IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA TAMPA DIVISION

JEFFREY THELEN,

Plaintiff,

v.)

SOMATICS, LLC; AND ELEKTRIKA, INC.,

Defendant.

VOLUME VII OF VII (pp. 1-96)

JURY TRIAL PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS P. BARBER

June 8, 2023 8:28 a.m. to 3:41 p.m.

APPEARANCES:

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Case No.: 8:20-CV-1724

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(Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.)

REPORTED BY:

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                THE COURT: All right. Bring the jury out, please.
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                THE COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury.
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23
          (Jury in at 8:51 a.m.)
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to see you. We are ready to go. I know you're ready to go.

THE COURT: Morning, everybody. Welcome back. Nice

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

The attorneys will now present their closing arguments. Keep in mind that what you are about to hear is not evidence. You have already heard all the evidence there is to hear in the case. Each side has equal time, but the plaintiff is entitled to split his time between an initial closing and then a rebuttal after the defendant has completed their closing. When the attorneys complete their closing arguments, I will have one brief final instruction, and you will then begin your deliberations.

The attorneys have a time limit of 45 minutes per side. I have learned that when you know how long someone is going to speak, you tend to pay attention more than it's just an open-ended thing and you don't know if they're going to talk for two or three hours. They're not. They're going to talk for 45 minutes, so you know their remarks are contained within that time frame. Most people can pay attention for that time frame. So I think that's a good way to proceed.

Go ahead whenever you're ready.

CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. ESFANDIARI

MR. ESFANDIARI: Thank you, Your Honor.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I, last night, asked Jeff what it is that he wanted me to tell you guys. I told him this is the final opportunity for me to speak with you. And his only remark was he just wanted to thank you, he said, you know, a number of strangers who don't know him from a

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

different state decided to take more than a week of their life
to come here every day on time, to listen to his story, and to
make a determination as to whether he was harmed as a result of
the ECT device, and whether that harm was as a result of
Somatics' failure to warn.

I, too, want to extend my thanks to you and to the entire court staff that has made this trial very smooth and very easy for us to present the evidence and finish it in a timely fashion.

Abraham Lincoln said jury service is the greatest act of citizenship that one can do. You may recall we started voir dire with about 25 people. And of those 25, the eight of you were chosen to decide this case. Collectively, you have probably 350 years of life experience, and it's one of the privileges of this country that allows regular citizens to decide matters of this magnitude. In other places, it will just be a judge or you have medical experts doing it. But here we believe that the community decides the fates of other members within its community.

Jury service goes back to Magna Carta when, back then, the king used to go from town to town to tell people and decide rulings and determine what the fate of others would be. Finally, people get -- decided, no, we should determine our own fate, and they wanted to have the community decide what the grievances between the parties, how it should be resolved. And

closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari it started in the courtyard and eventually moved into the courtroom. Here we are, 800 years after that, and we still decide our differences in this fashion.

The trial is a search for truth. At the end of the case, you're going to be given a verdict that you fill out, and verdict is Latin for to speak the truth. And the truth is not afraid of trial.

The truth -- and I think this truth that has been spoken in this case makes it evidently clear that Somatics' Thymatron device causes brain injury, that ECT devices, irrespective of the kind or the manner in the way it's administered, have caused brain injury since initiation in the 1930s. This is something that they knew. Initially, medical literature was littered. We went through them all, and we'll go through them in the slides with these harms. And, yet, as soon as Somatics entered the market, every reference to brain injury is removed.

And every instance, there's a denial that it causes this harm. Placing not only Mr. Thelen, but who knows how many other people at risk who are given this procedure without adequate warnings.

This is called closing argument, but it really is not an argument, because if it was an argument, we'd have a dialogue and a conversation. So this is simply what I plan to do today is to go through the evidence that we've heard the

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

last week and to see how the pieces fit together, because

maybe, you know, it's -- it was fast-moving train, and maybe

you forgot one video that we saw the first day and what impact

it has on the other evidence that we saw.

So one of the most important things to keep in mind is the burden of proof. Plaintiff in this failure to warn case has the burden of proof from a preponderance of the evidence. And you'll get these jury instructions from His Honor. He read them to you yesterday. A preponderance of the evidence simply means an amount of evidence that is enough to persuade you that Thelen's claim is more likely true than not true.

Many attorneys refer to this as if this were the scales of justice. A preponderance of the evidence simply means that plaintiff's side has a feather more than the other side. As long as we have just a feather more, we have met our burden of proof.

I like to think of it as, if you're back in the jury room, you're thinking does it cause it, does it not cause it?

I'm not sure, but I think so. If that thought crosses your mind, we've met our burden of proof.

