

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
ILLINOIS, WESTERN DIVISION

**Omarion Jones v. Jennifer Hoffman, Catherine Larry, Raymond
Marquez, and Wexford Health Sources, Inc.**

Jones · No. 19 C 50342 · Decided March 19, 2026

SUMMARY

The opinion addresses claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging that prison healthcare providers and a healthcare contractor were deliberately indifferent to the plaintiff’s mental-health conditions in violation of the Eighth Amendment. The claims concern involuntary antipsychotic medication, treatment for depression and ADHD, and treatment for gender dysphoria. The court states that defendants’ separate motions for summary judgment are granted.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Western Division
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Rebecca R. Pallmeyer
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Western Division
DECIDED	March 19, 2026
DOCKET	19 C 50342
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff brought claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging deliberate indifference to medical and mental-health needs in violation of the Eighth Amendment, along with an Illinois intentional-infliction-of-emotional-distress claim. Defendants moved for summary judgment.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Summary judgment is appropriate when there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The court construed disputed facts and reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, but required affirmative evidence sufficient for a reasonable jury to find for that party.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district court memorandum opinion

PARTIES

Omarion Jones v. Jennifer Hoffman, Catherine Larry, in her official capacity as Warden of Joliet Treatment Center, Raymond Marquez, Wexford Health Sources, Inc.

TOPICS

section 1983 prisoners rights civil rights cruel and unusual punishment health law

PRACTICE AREAS

civil rights litigation prisoner medical care constitutional law summary judgment
supplemental jurisdiction

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Defendants were deliberately indifferent to Jones's depression by refusing to prescribe Wellbutrin and instead offering other medications.
2. Whether Defendants were deliberately indifferent to Jones's alleged ADHD by failing to diagnose or treat it.
3. Whether Defendants were deliberately indifferent to Jones's gender dysphoria.
4. Whether Defendants were deliberately indifferent to the risks and side effects of enforced antipsychotic medications.
5. Whether Wexford Health Sources, Inc. could be liable under Monell absent an underlying constitutional violation.
6. Whether Jones had standing to obtain prospective injunctive relief based on speculative future mistreatment at Joliet.
7. Whether the court should retain supplemental jurisdiction over the Illinois intentional-infliction-of-emotional-distress claim after dismissing all federal claims.

HOLDINGS

1. Defendants were entitled to summary judgment because the record showed repeated mental-health evaluations, antidepressant prescriptions, alternative treatment proposals, medication changes, and attempts to engage Jones in treatment. Refusal to prescribe Jones's preferred medication, without evidence of a substantial departure from accepted professional judgment, did not establish deliberate indifference.
2. Defendants were entitled to summary judgment on the ADHD claim because the evidence did not establish an objectively serious medical condition requiring treatment, and providers exercised medical judgment in diagnosing bipolar disorder and depression rather than ADHD.
3. Defendants were entitled to summary judgment because the evidence did not show that Dr. Marquez was aware of Jones's gender dysphoria while treating Jones or that Nurse Practitioner Hoffman knowingly disregarded a treatment need.

4. Defendants were entitled to summary judgment on the claim concerning enforced antipsychotic medication because the evidence did not show that they fabricated medical records, acted with deliberate indifference, or ignored medication side effects.
5. Wexford could not be liable under Monell because the court found no underlying constitutional violation by the individual defendants.
6. Jones was not entitled to injunctive relief concerning alleged future mistreatment at Joliet because the asserted future harm was speculative and unsupported by sufficient evidence.
7. The court relinquished supplemental jurisdiction over the intentional-infliction-of-emotional-distress claim and dismissed it without prejudice to renewal in state court after dismissing all federal claims.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Courts evaluating deliberate indifference claims apply a two-step test: (1) the prisoner must have an objectively serious medical condition, and (2) the defendant must be subjectively aware of and consciously disregard that condition.” (Discussion, Part I)

“The Eighth Amendment does not give prisoners the right to demand specific medical treatment.”
(Discussion, Part I.A)

“The crux of Plaintiff’s claim is that Defendants erred by diagnosing Plaintiff with bipolar disorder and depression—not that Plaintiff’s symptoms were entirely ignored.” (Discussion, Part I.B)

