters, Attorney

SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS

23 day of August, 2010


Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 9/22/2014



Graham
Law Firm, P.A.

Edward L. Graham
Mary H. Watters

September 24, 2010

383 W. Cheves Street (29501)
P. O. Box 550
Florence, SC 29503

Telephone (843)662-3281
Facsimile (843) 665-0254

The Honorable Tanya Gee
Clerk, South Carolina Court of Appeals
P.O. Box 11629
Columbia, SC 29211

RE: *Washington v. Rhett*
Case No.: 2007-CP-10-1553

Dear Ms. Gee:

Please find enclosed for filing a Notice of Appeal in the above referenced case. Also enclosed are the following:

1. Proof of Service on Respondents;
2. A copy of the Order which is to be challenged on appeal; and
3. Our firm's check for \$100.00 for the filing fee.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Edward L. Graham

cc: Molly H. Craig

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

J. Michael Baxley, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2007-CP-10-01553

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad Litem for
Jayden Washington, a minor

Appellant,

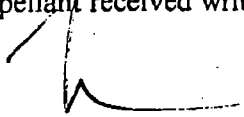
v.

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country Obstetrics
and Gynecology, P.A.; Tenet South Carolina, Inc.,
d/b/a East Cooper Regional Medical Center,

Respondents.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad Litem for Jayden Washington, a minor, appeals the Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion for New Trial Absolute of the Honorable J. Michael Baxley dated August 26, 2010 and entered of record on September 1, 2010. Appellant received written notice of the Order on September 10, 2010.


Edward L. Graham
Mary H. Watters
GRAHAM LAW FIRM, P.A.
Post Office Box 550
Florence, SC 29501
(843) 662-3281

Attorneys for Appellant

September 24, 2010.

Other Counsel of Record:
Molly H. Craig
HOOD LAW FIRM, LLC
Post Office Box 1508
Charleston, SC 29402

Attorney for Respondent

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)
)
Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad)
Litem for Jayden W , a minor)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs.)
)
Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country)
Obstetrics and Gynecology, P.A.; Tenet)
South Carolina, Inc., d/b/a East Cooper)
Regional Medical Center,)
)
Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
2007-CP-10-01553

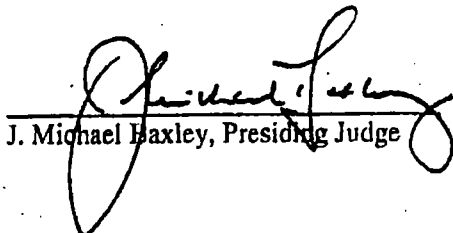
ORDER DENYING
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
NEW TRIAL ABSOLUTE
(Ending Case)

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JULIE
CLERK
STRONG
COURT
AM 11:40

FILED

This medical malpractice claim, after a three week trial, ended in a jury verdict for Defendants on August 11, 2010. Plaintiff has now moved for a new trial absolute, citing six (6) reasons for this requested relief. After review, the Court finds Plaintiff's cited bases for relief are not meritorious, the trial was fair, and there was substantial evidence in the record to support the jury's decision. Therefore, Plaintiff's post-trial motion is denied, and the jury verdict for Defendants is confirmed.

IT IS SO ORDERED.


J. Michael Haxley, Presiding Judge

August 26, 2010

This judgment was entered on this ____ day of ____ 2010.
A copy mailed first class on this ____ day of ____ 2010, to attorneys of record
as follows:

Attorney for the Plaintiffs
Edward L. Graham, Esquire
383 W. Cheves Street
Florence, SC 29501

Attorney for the Defendants
Molly H. Craig, Esquire
P.O. Box 1508
Charleston, SC 29402

CLERK OF COURT

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

J. Michael Baxley, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2007-CP-10-01553

Jamesetta Washington, as Guardian ad Litem for
Jayden W- , a minor

Appellant,

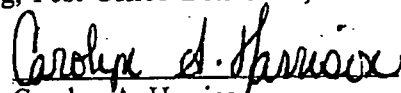
v.

Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D., Low Country Obstetrics
and Gynecology, P.A.; Tenet South Carolina, Inc.,
d/b/a East Cooper Regional Medical Center,

Respondents.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on Edmund Rhett, Jr., M.D. Inc. by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on September 28th, 2010, addressed to his attorney of record, Molly H. Craig, Post Office Box 1508, Charleston, South Carolina 29402.



Carolyn A. Harrison
Paralegal to Edward L. Graham
Post Office Box 550
Florence, SC 29501
(843) 662-3281
October 22, 2009

20031

GRAHAM LAW FIRM, P.A.

OPERATING ACCOUNT
P.O. BOX 550 PH. (843) 662-3281
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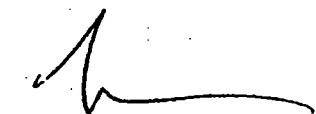
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Washington Notice of Intent to Appeal

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CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

The undersigned hereby certifies that the Record on Appeal contains all material proposed to be included by any of the parties and not any other material

February 19th, 2013



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