MS. COLE: Objection, Your Honor. Misstates the law.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. ESFANDIARI: I want you to keep the burden of proof in mind. While there's only a feather that is required, I believe in this case, we've put on bricks on our side of the

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
case, and we'll go through it in these slides. You saw the
study after study after study discussing brain damage, both in
the past and in the present.

These are going to be the instructions for failure to warn. There are four elements that plaintiff needs to meet.

The first is that Somatics placed the ECT device on the market. There is no dispute. There is no dispute. I believe Ms. Cole, when she gets up there, she'll concede that fact.

The second, at the time the ECT device left Somatics' possession, it was not accompanied by adequate instructions or warnings to the physicians who prescribed ECT treatment to Thelen. We're going to spend some time on this element.

First, you may recall that His Honor read a stipulation by the parties. That stipulation, which I believe you'll get in the jury room, is that Somatics admits that the manual that it gave to Dr. Sharma and the doctors at the hospital in Nebraska did not contain the words brain damage or brain injury. You'll find, you can go through it, those words don't exist in there. So that fact is, for all intended purposes, admitted.

Now, the question arises, does ECT cause brain damage? Should they have warned of that fact? And here's where the literature -- ECT, as you may recall, Dr. Read testified, came to the states in the 1940s, shortly after the

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

first person was administered it in Italy in 1938.

Immediately, almost within a decade, doctors began to realize it was causing brain injury. This study that Dr. Read talked about and Dr. Swartz, we went through it with him was examination of brain tissues that found brain damage.

And you'll see into the substance of the brain produced the passage of current but also irreversible changes in the nerve cells produced both directly and, as a result, vascular changes and hemorrhages. Immediately, this is in the '50s that they knew this was going to happen.

Then there was another study performed in the '70s. This one by Goldman, found ECT causes irreversible brain damage. Study was followed up by Dr. Templer who, likewise, ECT patients, this is after giving a memory examination performance, does suggest that ECT causes permanent brain damage.

This is the Max Fink article. You may recall Dr. Fink was a mentor to both of the owners of Somatics, to both Dr. Abrams and Dr. Swartz. He was an authority in the field of ECT. What are his comments and -- about ECT? The principal complications of EST -- back then, it used to be called electroshock therapy -- are death, brain damage, memory impairment, and so forth. He goes on to say, these complications are similar to those seen after head trauma, which EST has been compared to.

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

You may recall when we went — and this is a 2005 mice study that looked in to determine what parts of the brain are getting impacted. Due to the interest of time, I'm not going to go through it. But in this study, they looked at the hippocampus, which is a specific part of the brain, and they found that cell death in the hippocampus.

You may recall both Dr. Abrams and Dr. Swartz testified that the way ECT gets his efficacy is by impacting the hippocampus, and that's somehow the theory of potentially how ECT may work, though, to this day, after 80 years, nobody knows how ECT purportedly works.

You may recall early on, Dr. Read testified that the initial scientists believed that the way ECT worked was the brain injury was indeed the mechanism of action, that somehow by your brain losing its cells, losing those memories, that helps depression. That theory, for all intents and purposes, is what still these doctors believe today. Because every study -- and Dr. Read talked about it, I went through it with Dr. Swartz, every study that shows neuronal change in the brain, Dr. Swartz said is a positive, when in reality it's a negative, when in reality it's evidence of brain damage. And the hippocampus, as Dr. Abrams acknowledged and admitted, is where memory is stored.

During Dr. Abrams' deposition -- he's the one that we did by video -- this, I think was one of the -- he was

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
responding to a comment by Dr. Peter Sterling, a neuroscientist
at the University of Pennsylvania, who wrote, one can be
sympathetic to psychiatry as I am and still imagine the passing
150 volts between the temples to evoke a grand mal seizure
might cause brain damage, especially when you realize that this
cure for depression requires -- requires this procedure to be
repeated 10 to 20 times over a week or so. And when you talk
to a friend who has been so treated and discover that a year
later, she is still experiencing huge gaps in recall of major
life events, you begin to worry. Finally, you discover that
ECT's benefit is only temporary, so that many psychiatrists
administer it chronically.

I asked Dr. Abrams, is Dr. Sterling the only person who thinks that way? And he acknowledged, no, he's not.

They knew. They knew long ago that ECT causes brain injury, yet they produced -- brought the device into the market without conducting a single test, a single clinical trial, a single analysis.

We asked him, "At any time has Somatics initiated any studies or test with regard to this issue of long-term side effects with ECT?

"No.

"Why not?

"That's not our business."

At this time, I'll skip this one. Again, we asked

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
him, in terms of the -- the fact that ECT had been associated
and compared to traumatic brain injury, why they hadn't studied

it.

