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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 11TH		1	EXAMINATION INDEX
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	2	
CASE NO: 03-09855 CA 20			WILLIAM LEE HEARN, Ph.D.
ARMANDO VALDES, III, incapacitated,) by and through his legal guardian,)		3	DIRECT BY MR. BON 4
ARMANDO VALDES, JR., and VIOLETTA) VALDES, and ARMANDO VALDES, JR., and)			CROSS BY MR. RUTHERFORD 93
VIOLETTA VALDES, individually,		5	CROSS BY MR. BAKER 133
Plaintiffs,)			REDIRECT BY MR. BON 134
) vs.)	'	6	
OPTIMIST CLUB OF SUNILAND, INC.,	·	7	
OPTIMIST CLUB INTERNATIONAL, MONEIL) P.P.C., THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC.,)		8 9	
JOFA AB, KHF SPORTS OV, and THE)		10	
HOCKEY COMPANY,)		11	
Defendants.)		12	
		13	
BEOMITION OF WILLIAM LEG TO ANY OF D		14 15	
DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM LEE HEARN, Ph.D.		16	
		17	
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 2007		18	
2937 SOUTHWEST 27TH AVENUE COCONUT GROVE, FLORIDA 33133		19	
1:15 p.m 5:00 p.m.		20 21	
Reported By:	'	22	
Gary F. Monzillo, RPR-CP Notary Public, State of Florida	ļ	23	
Esquire Deposition Services Fort Lauderdale Office		24	
Phone - (954) 331-4400		25	
	Page 2		Page 4
1 APPEARANCES: 2 On behalf of the Plaintiffs:		1	Deposition taken before Gary F. Monzillo,
KAREN BZDYK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW		2	RPR-CP and Notary Public in and for the State of
3 LAW OFFICES OF DONNA B. MICHELSON, P.A. 2937 SOUTHWEST 27TH AVENUE		3	Florida at Large, in the above cause.
4 SUITE 208 COCONUT GROVE, FL 33133-3772		4	THEREUPON:
5 305-442-7273		5	WILLIAM LEE HEARN, Ph.D.,
6 On behalf of the Defendants Optimist:		6 7	having been first duly sworn or affirmed, was
7 MICHAEL BAKER, ESQUIRE BAZINSKY & KORMAN, P.A.			examined and testified as follows:
8 7901 SOUTHWEST 6TH COURT		8 9	DIRECT EXAMINATION Q. (BY MR. BON) All right. Dr. Hearn, my
SUITE 450 9 PLANTATION, FL 33324		10	name is Michael Bon. I'm an attorney with the law
954-626-0000 10		11	firm of Thornton, Davis & Fein, and our firm
On behalf of the Defendant McNeil:		12	represents the McNeil PPC in this case.
11 MICHAEL D. BON, ESQUIRE THORNTON, DAVIS & FEIN, P.A.		13	Generally at this point I would explain
12 BRICKELL BAY VIEW CENTRE, SUITE 2900 80 SOUTHWEST 8TH STREET		14	the groundrules of a deposition, but my
13 MIAMI, FL 33130-3036		15	understanding is that you've had your deposition
305-446-2646 14		16	taken numerous times over the years and I figured
On behalf of the Hockey Equipment Defendants: DAVID S. RUTHERFORD, ESQUIRE		17	we'd waive the formalities of doing that as long as
RUTHERFORD & CHRISTIE, LLP		18	you convey to me your understanding of the
16 300 EAST 42ND STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017-5947		19	deposition process.
17 212-599-5799 18	Ť	20	A. I've done this before. Yes.
19		21	THE WITNESS: Could we go off for a
20 21		22	moment?
22		23	MR. BON: Fine.
23 24		24 25	(Discussion off the record.)
25		4 J	Q. (BY MR. BON) All right. Can you tell me

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A. It was something like Ephedra, Drug or Supplement, something like that. It was the title, and it had lectures by a number of my colleagues related to various topics such as the analysis and the pharmacokinetics and pharmacology and so forth.

Q. Of Ephedra?

]

A. As I sit here right now, I don't recall the specific topics of the lectures. But that's the sort of thing that these workshops contained.

Q. Okay. The next page of notes has the name and case number, and then it says Florida EMS report. Let's go through that. Do you know when these notes were taken by you?

A. I don't recall the dates, but it was sometime between when I received them and 2005. It would probably have been sometime in early 2004, but I don't recall specifically.

Q. Okay. Relatively early on in your analysis?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Now, about midway through the page it talks about given Tylenol suppository, and then what does it say? Ten-year?

