

1 specimen showed no evidence of malignancy. *Complaint (#1)*, ¶¶ 9-11. Dr. Baker subsequently
2 diagnosed Mr. Sanders with “Tonsillar Cancer.” This diagnosis was supported by a CT Scan on
3 June 8, 2009. *Id.* ¶ 12. A biopsy specimen of a “R Neck Mass” was evaluated by Dr. Aguirre on
4 June 10, 2009 who reported that it was “positive for malignant cells, consistent with poorly
5 differentiated metastatic carcinoma.” *Id.* ¶ 13. Apparently as a result of the cancer diagnosis in
6 June 2009, Dr. Aguirre reevaluated the biopsy specimen previously taken in March 2008. This
7 reevaluation revealed the presence of cancer cells. *Id.* ¶¶ 16-17. Plaintiffs allege that Dr. Aguirre’s
8 failure to diagnose the malignancy in the biopsy specimen in March 2008 fell below the standard of
9 care. This allegation is supported by the affidavit of Dr. Paul Michaels, a board certified
10 pathologist.

11 Dr. Becker’s deposition was taken on August 10, 2011. Dr. Aguirre’s attorney Dianne Carr
12 asked Dr. Becker whether he had even been sued for malpractice. Dr. Becker stated that he has
13 been sued twice. The first lawsuit occurred in 1995 and was resolved in Dr. Becker’s favor by the
14 medical/dental screening panel. In regard to the second lawsuit, Dr. Becker testified as follows:

15 A. The second case was, I believe, 2002, where a patient I had
16 seen on one occasion followed-up with recommendation for
17 testing, then never returned to my care. Approximately a year
18 and a half later, the patient was diagnosed with a cavernous
19 sinus tumor. That patient brought suit for failure to diagnose.
20 I was defended by your law firm, and that was dismissed.

21 Q. And that would have been probably Mr. Cass that defended
22 you?

23 A. Yes. Drew Cass.

24 *Plaintiffs’ Reply (#44), Exhibit 1, Dr. Becker’s Deposition, pp. 10-11.*

25 Defendant Aguirre states that attorney V. Andrew Cass of Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith
26 LLP (“Lewis Brisbois”) represented Dr. Becker in a Nevada state court lawsuit entitled *Billingsley*
27 *et al. v. Daniel Kim, D.O. et al.*, that was dismissed with prejudice on April 11, 2008. The
28 attorney-client relationship between Dr. Becker and Lewis Brisbois ended within a couple of weeks
thereafter. *Opposition (#43), pp. 2-3.* The attorneys defending Dr. Aguirre in this case, Ms. Carr
and Mr. Vogel, were not members of the Lewis Brisbois law firm at the time it represented Dr.
Becker. *Id.* Ms. Carr and Mr. Vogel also represent to the Court that they have not reviewed Lewis

1 judicial scrutiny” should be given to a motion to disqualify opposing
2 counsel because there is a significant possibility of abuse for tactical
3 advantage. *Optyl Eyewear Fashion Int’l Corp. v. Sytle Cos., Ltd.*, 760
4 F.2d 1045, 1050 (9th Cir.1985) (citations omitted). The moving party
5 bears the burden of establishing an ethical violation or other factual
6 predicate upon which the motion depends. *See United States v.*
7 *Walker River Irr. Dist.*, 2006 WL 618823(D.Nev.) (citing *Colyer v.*
8 *Smith*, 50 F.Supp.2d 966, 967 (C.D.Cal.1999). Attorneys admitted to
9 practice before this court must “adhere to the standards of conduct
10 prescribed by the Model Rules of Professional Conduct as adopted
11 and amended from time to time by the Supreme Court of Nevada,
12 except as such may be modified by this court.” Local Rule (LR) IA
13 10-7(a).

14 *See also Rebel Communications, LLC v. Virgin Valley Water District*, 2011 WL 677308,
15 *5 (D.Nev. 2011).