Dr. Abrams' response, "Well, we're not in the business of doing studies of traumatic brain injury. We sell Thymatrons."

Are these the type of people you want producing medical devices that enter the market -- as the conscience of the community, is this how we're going to keep our community safe --

MS. COLE: Objection, Your Honor.

MR. ESFANDIARI: -- by having.

THE COURT: Yes, that objection -- that objection is sustained. Keep going, please.

MR. ESFANDIARI: Somatics, when it decided to enter the business of selling Thymatron machines, carried with it a responsibility to provide warnings. It's a responsibility that all manufacturers bear that produce products. Yet they did not take that responsibility seriously and put their head in the sand concerning the risks that we talked about.

You heard from Dr. Read who discussed he reviewed all the clinical studies involving ECT. In his opinion, to date, nobody has been able to establish the efficacy of ECT. None of the clinical trials that occurred in the past, and no clinical trials have occurred since 1985, manage to establish efficacy.

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

So the manual for ECT, for Somatics, as they admitted, did not contain anything about brain damage. And to no surprise, Dr. Sharma, when he received -- when he got consent to provide -- to provide consent to Mr. Thelen, never warned him about brain damage.

However, as an excuse, Somatics claims, well, we pointed the doctors to this 300-page APA Task Force that Dr. Coffey and others wrote. And in that task force, it's stated, "In light of the accumulated body of data dealing with structural effects of ECT, 'brain damage' should not be included as a potential risk of treatment."

So instead of warning doctors about the risk of ECT, they took a step further and told them, you know what, doctors, don't even warn your patients about brain damage.

Of course, the manual, APA manual, as you'll have a copy of it with you, portions of it was prepared and consulted with Somatics and MECTA Corporation, the two manufacturers of ECT device.

Now, this very same manual that Somatics claims is the latest and greatest involving ECT, we saw an e-mail from Dr. Swartz, who wanted to write a new book, and he said one of the competitors to his book would be the APA Task Force, and he characterized the APA Task Force as this book is psychiatrist-centered and apparently aims to make permissible as much as possible. And then at the last sentence, this book

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari probably decreases litigation risks, because virtually everything is permissible. Although this is nice for clinicians, it provides virtually no guidance about how to practice.

So basically what that means is that these guys got together, and they realized that ECT is dangerous. They realized that people are going to be harmed by ECT. They said how are we going to protect our industry? How are we going to make sure that if anybody tries to sue a doctor as a result of brain damage or memory loss that they're protected? We're going to write a guidance document that we're going to ask all psychiatrists to follow, that this is going to be the standard of care, and we're going to make — as Dr. Swartz acknowledges, aims to make permissible as much as possible, so that doctors have free reign to do whatever they want, provide no warnings, and under the guise that it's approved by the APA Task Force at the recommendation of the manufacturer, Somatics.

The next excuse given by Somatics in this case as to why their device doesn't cause brain damage was this discussion about sine wave and brief pulse and how the ECT of old was without anesthesia, without muscle relaxants, and that's no longer the case.

But we heard testimony, anesthesia and muscle relaxants came out in the '50s. They've been around for a long time. And we saw literature from the '50s, '60s, '70s, '80s,

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

'90s, all talking about brain damage. So muscle relaxants and anesthesia don't prevent anything with regards to brain injury.

The issue of sine wave and brief pulse, Dr. Castleman and Dr. Read, they testified. You remember Dr. Castleman from NASA, engineer, analyzed the data, talked about how much electricity is generated by this machine. He said in terms of electrical output, there is no difference between the sine wave and what the Thymatron machine produces.

Yet, Somatics claims that the distinction between the two somehow excuses it from providing any warnings about brain injury and claims that any -- any data about brain injury that was associated to sine wave doesn't apply to them. Yet, they didn't do a single study to test that. They never did a comparison analysis between the Thymatron machine and a sine wave device to test their theory that their device is safer and doesn't cause brain damage. They never did any such tests, yet they went around and claimed that because theirs is a brief pulse, there's no risk of injury.

Notably, Dr. Swartz, again, I had him read from his own book concerning this distinction between --

MS. COLE: Your Honor, objection.

THE COURT: Objection is overruled.

MR. ESFANDIARI: Read from his own book about this distinction between sine wave and brief pulse, and he read in his own words, the report that brief pulse stimuli have milder

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari side effects and use less charge than sine wave stimuli is well-known -- should say though is well-known, however, the result was never proven as just stated.

He knew what they were telling doctors that sine wave is more dangerous than brief pulse and brief pulse therefore does not have any of the memory risks and brain damage risks, has never been proven.

