

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
ILLINOIS

Ronald Robinson v. Wexford Health Sources, Inc., Dr. Meyer, and Dr.
Gentry

Robinson v. Wexford Health Sources, Inc., Dr. Meyer, and Dr. Gentry, No. 25-cv-01250-SMY (S.D. Ill. May 28,
2026) · No. 25-cv-01250-SMY · Decided May 28, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois conducted preliminary screening of Ronald Robinson’s Second Amended Complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. The court allowed Eighth Amendment deliberate-indifference claims against Dr. Meyer and Dr. Gentry to proceed, but dismissed without prejudice the claims against Wexford Health Sources, Inc. for failure to state a claim. The court also directed service-related procedures and terminated Wexford as a defendant.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Staci M. Yandle
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois
DECIDED	May 28, 2026
DOCKET	25-cv-01250-SMY
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Preliminary screening of a pro se prisoner's Second Amended Complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court must dismiss any portion of a prisoner's complaint that is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim, or seeks damages from an immune defendant. The court applied the Rule 8 and Twombly plausibility standard.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential

TOPICS

- section 1983
- prisoners rights
- civil rights
- pleadings
- health law

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Robinson plausibly alleged objectively serious medical needs and deliberate indifference by Dr. Meyer and Dr. Gentry under the Eighth Amendment.
2. Whether Robinson plausibly alleged that a Wexford policy, custom, or practice caused the denial or delay of medical care.
3. Whether Robinson plausibly pleaded Illinois medical negligence and intentional infliction of emotional distress claims against Wexford under a respondeat superior theory.
4. Whether individuals mentioned in the complaint but not named as defendants could be treated as parties.

HOLDINGS

1. The complaint plausibly alleged objectively serious medical needs and deliberate indifference by Dr. Meyer and Dr. Gentry; Counts 1 and 2 therefore survived preliminary screening.
2. Robinson failed to state a claim against Wexford because he did not plausibly connect any Wexford policy, custom, or practice to the alleged denial or delay of his medical care; Count 3 was dismissed without prejudice.
3. Robinson failed to plead plausible Illinois medical negligence and intentional-infliction-of-emotional-distress claims against Wexford; Counts 4 and 5 were dismissed without prejudice.
4. Individuals mentioned in the allegations but not identified as defendants in the complaint were not treated as parties, and claims against unnamed Wexford medical staff or personnel were dismissed without prejudice.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The Second Amended Complaint (Doc. 19) survives screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. COUNT 1 will proceed against DR. MEYER, and COUNT 2 will proceed against DR. GENTRY. However, COUNTS 3, 4, and 5 against WEXFORD HEALTH SOURCES, INC. are DISMISSED without prejudice for failure to state a claim.” (Disposition)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Robinson, an incarcerated person diagnosed with glaucoma, alleged that Dr. Meyer refused for approximately a year to refill his prescribed Dorzolamide eye drops, declined to address his blurry vision and headaches, and refused to refer him for further evaluation. He alleged that Dr. Gentry diagnosed cataracts but delayed or failed to complete referrals for specialist treatment and surgery, while his vision loss, elevated eye pressure, and headaches continued. Robinson also alleged that Wexford maintained policies or practices causing delayed medical care and asserted Illinois negligence and intentional-infliction-of-emotional-distress claims against Wexford under respondeat superior.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Ronald Robinson filed a Second Amended Complaint alleging that prison medical providers and Wexford Health Sources, Inc. were deliberately indifferent to his glaucoma and cataracts and asserting related Illinois-law claims. On preliminary review, the court allowed the Eighth Amendment claims against Dr. Meyer and Dr. Gentry to proceed, dismissed without prejudice the claims against Wexford, and directed the Clerk to terminate Wexford as a defendant and begin service procedures for the individual defendants.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)
- Donald v. Wexford Health Sources, Inc., 982 F.3d 451, 457-58 (7th Cir. 2020)
- Greeno v. Daley, 414 F.3d 645, 653 (7th Cir. 2005)
- O'Banner v. Bizzell, 151 F.3d 1033 (7th Cir. 1998) (unpublished)
- Shields v. Illinois Department of Corrections, 746 F.3d 782, 786 (7th Cir. 2014)
- Monell v. Department of Social Services, 436 U.S. 658 (1978)
- Morisch v. United States, 653 F.3d 522, 531 (7th Cir. 2011)
- McGreal v. Village of Orland Park, 850 F.3d 308 (7th Cir. 2017)

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