16 Plaintiffs argue that Defendant Aguirre’s lawyers should be disqualified because they have
17 had access to confidential information regarding Dr. Becker’s customs and practices which they
18 have used or may use to claim that Dr. Becker is responsible for failing to timely diagnose Mr.
19 Sander’s cancer or to impeach his credibility as a witness for the Plaintiffs.

20 Rule 1.9(a) of the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct provides that a lawyer who has
21 formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter represent another person in the same or
22 a substantially related matter in which that person’s interests are materially adverse to the interests
23 of the former client unless the former client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing. Rule
24 1.10 provides that while lawyers are associated in a firm, none of them shall knowingly represent a
25 client when any one of them practicing alone would be prohibited from doing so by Rule 1.9. The
26 party moving for disqualification pursuant to Rule 1.9(a) must establish (1) that he or she had an
27 attorney-client relationship with the lawyer, (2) that the former matter and the current matter are
28 substantially related, and (3) the current matter is adverse to the party seeking disqualification.
Nevada Yellow Cab Corp. v. District Ct., 123 Nev. 44, 50, 152 P.3d 737, 741 (2007); *Hackett v.*
Feeney, 2010 WL 4102911 *4 (D.Nev. 2010).

A party who is not a present or former client of the attorney generally lacks standing to
move for disqualification based on an alleged conflict of interest. *Sentry Select Insurance Co. v.*
Meyer, 2011 WL 1103333, *7–*8 (D.Nev. 2011); *Switch Communications Group v. Ballard*, 2011
WL 3859725, *2-3 (D. Nev. 2011). There are two limited exceptions to this general rule. First, a

1 non-client may move for disqualification if he shows that the attorney's ethical breach so infects the
2 litigation that it impacts the moving party's interest in a just and lawful determination of his claims.

3 The injury to the movant must be concrete and particularized, and actual or imminent, not
4 conjectural or hypothetical. A non-client movant also has standing to seek disqualification if it is
5 necessary to preserve the integrity of the court's judgments and to maintain public confidence in the
6 integrity of the bar. This latter ground must also involve a serious ethical violation, otherwise the
7 exception swallows the general rule against standing.

8 Plaintiffs have never had an attorney-client relationship with Ms. Carr, Mr. Vogel or Lewis
9 Brisbois. They therefore lack standing to move for Defendant counsel's disqualification pursuant
10 to the elements set forth in *Nevada Yellow Cab Corp.* and *Sentry*. Prior to addressing whether
11 either of the exceptions applies, the Court first addresses the second element that Plaintiff must
12 prove—that the two matters are the same or substantially related.

13 In *Robbins v. Gillock*, 109 Nev. 1015, 1017, 862 P.2d 1195 (1993), the Nevada Supreme
14 Court explained what must be shown to establish this element:

15 [T]he moving party is not required to divulge confidences actually
16 communicated, nor should a court inquire into whether an attorney
17 actually acquired confidential information in the prior representation
18 which is related to the current representation. (citations omitted.)
19 The court should instead undertake a realistic appraisal of whether
20 confidences might have been disclosed in the prior matter that might
21 be harmful to the client in the later matter. (citations omitted.)
22 Further, district courts have broad discretion in determining whether
23 disqualification is required in a particular case and that determination
24 will not be disturbed by this court absent a showing of abuse.
25 (citation omitted.)

26 *Id.* 109 Nev. at 1018.

27 The plaintiff's attorney in *Robbins* had represented the defendant physician in a medical
28 malpractice action which ended several years before the second action was brought. In affirming
the denial of the motion to disqualify, the court stated that "[m]ere similarity or superficial
resemblance between prior and present representation is insufficient to justify disqualification.
Instead, the focus 'should be on the precise nature of the relationship between the present and
former representation.'" *Id.* The fact that both cases involved medical malpractice was not alone
sufficient to demonstrate that they were substantially related and therefore the assertion that the

1 attorney might have obtained disadvantageous confidences in the earlier representation was pure
2 speculation.