The next argument they brought forth is, well, ECT doesn't cause structural brain damage, so therefore there's no brain damage. Yet, we heard, first of all, we showed you autopsies that showed irreversible brain damage, multiple autopsies that had occurred, from the '50s on, including the Calloway article that was introduced.

Secondly, and more importantly, is Dr. Read and Dr. Omalu. Dr. Omalu, you may remember him, he was very energetic, but he's done more than 10,000 autopsies, has examined 30,000 brain tissue samples. What did he tell us? He told us that brain injury in many cases appears on a cellular level and sometimes on a subcellular level, so that you have manifestations of the brain and symptoms of the brain injury, but they do not appear on imaging studies. That's why people do autopsies.

That's why, I don't know if you recall, NFL players, when they had these problems, some of them would commit suicide and would shoot themselves in the heart so that their brains

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
could get sent over, not only to Dr. Omalu, but to Boston
University to be tested so that people can determine at what
level and to what extent these brain injuries occur.

Yet, Somatics, knowing full well that a lot of these brain injury cases will not appear on film, some do, majority don't, use that negative imaging finding as a justification to say that, well, see, we don't cause brain injury. But it was a test that doesn't look for that harm. And it's difficult and a problematic test to apply to determine whether brain injury is caused.

It can only occur through autopsies, for the most part. And every autopsy that -- for the most part that has occurred, unbiased, we looked at one from Scotland, for example, where the inquest was done, found that ECT caused brain damage and caused the death.

This is the Calloway article. This found basically atrophy, shrinkage of the brain, after ECT.

This -- going to the manual again. The third excuse that Somatics provided was, well, we had a disclaimer that we warned about various cognitive issues. Yet you recall that the first page of the manual had the warnings. This disclaimer on Page 6 is written in the negative. Please note that nothing in this manual constitutes or should be construed as a claim by Somatics that confusion and other harms are not a possibility.

That is not a warning. First of all, it doesn't warn

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
anything about brain damage, because it's not included in
there. Second of all, we heard it from Somatics' own mouth.

Dr. Swartz, when Dr. Abrams presented him with this disclaimer, wrote an e-mail, and he said all warnings are written as are stated in the form that "this product can or may cause XX. We should conform to this. Cigarette companies cannot use a statement such as nothing in this advertisement should be regarded as a statement that cigarettes do not cause cancer."

This is not a warning. That's Dr. Swartz discussing contemporaneously the label and warning in his own manual and saying this is not a warning. Yet Somatics comes to court and asks you to make a determination that that was an adequate warning when their own owner disavows it.

Next, the -- we talked a lot in this trial about the 2007 Sackheim article. This was an article Dr. Sackeim is a proponent of ECT. He's actually one of the authors of the APA Task Force. He did the very first long-term prospective study to determine the cognitive effects of ECT. In the peer-reviewed literature, Dr. Read talked about this. Excuse me. And what were his findings? 12 percent -- more than 12 percent of patients ended up with having persistent retrograde amnesia.

Yet, Somatics, in that disclaimer that Dr. Swartz claimed wasn't a warning at all, what did they write? A few

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

patients have reported experiencing persistent loss of memories

or memory function after ECT. These are subjective symptoms

that have not been related to observable structural brain

changes.

First of all, I asked Dr. Swartz, is 12 percent just a few? He acknowledged no. 12 percent is one in eight patients, essentially, had persistent memory loss. I asked him why didn't you then modify the label to warn that it's one in eight, 12 percent, by a study that's done by someone who's reputable in the field. He said, well, I disagreed with Dr. Sackeim. I don't recall if you recall, he said I prefer not to answer questions about Dr. Sackeim.

It's not his decision to make who gets warned and who doesn't. They're putting a product out into the market that bears a risk that others in the medical community, including authoritative members of the medical community have deemed to have a risk. Yet Dr. Swartz, for financial reasons, believes that his device has no harm, causes no injuries, and makes a decision for the rest of the patients and for the rest of doctors that he's not going to give any warnings.

And also the statement where he said these have not been structurally verified, the Calloway article, which I previously discussed, demonstrated there was indeed studies showing structural changes.

The next factor -- so I believe, onto the second

closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
element, that the device was not accompanied with adequate
warnings. I think it's fair to say that, given the state of
the medical literature and what we know and the fact that they
acknowledge and admit that their device, the manual, did not
contain any warnings about brain injury and any adequate
warnings about memory loss, plaintiff has met the second
element.

The third element is causation, that basically that these -- the lack of warning caused Mr. Thelen's injury. And this is a two-prong analysis.

