

1 What he told the doctors, which is in his
2 medical record, is that in 1948 he worked at a post
3 office garage. He worked around cars. He filled them
4 with gasoline. He did other minor repairs to those
5 cars, and he was exposed to asbestos.

6 Dr. Levine also noted in his medical
7 records, which you will also see, at around the time
8 they were talking to Mr. Wood that Mr. Wood had
9 extensive past exposure to asbestos.

10 Now, February 15, 1990, Dr. Levine saw Mr.
11 Wood in his office in Pikesville.

12 Dr. Levine at that time again did not
13 believe there was any chemotherapeutic regimen that
14 would be appropriate for Mr. Wood because we heard
15 this disease is incurable, it is untreatable and it is
16 progressive, and it was all of those things for Mr.
17 Wood.

18 However, he did take a chest X-ray in
19 comparison to the previous X-ray just to monitor Mr.
20 Wood's condition; and he just prescribed a very mild
21 pain medication, Naprosyn for chest discomfort.

1 On March 19, Mr. Wood was again admitted to
2 Baltimore County General Hospital. And he was
3 admitted for, again, he was having pain and shortness
4 of breath.

5 At that time his right chest pain and his
6 shoulder pain had gotten increasingly, increasingly
7 worse up to the point that at this time when he was in
8 the hospital, he had to be given morphine injections.

9 A chest X-ray was performed by Dr. Levine at
10 the hospital at that time which basically only showed
11 some slight improvement, and his CT scan, however,
12 showed that he was progressively worse than the first
13 scan that was taken in January of 1990.

14 Again, while he was at Baltimore County for
15 this third admission in March of 1990, he had a
16 thoracentesis done where he had 450 ccs of fluid that
17 was removed from his lung.

18 He showed some further improvement at that
19 time, and he was discharged on March 23, 1990.

20 Now, on April 12th, Dr. Levine again saw Mr.
21 Wood at his office, and he ordered an MRI of the liver

1 because at that time he was concerned that possibly
2 the cancer had metastasized to his liver.

3 An MRI was taken the following day on April
4 13th of 1990, and there wasn't any problem. There
5 were no liver masses that were seen.

6 On April 25th, again, Mr. Wood was again
7 admitted to the hospital again for uncontrolled pain
8 because his pain was so severe, and by this time he
9 had severe worsening of shortness of breath.

10 Chest X-rays, a battery of tests were
11 performed, chest X-ray, bone scan, CT scan, and
12 pulmonary function tests were performed, but he was in
13 such excruciating pain by this time that while he
14 remained in the hospital from April 25 until May 1st,
15 he had to inquire three to four injections of morphine
16 daily for the first four days in the hospital.

17 By his fifth day in the hospital, his pain
18 was lessening a little bit, so he was able at that
19 time to continue on oral morphine, and MS Contin,
20 another form of morphine.

21 On May 1st, Dr. Levine met with Mr. Wood,

1 Mrs. Wood and Mr. Wood's son and they discussed
2 possible options that he may have had at that time for
3 this incurable, untreatable disease that he had.

4 Dr. Levine told him honestly that with
5 chemotherapy, he would have less than 50 percent for a
6 response to that.

7 And after full discussion of the treatment
8 options of which there were virtually none available
9 for Mr. Wood, Mr. Wood declined chemotherapy which was
10 felt appropriate by Dr. Levine because in essence,
11 other than pain medication, there really wasn't
12 anything that could be done for Mr. Wood.

13 On May 2nd of 1990, when Mr. Wood was sent
14 home, he was having such shortness of breath at that
15 time that Dr. Levine referred and started him on home
16 oxygen.

17 He was sent home, and he was referred for
18 home oxygen so he would be able to breathe better
19 while he was at home.

20 As I told you, on May 26, 1990, Nollie Wood
21 died.