

1 having problems of what is noted in his medical
2 records of exertion and dyspnea which means when he
3 tried to do things and tried to lift things, he was
4 severely short of breath.

5 He went to Baltimore County General Hospital
6 the day after Christmas on December 26th of 1989. He
7 was admitted at the hospital at that time with those
8 complaints, and he was severely short of breath.

9 Chest X-rays were taken. And he remained in
10 the hospital until December 28th, for two days in
11 1989.

12 Those chest X-rays at that time showed that
13 Mr. Wood had a large mass in his right base of his
14 lung and at that time they didn't know what it was,
15 but they thought it was a possibility that it was a
16 tumor.

17 Dr. Jacobs at Baltimore County General
18 Hospital performed a diagnostic thoracentesis and you
19 have heard that word before and what that means is,
20 again, fluid was removed from Mr. Wood's lung.

21 Mr. Wood remained in the hospital. His

1 Mr. Wood have a bronchoscopy, thoracoscopy which are
2 other tests.

3 On January 5th, what Dr. Moko did is he
4 performed a biopsy, went into the chest, inserted a
5 tube into the right side of his chest, took a piece
6 out of his chest in order to perform a biopsy to have
7 it looked under the microscope to determine what was
8 the problem.

9 On January 6th, one day later, Dr. George
10 who was a pathologist who was one of the doctors who
11 actually looked at what was removed from Mr. Wood's
12 chest under the microscope and concluded that Mr. Wood
13 had a mesothelioma.

14 At that time Dr. Levine who you will hear
15 who will come and testify in this courtroom was
16 recommended or referred as an oncologist who is a
17 cancer doctor for Mr. Wood.

18 On January 9th, Dr. Levine reviewed Mr.
19 Wood's case and he felt that basically due to the
20 large mass that Mr. Wood had at that time was not
21 amenable for any type of radiation or surgery.

1 family physician was there, Dr. Conanan at that time.

2 The chest tube remained in the chest while
3 the fluid was draining and it was ultimately removed
4 and Mr. Wood was released from the hospital on
5 December 28th, 1989.

6 Again, at that time they had not made a
7 diagnosis and did not know what was causing Mr. Wood's
8 problem.

9 Now, right after the new year in 1990,
10 January 4th of 1990, Dr. Conanan who was Mr. Wood's
11 treating family physician had him admitted again at
12 Baltimore County General Hospital because he was still
13 having pain in his right chest and he was admitted at
14 that time for right-sided pleural effusion.

15 He had -- excuse me, he had a CT scan at
16 that time which is a diagnostic test, and that scan
17 showed that he had extensive pleural changes with
18 chronic pleural thickening which is a marker that he
19 had possibly some type of asbestos exposure.

20 On January 14th, Dr. Moko, who is a doctor
21 at Baltimore County General Hospital recommended that

1 And he also proved that based on his past
2 experience dealing with asbestos cancers that they are
3 pretty resistant to chemotherapy and that wouldn't
4 work in Mr. Wood's case as well, so he recommended
5 another procedure for Mr. Wood which is a very painful
6 procedure.

7 Throughout his stay from January 4th to the
8 13th at Baltimore County General Hospital, he was
9 treated with codeine and Darvocet which are basically
10 just painkillers.

11 One of the things, though, that Dr. Levine
12 did do, however, when he met with Mr. Wood in January
13 at the hospital is he basically took an exposure, what
14 is called an exposure history from Mr. Wood, and also
15 Dr. Moko did that as well.

16 What they knew is if he had this asbestos
17 cancer, this mesothelioma, then he had to have had
18 some exposure to asbestos, and you will see in the
19 medical records that what they show, although we don't
20 have a videotape of Mr. Wood, we have his medical
21 records and what he told the doctors.