First of all, there was a reference to proximate cause. And His Honor has given you instructions at what proximate cause means. A proximate cause is a cause that produces a result in a natural and continuous sequence and without which the result would not have occurred. It need not be the sole cause. It may be a substantial factor or substantial contributing cause in bringing about the injury.

Secondly, we must demonstrate in the one that is in red, that had Dr. -- Somatics issued warnings to Dr. Sharma, that Dr. Sharma would have relayed those warnings, and armed with those warnings, Mr. Thelen and his family would have rejected ECT. Those facts have been established.

First, Dr. Sharma, we saw his videotaped deposition. But he read the manual. He relied on the manual. He wants to give good data to his patients. He's concerned about brain

closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
injury, but he was asked -- he testified he did not believe ECT
causes brain damage. I don't believe that. He said we don't
talk to patients about brain damage.

And then he was further asked, well, had you been warned that ECT causes brain damage by Somatics, would you have warned? And he responded, yes, I would. And that in terms of who — the consent process, he would have included it, and it's always the patient's decision, after being armed with appropriate information, whether to consent to a procedure or not. Dr. Sharma would not do ECT without adequate — without the consent of Mr. Thelen. Here, in this case, Mr. Thelen's consent was not fully given, because he was not fully informed of a risk of brain injury.

And then the ECT device caused Mr. Thelen's brain damage. From the outset in the opening, I acknowledged Mr. Thelen had a difficult life. He began suffering from depression pretty much since after high school. Yet notwithstanding his depression, he was able to live a life, a troubled life. There was instances where he self-harmed, self-medicated to excess. Medications did not work. But he was able to still get married and had a wife for six years. He worked, albeit on and off. He was able to make it day by day. He had his memories. He was able to do activities. There's some of the pictures of Mr. Thelen pre ECT. We heard how he loved to enjoy fishing, spending time with his dad. Here he

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

is, a picture in a newspaper at his job in the tree-trimming business. He's the one handing the equipment forward.

And there's no -- no medical record providing that Mr. Thelen had any memory loss issues pre ECT. We look at multiple records, patient's recent and remote memory intact. These are all pre ECT. You'll have all these into evidence. In the interest of time, just going to jump forward.

Now, there was some evidence from reference in a medical record that he may have experienced a head trauma. But there's no emergency visit. There's no urgent-care visit. There is no evidence that he was ever taken to the hospital or to the doctor as a result of any head trauma. And you may recall his father testified that he was close friends with the two owners of the tree company that Mr. Thelen worked with. And if Mr. Thelen had indeed suffered head trauma, he would have been informed.

Now, after ECT, Mr. Thelen -- we went through the records, and I don't need to go through them, but began to experience memory loss. He was told by Dr. Sharma that this is going to be short-term, that it would go away after ECT. And so he continued his ECT treatment, continued it 95 times, going under anesthesia each time, having the voltage increased each time to the point that the last 40 sessions were at a hundred percent of the 3 billion billion electrons that are passed through this machine, in which go from one electrode to

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
the other, majority of them, and make contact with the brain,
the hippocampus.

After ECT, he thought, well, hopefully my brain, my memory loss will come back. He went to multiple doctors, seeking help. It was not until Dr. Hannappel, in August of 2017, did a neuropsych evaluation and found that Mr. Thelen suffered from neurocognitive disorder. This was the first time Mr. Thelen was informed by a doctor that he had brain jury, what neurocognitive disorder is brain injury.

He then had an EEG, and Dr. Omalu explained to you what an EEG is, that tests his brain activity. The EEG came back as abnormal, including with abnormalities in working memory and deficits in memory cognition. He saw a psychiatrist, Dr. Herman, who diagnosed him with major neurocognitive disorder, secondary to previous ECT. Diagnosed by his own doctor. This was in 2018.

And then we heard from Dr. Omalu, one of the top brain injury doctors in the world. People from all over the world send brain tissue samples to Dr. Omalu to examine. He's consulted on numerous brain injury cases. Does it both in the criminal world, civil world. He did what's called a differential diagnosis, which he explained to you, which is a standard procedure for analyzing whether somebody has suffered injury as a result of a foreign agent. And he analyzed Mr. Thelen's full medical records

to reach that conclusion.

possibility of head trauma. Looked at the medical literature.

And what did he conclude? That to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, the 95 ECT sessions were a substantial and significant factor of his brain damage. He looked at the whole universe of data, as well as the full experience of Mr. Thelen,

Defendants did not bring anyone to challenge

Dr. Omalu. They didn't bring a brain injury expert to counter

him. And he further explained why some of the findings -- why

MRIs and CT scans are not adequate enough to analyze brain

injury, that this is something that you do through

symptomology, and other means, and the EEG.

