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1       MR. KAFRISSEN: That's right, but what I         2       want to know is he's assisting in the         3       doctor is assisting in the surgery so now does         4       he look at the preoperative refraction prior         5       to surgery?         6       MS. NEWMAN: That's a different         7       question.         8       MS. POST: Let me just in 1997 was it         9       his practice since he doesn't remember this         9       surgery, was it his practice, when assisting,         10       surgery, was it his practice, when assisting,         11       to look at the preoperative refraction? I'll         12       let him answer that.         13       BY MR. KAFRISSEN:         14       Q. You can answer that.         15       A. Well, I don't know whether I always did, but I         16       often would look at the notes on the patient to see what         17       the patient's preoperative refraction was.         18       Q. Okay. If you had a concern about the procedure         19       being performed given the preoperative refraction, is         20       hat something that it would be your standard practice         21       and procedure to voice prior to the procedure being         22	<ul> <li>laser?</li> <li>A. Yes. I might have been. I often, as part of my assisting, while the surgeon was doing one thing, I might have been doing something else, and those other things might have included checking the laser beam for the evenness of the beam, the fluence that is, the amount of power of the beam, and the centration I'm just yeah, yeah, the centration of the beam with the reticle of the microscope, yes. That would be part of the preparation of the laser, and other things I might do</li> <li>would be to prepare the regular keratome, and that had to be assembled and inspected carefully. The blades have to be inspected beforehand so I did those things to facilitate the surgery.</li> <li>Q. Okay. Tell me how you would help with centering of the beam.</li> <li>Mell, I would look through the microscrope and make and have the laser set to a six millimeter wide ablation, circle six millimeters, which should fall right within one of the designated circles in the reticle in the evepiece in the microscrope, and then by adjusting the final turning mirror of the laser, sitting at the microscrope, I would make sure that the laser ablation fell exactly within the centration reticle so that by Simpkins Court Reporting (215) 676-4921</li> </ul>
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<ul> <li>about Cheryl Fiorelli having this procedure given her</li> <li>preoperative refraction?</li> <li>A. I don't think I would have a concern. I don't</li> <li>think I did at that time, certainly, because we had I</li> <li>have done considerably higher than that procedure than</li> <li>that amount at that time with very good results; however,</li> <li>because of the general reports of some people having</li> <li>problems with very high ones, we're not doing them much</li> <li>higher than that now.</li> <li>Q. Much higher than what?</li> <li>II A. Fifteen.</li> <li>Q. Oh, okay. When you're assisting in a</li> <li>procedure, do you do an independent evaluation of the</li> <li>patient prior to the surgery or is it the surgeon who</li> <li>does that?</li> <li>A. No. The surgeon does that.</li> <li>Q. When you're an assistant, the first time you</li> <li>come into contact with the procedure is when they're</li> <li>prepped and in the room?</li> <li>A. That's correct.</li> <li>MS. NEWMAN: Do you mean the person?</li> <li>MS. POST: The patient.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>centering the eye on a given point, the laser beam would</li> <li>be centered.</li> <li>Q. Okay. Now, would the surgeon recenter the beam</li> <li>or is it a process where both the surgeon and the</li> <li>assistant center the beam?</li> <li>A. No. It would be centered either for a given</li> <li>setting of the interpupillary distance of the</li> <li>microscrope, and I would leave her interpupillary</li> <li>distance in there and just it's a monocular procedure.</li> <li>Using the eyepiece that has the reticle, the left</li> <li>eyepiece, I would see that the beam is centered within.</li> <li>Q. Okay. There is an eight it's actually a</li> <li>nine-page document dated 3/20/97, that page one is the</li> <li>informed decision consent or refusal for laser it's</li> <li>basically the laser informed consent for the 3/20</li> <li>procedure, and on page eight there is a physician's</li> <li>signature. Page nine is actually a true/false quiz. Do</li> <li>you see that?</li> <li>A. Yes.</li> <li>Q. Okay. And can you tell me how your signature</li> <li>ame to be on the physician's signature for the informed Simpkins Court Reporting (215) 676-4921</li> </ol>
45         Nevyas, M.D.         MS. NEWMAN: You said the procedure.         MR. KAFRISSEN: The patient.         MR. KAFRISSEN: The patient.         MR. KAFRISSEN: Let me rephrase it.         MR. KAFRISSEN: Let me rephrase it so         it's clear.         BY MR. KAFRISSEN:         Q. The first time, as an assistant, that you         8 really come into contact with the person is when they are         9 prepped and in the surgical area?         MS. POST: The patient.         11       MR. KAFRISSEN: The patient.         12       MR. KAFRISSEN: Yes.         13       BY MR. KAFRISSEN:         14       Q. Are you aware of any calculation being made         15       prior to surgery with regard to how much corneal tissue         16       was to be remaining following the procedure?         17       A. I am not.         18       Q. Is there anything in the records that indicates         19       that any such calculation was made that you've seen?         20       A. I didn't notice, but, again, I haven't gone         21       through the records very carefully but I didn't notice.         22       I don't recall seeing any.         23       Q. With regard to the March 20, 1997 procedure, as         24	48         Nevyas, M.D.         1 consent document.         2 A. The informed consent documents are presented to         3 the patient and given the patient to take home and read,         4 usually, and after the patient returns, one of the         5 doctors is asked to sign the form. I probably signed it         6 on the day of surgery because there was no signature         7 there so I signed it, meaning that I had approved the         8 fact that the patient had read and initialed everything.         9 Q. Okay. The fact that you have signed it, does         10 that indicate, as a matter of practice, that you have         11 reviewed the consent form with the patient and explained         12 the risks and alternatives to the procedure?         13 A. No. It means that some physician has but it         14 could be either of us.         15 Q. Okay. Do you have any recollection of having         16 gone through the risks of the procedure or alternatives         17 to this procedure with Cheryl Fiorelli?         18 A. No. I have no recollection. That doesn't mean         19 that I might not have discussed it with her if she had         20 been in the office. I don't recall.         21 Q. Okay. There is a note on the operative form         22 about the laser keratome stopping on its forward and its         23 backward pass.         24 A. Yes.
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