A. 10 grains.

A. I don't know the rate of absorption from a suppository. It wouldn't surprise me, but I couldn't say for sure. Of course he was not capable of taking an oral medication, and you couldn't give acetaminophen IV or anything like that. So that was the only route that was available to them. But whether it's faster I couldn't tell you.

Q. (BY MR. BON) Okay. Let me just see your notes for a second, because my page cuts off at the bottom. I think I missed the last line.

A. (Indicating).

Q. All right. (Indicating).

MS. BZDYK: I think all of ours do. You want him to go ahead and read it in so that it's clear on the record what it is?

MR. RUTHERFORD: Good idea.

Q. (BY MR. BON) If you can just read (Indicating). Start with the underlined portion of that page of the notes that start with discharge summary dash Dr. Resnick.

A. Yes. I believe I have Dr. Resnick's discharge summary in these documents that we marked (Indicating). But from that I extracted that his weight was 70 kilograms. He was a 16-year-old

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Q. 10 grains plus Dilantin 100 milligram IV at 2:45 p.m.?

A. That's correct.

Q. Okay. Do you know if Mr. Valdes was given any Tylenol or other form of acetaminophen before 2:45 other than the presumed taking of two capsules of Tylenol Cold in the morning hours?

A. I didn't see any reference to that. I did note that - this, because it was about three minutes after his blood was drawn for the acetaminophen test. So just to clarify that it was not given to him before the blood was drawn.

Q. Okay. If it was given to him -Assuming it was given to him let's say 10 or 15
minutes before the blood was drawn, would it have
been detectable in the labs if they were done 10 or
so minutes later?

MS. BZDYK: Object to the form.

A. Probably not. But if it were given an hour before or so it would probably have shown up in the test.

Q. (BY MR. BON) Okay. When it's given in suppository form, does it get into the bloodstream faster than if it's given orally?

MS. BZDYK: Object to the form.

Hispanic male who collapsed while playing roller hockey. Urine toxicology positive for amphetamines; had been taking Tylenol Plus, quote, which contains ephedrine and closed quote, which is the information that I was referring to previously.

Q. Okay. That's all I really have on those notes. Let me just take a look at the -- Okay. Let's move on.

Other than the answers to expert witness interrogatories which you assisted in the completion of, have you prepared any type of written report or written conclusions in this case?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Here comes the big question. What opinions have you formed regarding this matter?

A. Well, they're listed in the answers to the interrogatories, but first of all to deal with the question of the amphetamine positive. As I've experienced in my laboratory or both of my laboratories that I've worked in, an amphetamine test can give a false positive by a number of things including pseudoephedrine. And, if you look at the Dade Behring product insert which was also among the documents that were marked related to the

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urine amphetamine screen flex reagent cartridge, they state in their documentation that D ephedrine and D pseudoephedrine or D and L pseudoephedrine at 100,000 nanograms per milliliter give negative results. That's in this table on the first page.

Q. Right.

A. They refer to D ephedrine, L ephedrineepedrine, DL ephedrine, and then down on the third column they refer to pseudoephedrine, D pseudoephedrine, L pseudoephedrine, that all of those give negative results.

Q. Okay.

A. And if you look under summary on the left-hand column it states, "The Roach Abuscreen OnLine reagents" --

Do you have that there?

O. Yes.

A. -- "are in the UAMP flex reagent cartridge." Okay? In other words, that is the Roach Abuscreen OnLine reagents, and that is the subject of the article that I also provided by my colleague Peter Stout. And they evaluated on actual samples from actual people that were in the military drug testing program, and they used the Roach Abuscreen OnLine reagents. And they had a

significance of this Dade Behring document, the drugs that are all listed in these three columns here where it says known interfering substances, are those substances that could potentially produce false positives for amphetamines?

A. No. Those are substances that they tested to see if they would give false positives, and - but they did it by taking known negative human urine supplied by Roach I believe and not yeah, I guess it was by Roach, and adding the pure drug standard to that urine at a known concentration. They didn't get a positive.

Q. Okay.

A. Okay? That occurs with other drugs. For example, dextromethorphan will frequently give a false positive that indicates PCP, and then we do the confirmatory testing and we find the dextromethorphan, and yet their product inserts will say it doesn't react with dextromethorphan. It's something that is related to passing it through the body that changes the nature of the sample and gives them a false positive.

Q. So these are, and correct me if I'm wrong, in vitro tests versus in vivo tests?

A. Correct.

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substantial number of false positives that turned out to be mostly pseudoephedrine. So something - when a person takes the drug, some metabolite or something about the composition of the metabolites plus the parent drug in their urine are capable of triggering a positive on that particular test.

So that's the background for that opinion. They got a positive result which can occur from the pseudoephedrine that we know based upon the history that he took.