Now, so as far as the third factor is concerned, whether ECT caused Mr. Thelen's injuries, the evidence, Dr. Omalu's testimony, Mr. Thelen's own doctors confirmed that ECT did indeed cause his neurocognitive decline. Again, his own doctors, these are not people paid by us. Multiple of his own doctors confirmed that ECT is the cause of his brain injury. Yet, Somatics brought in two people, Dr. Bilder and Dr. Coffey, who had never laid eyes on Mr. Thelen, and claimed, no, his doctors are wrong, Mr. Thelen doesn't have any problems.

The next factor is damages. And I'll go through

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari these when we discuss the verdict form.

So what are defendant's defenses or alibis in this case? Their primary defense is the statute of limitations.

Mr. Thelen filed this lawsuit July 24th, 2020, within 4 years after his last ECT treatment. Statute of limitations is four years. He filed it within four years of his last ECT treatment. His ECT treatment was in July 25th, 2016. So there's no doubt that we met the statute of limitations.

Yet, Somatics argues, well, no, no, no, even though our product doesn't cause brain injury, and even though we deny it causes brain injury, we've never warned about it,

Mr. Thelen, when he was undergoing ECT and was having those memory problems, he should have known that he has permanent brain injury at that point. Even though no doctor at that point had diagnosed him, even though all of his doctors had told him this is just a limited injury that is going to resolve after the ECT has ended.

And so Mr. Thelen, based on that reliance, continued his ECT treatment. And then after ECT, he waited for his memories to return. They never returned. It wasn't until 2017 when he saw Dr. Hannappel that he was confirmed that he had brain damage.

So in terms of the ECT defense, I think, it's -- and also it's defendant's burden on the statute of limitations. So they're the ones that have to prove that. But I think it's

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari pretty clear that they failed to do so.

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And then who did Somatics bring in to defend their

conduct? They brought in Dr. Bilder who took the stand. Again, never seen Mr. Thelen, never treated him. Didn't even bother to go to Nebraska to do the examination. He had another doctor do it. And sat there for an hour, basically, trying to imply that Mr. Thelen is lying and he really doesn't have any neurocognitive issues, and that Dr. Hannappel is wrong. Even though he -- Dr. Bilder is getting paid generously by Somatics to provide this testimony, Dr. Hannappel and the other

And then in response to the very first question that Ms. Alarcon asked him, is Mr. Thelen faking his memory complaints.

I don't think so.

psychiatrists are simple treaters.

He spent an hour throwing implications that Mr. Thelen is faking it, and then on cross-examination, folded.

Who was the next guy? We saw Dr. Coffey yesterday. He was my favorite witness. He took the stand, claimed he looked at 12,000 medical records and was confident that none of Mr. Thelen's doctors diagnosed him with neurocognitive disorder.

We showed him the records. You saw his reaction. That's who they brought to tell Mr. Thelen that you're lying, you don't have any problems, you're making this up. Testified Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari
have any of Mr. Thelen's doctors diagnosed him with major
neurocognitive disorder secondary to ECT, again, he said, no,
absolutely not, they didn't. Again, we saw that that was
false. We showed him multiple records to the contrary. And he

And then he went on to say, well, Mr. Thelen really wasn't articulating his memory loss to anybody. How many records did we go with through how many providers, I don't need to remind you of yesterday, where Mr. Thelen was complaining to anyone who would listen about his memory harms. And his doctors, what did they do? Test that -- provided tests, the neurocognitive tests, the EEG, and eventually prescribed him Alzheimer's medication.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Counsel, 40 minutes.

MR. ESFANDIARI: Thank you.

claimed, well, I didn't receive those records.

So this is the verdict form, ladies and gentlemen.

Asks a number of questions. The first, did Somatics -- did

Somatics -- did we establish that Somatics failed to warn,

basically? The answer to that is yes.

The next is the causation issue, was the absence of warning a cause of Mr. Thelen's injuries? We established that through Mr. Thelen's own doctors, Dr. Omalu, and others who testified, that the answer to that question is yes.

Finally, as to Mr. -- as Somatics' statute of limitations defense, you're asked whether, you know, that it

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

was filed longer than four years, the answer to that question is no. Mr. Thelen filed his complaint within four years of his last ECT treatment.

And then we get to the issue of damages. A debt has been created, ladies and gentlemen. When you destroy someone's property, you're responsible. When you destroy their livelihood and rob them of their memories, you're equally if not more liable.

Testimony in this case, in terms of the damages that are available are for future medical care, you heard from Dr. Witty who put the range at 949,000 to 2 million. She relied upon national averages for Nebraska, the averages for Nebraska, as that is what's common in the industry. Somatics did not bring any expert to challenge her methodology or how she did the calculations.