3 In this case, Dr. Becker testified that the prior lawsuit involved a patient that he had seen on
4 one occasion, whom he had apparently recommended for further testing, but who never returned to
5 his care. Approximately a year and a half later, the patient was diagnosed with cancer and then
6 brought suit against Dr. Becker for failure to diagnose. *Plaintiffs' Reply (#44), Exhibit 1, Dr.*
7 *Becker's Deposition, p. 9.* This case involves a claim against Dr. Aguirre for allegedly failing to
8 properly identify malignant cells in a biopsy specimen on which she performed a pathological
9 evaluation. There is a possibility that Dr. Aguirre's attorneys will attempt to defend her by arguing
10 that Dr. Becker should have diagnosed Plaintiff's tonsillar cancer, notwithstanding the apparently
11 erroneous biopsy report. While both cases involve allegations regarding an alleged failure to
12 diagnose, there is nothing to indicate that the facts and circumstances of the two cases are so
13 similar that they should be considered substantially related for purposes of disqualification under
14 Rule 1.9(a).

15 Disqualification would be justified, however, if there was evidence that Defendant
16 Aguirre's counsel had used or will use information acquired through their law firm's prior
17 representation of Dr. Becker to impeach his testimony or point the finger of blame at him for the
18 alleged failure to diagnose Plaintiff's tonsillar cancer. Rule 1.9(c) provides that a lawyer who has
19 formerly represented a client in a matter or whose present or former firm has formerly represented a
20 client in a matter shall not thereafter use information relating to the representation to the
21 disadvantage of the former client except as the rules of professional conduct permit or require with
22 respect to a client, or when the information has generally become known. Engaging in such
23 conduct would also cause injury to the Plaintiffs, who have asserted a malpractice claim against Dr.
24 Aguirre and who rely on Dr. Becker's testimony as a treating physician to support their claim.
25 Plaintiffs would therefore have standing in such circumstances to move for Defendant counsel's
26 disqualification.

27 The deposition testimony of Dr. Becker, however, does not support a finding that Dr.
28 Aguirre's counsel have used such information against him. As stated above, Ms. Carr's

1 questioning of Dr. Becker appears to have been based on the medical treatment records relating to
2 Plaintiff and her general knowledge or understanding as a medical malpractice lawyer regarding the
3 conduct or behavior of physicians. The fact that some of the questions related to Dr. Becker's
4 customs and practices as a physician does not, absent something more, indicate that Ms. Carr had
5 access to confidential information.

6 Ms. Carr and Mr. Vogel were not employed by Lewis Brisbois at the time the law firm
7 represented Dr. Becker. They have not reviewed the law firm's file regarding Dr. Becker's
8 previous case. Nor have they discussed the case or Dr. Becker with Mr. Cass or other attorneys in
9 the Lewis Brisbois law firm who represented him in the prior matter. Ms. Carr and Mr. Vogel also
10 represent that they will not engage in any such conduct during the course of this lawsuit. Based on
11 these representations, the Court finds that there is no basis to disqualify Ms. Carr, Mr. Vogel or the
12 Lewis Brisbois law firm. Although the Court denies Plaintiffs' motion to disqualify, it does not
13 find that the motion was frivolous or brought without a good faith basis. The Court therefore also
14 finds that an award of attorneys fees and costs or other sanctions against Plaintiffs or their counsel
15 is not warranted. Accordingly,

16 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiffs' Motion to Disqualify the Law Office of Lewis
17 Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP as Counsel for Defendant Maria L. Aguirre, M.D. (#41) is **denied**.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant's request for an award of fees and costs in
19 defending against the motion to disqualify is **denied**.

20 DATED this 11th day of October, 2011.

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23 GEORGE FOLEY, JR.
24 United States Magistrate Judge
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