“Defendants’ motions [263, 267] for summary judgment are granted with respect to all federal law claims. Plaintiff’s remaining state law claim is dismissed without prejudice to renewal in state court.” (Conclusion)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Jones, an Illinois prisoner diagnosed or alleged to suffer from depression, ADHD, and gender dysphoria, received psychiatric treatment at Dixon Correctional Center and later at Joliet Treatment Center. Providers diagnosed Jones with bipolar disorder and depression, prescribed or offered multiple medications, and participated in Treatment Review Committee proceedings that resulted in periods of enforced medication. Jones repeatedly requested Wellbutrin and ADHD treatment, complained about medication side effects, asserted gender-dysphoria-related needs, and frequently refused appointments or alternative medications. The record showed repeated treatment efforts, medication changes, crisis-watch assessments, and later approval of Wellbutrin at Joliet.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Jones originally filed suit pro se in the Southern District of Illinois. The Southern District severed and transferred relevant claims to the Northern District of Illinois, where the operative complaint asserted claims concerning enforced antipsychotic medication, ADHD, depression, gender dysphoria, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. After discovery and briefing, Defendants filed two summary-judgment motions. The court granted summary judgment on all federal claims and dismissed the remaining state-law claim without prejudice under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3).

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Bell v. Taylor, 827 F.3d 699, 704 (7th Cir. 2016)
- Dunderdale v. United Airlines, Inc., 807 F.3d 849, 853 (7th Cir. 2015)
- Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322–23 (1986)
- Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 249, 256–57 (1986)
- Srail v. Village of Lisle, 588 F.3d 940, 948 (7th Cir. 2009)
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 586–87 (1986)
- Flowers v. Kia Motors Finance, 105 F.4th 939, 946 (7th Cir. 2024)
- Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 104–06 (1976)
- Brown v. LaVoie, 90 F.4th 1206, 1211–12 (7th Cir. 2024)
- Petties v. Carter, 836 F.3d 722, 727–30 (7th Cir. 2016)
- Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994)
- Greeno v. Daley, 414 F.3d 645, 649, 653–55 (7th Cir. 2005)
- Arce v. Wexford Health Sources, Inc., 75 F.4th 673, 679 (7th Cir. 2023)
- Christopher v. Liu, 861 F. App’x 675, 679–80 (7th Cir. 2021)
- Lockett v. Bonson, 937 F.3d 1016, 1023–24 (7th Cir. 2019)
- Williams v. Ortiz, 937 F.3d 936, 944 (7th Cir. 2019)
- Sain v. Wood, 512 F.3d 886, 894–95 (7th Cir. 2008)
- Collignon v. Milwaukee County, 163 F.3d 982, 988 (7th Cir. 1998)
- Brown v. Osmundson, 38 F.4th 545, 550 (7th Cir. 2022)
- Ciarpaglini v. Saini, 352 F.3d 328, 331 (7th Cir. 2003)
- Knight v. Wiseman, 590 F.3d 458, 463 (7th Cir. 2009)
- Rasho v. Jeffreys, 22 F.4th 703, 710 (7th Cir. 2022)
- Rosario v. Brown, 670 F.3d 816, 821 (7th Cir. 2012)
- Burton v. Downey, 805 F.3d 776, 785 (7th Cir. 2015)
- Blankenship v. Birch, 590 F. App’x 629, 633 (7th Cir. 2014)
- Meriwether v. Faulkner, 821 F.2d 408, 412 (7th Cir. 1987)
- Edmo v. Corizon, Inc., 935 F.3d 757, 785 (9th Cir. 2019)
- Norfleet v. Webster, 439 F.3d 392, 396 (7th Cir. 2006)
- Walker v. Wexford Health Sources, Inc., 940 F.3d 954, 965 (7th Cir. 2019)
- Monell v. Department of Social Services of City of New York, 436 U.S. 658 (1978)
- Avina v. Bohlen, 882 F.3d 674, 679 (7th Cir. 2018)
- Clapper v. Amnesty International USA, 568 U.S. 398, 401–02 (2013)

- Miller v. Herman, 600 F.3d 726, 738 (7th Cir. 2010)

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