Now, there was discussion, well, you should have used some discounted rate and so forth, but in their industry, the standard practice is to use the national average, because you're never assured that these coupons and so forth are going to exist in the future.

I remember a time when Pan Am and TWA were the greatest airlines. They don't exist anymore. Who's to say RX, GoodRx is going to be around in a few years, and so we need to judge all of our -- Mr. Thelen's 35 years of medical and treatment, including we saw that his insurance wasn't even

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari covering his dementia medication, based on what GoodRx may or may not provide. The range is between 949 and 2 million. It's your decision.

The economic harm for loss of income, Dr. Thomas described that at 375,000.

Finally, we get to the last item, pain and suffering. There's no physical pain here. So you don't need to make any awards for that. But there is mental suffering, inconvenience, humiliation, injury to reputation, loss of society and companionship. I'm out of time, unfortunately.

I don't know what one puts on the loss of memories. Mr. Thelen lost his memories as a result of ECT, essentially, from 2016, and we heard that he's going to have another 35 years of life. That's 42 years. 42 years times 365 days is over 15,000 days where Mr. Thelen will no longer have memories that he shared with his family. He's isolated, alone, people think he's crazy.

Brain injury is what's called an invisible injury, because there's no wheelchair, there's no crutches. People see you and think he's retarded, he's dumb. Somatics brought people in here to say he's faking it. What price do you put on that?

Many lawyers, there are five elements of noneconomic -- mental suffering, inconvenience, humiliation, injury to reputation, and loss of society, would say let's

Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari award him a hundred dollars for each one of those, so \$500 a day for the 1,500 -- 15,000 days that he's going to have to live with without his memories. I'll let you do the calculation of what that comes out to.

But if a -- when I think of things that are invaluable, and I think memories are, can't put a number on it, that they're beyond value. They're precious. I think of expensive art work, Rembrandts, van Gogh, that if it's lost, it's irreplaceable.

MS. COLE: Objection, Your Honor.

MR. ESFANDIARI: What price do you put on those?

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. ESFANDIARI: Van Goghs, we know what they go for. What price do we put on them? That burden is on you, ladies and gentlemen. I thank you for your time. And Mr. Thelen likewise thanks you.

THE COURT: All right. We'll take a short break so the attorneys can move the computer stuff around and have that go smoothly. Just leave your tablets on the chair, please.



MR. ESFANDIARI: All right. Ms. Cole talked about the hard lifting of boxes she had to do to give them to her experts. Apparently, they were so hard and so heavy that they neglected to give the primary expert the record from Dr. Herman who diagnosed Mr. Thelen with major neurocognitive disorder secondary to previous ECT. Ask yourself, of all the records that failed to make it to Dr. Coffey and Dr. Bilder, this is the record they chose not to give to their experts.

She got up here and started talking about the mechanism of action of ECT and gets the synapses firing and the drugs working. Her own client admitted under oath that, to this date, nobody knows how ECT works. Yet, suddenly, Ms. Cole was able to come up with the mechanism of action for how it works. There is no mechanism of action.

Then she questions the EEG studies that our client had that showed he has brain injury --

THE COURT: A minute goes quite quickly.

Rebuttal Closing Argument by Mr. Esfandiari

MR. ESFANDIARI: It went?

THE COURT: It's over. Thank you.

MR. ESFANDIARI: Thank you.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury, thank you for your attention during this trial. We have now reached the final stage of the proceedings.

When you get to the jury room, the first thing you should do is choose one of your members to act as a foreperson. The foreperson will direct your deliberations and will speak for you in court. When you've all agreed on a verdict, your foreperson must fill in the form, sign it, and date it. Then you'll return to the courtroom.

Your verdict must be unanimous. In other words, you must all agree. Your deliberations are secret, and you'll never have to explain your verdict to anyone. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after fully considering the evidence with the other jurors. So you must discuss the case with one another and try to reach an agreement.

While you're discussing the case, don't hesitate to reexamine your own opinion and change your mind if you become convinced that you were wrong, but don't give up your honest beliefs just because others think differently or because you simply want to get the case over with.

If you wish to communicate with me at any time,

please write down your message or question and give it to the bailiff. The bailiff will bring it to me, and I'll respond as promptly as possible, either in writing or by talking to you in the courtroom. But I caution you, do not tell me how many jurors have voted one way or the other at that time. If you do have questions, I am required to reconvene court and talk with the attorneys before I answer. This process may take some time. So you may continue your deliberations while you wait for my answer.

