

surmising that Parker was having a diabetic reaction and in need of immediate help, dragged Parker to the prison medical facility. It took Cassa about 90 seconds to get Parker to the medical facility, while the standard medical response might have taken as much as 15 minutes. Parker does not dispute that his blood-sugar level was elevated at the time of the incident. Furthermore, Parker failed to submit any admissible evidence that he suffered any injury as a result of Cassa's dragging him.

Parker filed this pro se 42 U.S.C. § 1983 action against Cassa alleging that Cassa violated his Eighth Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment. Both parties moved for summary judgment and Parker moved for entry of default, contempt, and sanctions. On March 30, 2007, the district court granted Cassa's motion for summary judgment. *See Parker v. Cassa*, No. 06-10564, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23346 (E.D. Mich. March 30, 2007). Parker timely appealed that decision to this court.

After carefully reviewing the record, the law, and Parker's brief, we conclude that the district court's opinion correctly sets out the applicable law as established in *Hudson v. McMillian*, 503 U.S. 1 (1992), and correctly applies the law to the facts contained in the record. The issuance of a full written opinion by this court would serve no useful purpose. Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the district court's opinion, we **AFFIRM**.