

SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

Charles Tuck, as personal representative of the estate of Virginia Aleene Tuck v. Health Care Authority of the City of Huntsville d/b/a Huntsville Hospital

851 So. 2d 498 (Ala. 2002) · No. 1011100 · Decided November 27, 2002

SUMMARY

The Supreme Court of Alabama affirmed a judgment as a matter of law for the Health Care Authority of the City of Huntsville in a medical-malpractice action involving the use of restraints on a hospitalized patient. The court held that the plaintiff's proposed nursing expert was not a similarly situated health-care provider under Alabama law, that another expert was properly excluded for failure to disclose him under Rule 26, and that expert testimony was required to establish the standard of care and breach. The court also upheld the denial of the plaintiff's motion for a mistrial.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Alabama
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Lyons, Justice; Houston, J.; See, J.; Brown, J.; Johnstone, J.; Harwood, J.; Woodall, J.; Stuart, J.; Moore, C.J.
JURISDICTION	Alabama
DECIDED	November 27, 2002
DOCKET	1011100
DISPOSITION	affirmed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The personal representative of a medical-malpractice plaintiff appealed from a judgment as a matter of law entered for the hospital after the trial court excluded the plaintiff's proposed expert witnesses and denied a motion for mistrial.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A judgment as a matter of law is reviewed under the same standard applied by the trial court: whether substantial evidence, viewed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, would warrant submission to the jury. The exclusion of an expert under Ala. Code § 6-5-548 or Rule 26(b)(4) is reviewed for abuse of discretion. A mistrial ruling will not be reversed unless it is absolutely clear that the trial court abused its discretion.

PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published, precedential opinion of the Supreme Court of Alabama
PARTIES	Charles Tuck, as personal representative of the estate of Virginia Aleene Tuck v. Health Care Authority of the City of Huntsville d/b/a Huntsville Hospital

TOPICS

medical malpractice

expert testimony

standard of care

civil procedure

appellate procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

medical malpractice

health law

evidence

civil procedure

appellate procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court erred in excluding Cantrell as an expert because she was not a similarly situated health-care provider under Ala. Code § 6-5-548.
2. Whether the trial court erred in refusing to allow Buchmann to testify as an expert because he had not been disclosed under Ala. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(4).
3. Whether the trial court abused its discretion by denying Tuck's motions for a mistrial after excluding the proposed experts.
4. Whether expert testimony was required to establish the applicable standard of care and breach in the use, application, and maintenance of a patient belt restraint.
5. Whether the nurses' testimony or the common-knowledge exception supplied sufficient evidence to avoid judgment as a matter of law.

HOLDINGS

1. Cantrell was not a similarly situated health-care provider qualified to testify about the standard of care governing the nurses' use, application, and maintenance of the belt restraint.
2. The trial court acted within its discretion in refusing to allow Buchmann to testify as an expert because Tuck had not identified him in response to the Hospital's expert-witness interrogatories.
3. The trial court did not abuse its discretion by denying a mistrial after excluding Cantrell and Buchmann.
4. Expert testimony was required because determining the standard of care for implementing, applying, and maintaining restraints on a confused patient is not within a layperson's common knowledge.
5. The nurses' testimony did not establish substantial evidence of a breach because both nurses testified that the restraint used was proper and that they complied with the applicable standard of care.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"We hold that expertise was required in implementing the restraint protocol used by Cowan and Mizelle and that expertise was necessary to determine the applicable standard of care." (507)

“Expert testimony was required in this case, and Tuck cannot use the testimony of Cowan and Mizelle to establish the requisite standard of care.” (507)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Virginia Tuck was hospitalized for respiratory problems and confusion and was identified as a fall risk. Hospital staff used raised bed rails, a bed-check alarm, and ultimately a belt restraint after repeatedly finding her out of bed while hallucinating. She later worked her way out of the restraint, fell, and fractured her hip. The plaintiff's proposed nursing expert lacked recent clinical experience with hospital restraints, and the second proposed expert had not been disclosed in interrogatory responses.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Virginia Tuck sued the Hospital for medical malpractice after falling while restrained and breaking her hip. After Tuck died from unrelated causes, Charles Tuck was substituted as personal representative. The trial court initially denied the Hospital's summary-judgment motion and motion to strike the affidavit of Tuck's proposed expert, but during trial excluded that expert under the Alabama Medical Liability Act and refused to permit a second, undisclosed expert to testify under Rule 26(b)(4). The court denied a mistrial, granted the Hospital's preverdict motion for judgment as a matter of law, and denied a new-trial motion. The Supreme Court of Alabama affirmed.

DISPOSITION

affirmed

CASES CITED

- City of Birmingham v. Sutherland, 834 So. 2d 755 (Ala. 2002)
- Husby v. South Alabama Nursing Home, Inc., 712 So. 2d 750, 753 (Ala. 1998)
- Rodgers v. Adams, 657 So. 2d 838, 842 (Ala. 1995)
- Dowdy v. Lewis, 612 So. 2d 1149, 1151-52 (Ala. 1992)
- Health-Trust, Inc. v. Cantrell, 689 So. 2d 822, 827 (Ala. 1997)
- Coca-Cola Bottling Co. United, Inc. v. Stripling, 622 So. 2d 882, 887-88 (Ala. 1993)
- CSX Transportation, Inc. v. Battiste, 578 So. 2d 1065, 1067-68 (Ala. 1991)
- Electrolux Motor AB v. Chancellor, 486 So. 2d 414, 416-18 (Ala. 1986)
- Wright v. Terry, 646 So. 2d 11, 14 (Ala. 1994)
- Tant v. Women's Clinic, 382 So. 2d 1120 (Ala. 1980)
- Walker v. Southeast Alabama Medical Center, 545 So. 2d 769, 771 (Ala. 1989)
- Heath v. HealthSouth Medical Center, 851 So. 2d 24 (Ala. Civ. App. 2002)
- Ex parte HealthSouth Corp., 851 So. 2d 33 (Ala. 2002)
- Anderson v. Alabama Reference Laboratories, 778 So. 2d 806, 811 (Ala. 2000)
- Tuscaloosa Orthopedic Appliance Co. v. Wyatt, 460 So. 2d 156, 161 (Ala. 1984)

- Dimoff v. Maitre, 432 So. 2d 1225, 1226-27 (Ala. 1983)

Retrieved from lawtools.ai · <https://lawtools.ai/cases/state/alabama-supreme-court-of-alabama/2002/charles-tuck-as-personal-representative-of-the-estate-of-4dbtc040>