Thank you again for your attention. In closing, remember, that in a very real way, you're judges, judges of the facts. Your only interest is to seek the truth from the evidence in the case.

You may now retire to the jury room to begin your deliberations. Momentarily, we will bring all of the evidence and these jury instructions in to the jury room for you. Until that time, you are directed to go to the room and begin deliberating.

Thank you.

THE COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury. (Jury out at 10:36 a.m.)

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THE COURT: Already. Have a seat, everybody.

Members of the jury, I put your -- you submitted three questions, I put them up on the Elmo. I numbered them one, two, and three. In the event you have further questions, please start numbering them, four, five, six, next whatever, if there are more. That way, we can keep track of them.

As to Question Number 1, Are we able to review Dr. Sharma's testimony either by video or transcript?

We have the ability to do that technologically. I'm not clear if you're asking to -- what you cannot do is get a copy and take it back in the jury room and go through it on your own. If it's reviewed, it's reviewed here in open court and would be played on a video. All right?

Now, I'm not inclined to replay the entire testimony of that witness for you in open court. If you have something more specific that you think you can articulate in a question, feel free to do that, and we'll consider it. I'm not saying yes, and I'm not saying no. I'm leaving that open.

Now, as to Questions 2 and 3, my answer is as

Jury Questions

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follows:

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We cannot answer these questions other than to inform you that you must rely on the evidence that has been presented

and the instructions on the law you have been given.

All right? Please retire to continue your deliberations. You want those questions back? You need those back?

JUROR: Yeah.

THE COURT: You want them back? Okay. We'll give them back. But don't write on them or anything. If you have something else, make it a new question. All right? Thank you.

THE COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury.

THE COURT: As a matter of fact, we'll make a photocopy and give you a copy. We'll keep these as the original.

(Jury out at 1:32 p.m.)

Jury Questions

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So just bring them out.

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THE COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury. (Jury in at 2:20 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. Have a seat, everyone.

Members of the jury, you have Question 4 up there on the Elmo, which you wrote. I won't repeat.

I've been visiting with the lawyers, and we have tried to figure out something that would assist you, but at this time, I will inform you that you must rely on your recollection of the evidence, and we will not be playing any additional parts of the Dr. Sharma's testimony for you in that regard. All right?

Thank you. Please retire to continue deliberating.

THE COURT SECURITY OFFICER: All rise for the jury.

Verdict

1	THE COURT: Go ahead and hand that to the bailiff,
2	please, and have a seat.
3	All right. In the case of Jeffrey Thelen versus
4	Somatics, Verdict Form.
5	Do you find from a preponderance of the evidence,
6	one, that Somatics placed the ECT device on the market without
7	adequate instructions or warnings to the physician who
8	prescribed ECT treatment to Thelen?
9	Answer, yes.
10	That the absence of adequate instructions or warnings
11	was a proximate cause of damage to Thelen?
12	No.
13	And so say we all, this 8th day of June 2023, and
14	it's signed by the foreperson.
15	Pursuant to my instructions, the jury has not
16	answered the other questions.
17	There has been a request to poll the jury. So at
18	this time, I'll just ask each one of you, "Is that your
19	verdict?"
20	And I'll just start with the lady in the front.
21	Is that your verdict?
22	JUROR: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Is that your verdict?
24	JUROR: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Is that your verdict?

Verdict

JUROR: Yes. 1 2 **THE COURT:** Is that your verdict? 3 JUROR: Yes. 4 **THE COURT:** Is that your verdict? 5 JUROR: Yes. 6 THE COURT: Is that your verdict? 7 JUROR: Yes, Your Honor. 8 **THE COURT:** Is that your verdict? 9 JUROR: Yes, Your Honor. 10 **THE COURT:** Is that your verdict? 11 JUROR: Yes, sir. 12 THE COURT: All right. Very good. 13 So, members of the jury, thank you one more time for 14 your service. I have to say something to the lawyers briefly, 15 and then I'm going to visit with you in the jury room in just a 16 moment before you go. But just in -- publicly here, on behalf 17 of all the lawyers in this case, all the participants in this 18 case, and the entire legal system, we do thank you for giving 19 us over a week of your time hearing this case, and you've paid 20 careful attention, which I know everyone appreciates. 21 So thank you again, and I'll visit with you 22 momentarily. All right? Thank you.

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2 STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH

I, Rebekah M. Lockwood, RDR, CRR, do hereby certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings; and that the foregoing pages constitute a true and complete computer-aided transcription of my original stenographic notes to the best of my knowledge, skill, and ability.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida, this 15th day of June 2023.

REBEKAH M. LOCKWOOD, RDR, CRR Official Court Reporter

United States District Court Middle District of Florida