Then later, not much later but a little bit later, he was tested by Miami Children's Hospital and also by the send-out to SmithKline, and that gave a negative result. If it had really been amphetamine it would have been positive on both tests and it would have confirmed, because amphetamine being a controlled substance would have had to be confirmed in order to be properly documented.

So positive on one test that we know can give false positives with pseudoephedrine specifically and then negative with another amphetamine test tells us that it's consistent with pseudoephedrine but not with amphetamine.

Q. Okay. Now, just so I understand the

Q. Okay. So the study here in the technical note was a study in actual humans, in vivo testing, versus this would be a study in a petrie dish?

A. Well, not specifically in a petrie dish, but we refer to it as spiked samples.

Q. Okay.

A. Where you've added the drug to the sample, you haven't passed it through the metabolic processes of a body.

Q. Okay. In this article that you provided to us which we've marked as Exhibit Number 6, it talks about a couple of different products, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and I'm just going to call it PPA?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Are there any other known substances that you're aware of that could potentially produce a false positive for amphetamine screenings in the type of screening that was performed here that produced the positive result?

MS. BZDYK: Object to the form.
Which testing is that?
MR. BON: The one that came out positive

between 8:00 and 10:00 o'clock in the morning?

A. Well, it's the final conclusion based upon the history that he had taken the Tylenol Cold, number one; the positive screen using a method that can give positive results with pseudoephedrine; the negative screen obtained at Miami Children's with the followup testing at SmithKline, which I've already alluded to; the reference here that I've referred to where it points out that there are a lot of false positives and that these are at concentrations below those that the manufacturer suggests, or in other words the concentrations that they found in the study extended below the concentrations that the manufacturer of the product suggests are necessary to produce a positive, and yet they did have a positive. And there's no other explanation for it that fits the facts.

Q. If the parents had not reported that Mr. Valdes had taken Tylenol Cold or Flu that morning, if that was not something that appeared in the medical records, would you have been able to reach that conclusion using any of the tests or any of the science or mathematics unless you were also provided the parents' testimony or statements that

g? 1 parents' testimony?

MS. BZDYK: Object to the form.

A. Without the parents' testimony, I can't say anything about the dose. All I can say is that the medication, within a reasonable scientific certainty, a medication containing pseudoephedrine was taken in a time frame such that it was responsible for these results.

Q. (BY MR. BON) What about the time frame between 8:00 and 10:00 a.m.? Without the parents' testimony, would you have been able to reach that conclusion with the information that you had except for the parents' statement of the time frame that he took pseudoephedrine?

MS. BZDYK: Object to the form.

A. I couldn't say specifically when he took it based upon the results. It could have been taken - we know it was taken before the test, but - and most likely at least a couple of hours before the test, but then if - with the acetaminophen result if it was taken just a couple of hours before the test that would have been positive. So, you know, taking those two results together, it had to be a little bit longer. But it could have been the night before and probably still given the same

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Mr. Valdes had taken a pseudoephedrine containing product?

MS. BZDYK: Object to the form.

A. I couldn't pin it down to pseudoephedrine based solely upon information that's available. I could rule out amphetamine and methamphetamine, because they would have been positive both times.

Q. (BY MR. BON) Right.

A. But I couldn't distinguish whether it was ephedrine or pseudoephedrine or PPA or norpseudoephedrine. I couldn't distinguish among that group, because they can all give positive results on the testing that was done at the Deering laboratory.

But the fact that at the time the parents said, "Oh, well, he took Tylenol Cold," which we now know contains pseudoephedrine, that is - that concludes it as far as I'm concerned.

- that concludes it as far as I'm concerned.

Q. But were you able to determine without the parents' testimony that it was a single adult dose versus a half of an adult dose versus a double or a quadruple adult dose? Were you able to determine that from the information that was provided to you if you weren't to rely on the

results, without having narrowed it down based upon the parents' testimony.

Q. (BY MR. BON) All right. I'm just going to read your second opinion here which is the answer to Interrogatory Number 6 and ask if I understand what goes into your opinion and what formed the basis of it, and that's "within reasonable probability Armando Valdes did not consume any drugs containing amphetamines given the negative blood toxicology screen obtained at Miami Children's Hospital."

A. I want to make a correction at this point. It's not based upon the blood. It's based upon the urine. Somehow that got confused in the translation. But it should have said the urine toxicology. And I've already discussed that as far as the immunoassays, one positive, the other negative, the most likely explanation for that is that it's an Ephedra-type alkaloid.

Q. So, just so the record's clear, you're correcting an answer to Interrogatory Number 6, the second bullet pointed opinion that says, "Within a reasonable probability Armando Valdes did not consume any drugs containing amphetamines given the blood toxicology"? You're saying it should read