

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

ROBERT DIGGS,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
vs.)	16-4214
)	
WEXFORD HEALTH SOURCES, INC.,)	
<i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

MERIT REVIEW ORDER

This case is before the court for a merit review of the plaintiff's claims. The court is required by 28 U.S.C. §1915A to “screen” the plaintiff’s complaint, and through such process to identify and dismiss any legally insufficient claim, or the entire action if warranted. A claim is legally insufficient if it “(1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

In reviewing the complaint, the Court accepts the factual allegations as true, liberally construing them in the plaintiff’s favor. *Turley v. Rednour*, 729 F.3d 645, 649 (7th Cir. 2013). However, conclusory statements and labels are insufficient. Enough facts must be provided to “state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.” *Alexander v. U.S.*, 721 F.3d 418, 422 (7th Cir. 2013)(citation omitted). The Court has reviewed the complaint and has also held a merit review hearing in order to give the plaintiff a chance to personally explain his claims to the Court.

The plaintiff, proceeding pro se, and currently incarcerated in the Hill Correctional Center was granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The plaintiff filed this lawsuit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983 alleging that he slipped and injured his foot while attempting to climb to the top bunk in his cell. Plaintiff alleges that he received pain medication, an ACE bandage, and slow walk, low bunk, and low gallery permits. Plaintiff alleges that x-rays showed no fracture, but did not otherwise disclose the cause of his pain. Plaintiff alleges his requests for an MRI, CAT scan, surgery, and medical specialist were denied. Plaintiff also alleges that his low-bunk permit was not always honored because his cellmate also had a low-bunk permit. Plaintiff alleges that he sent letters to the warden, IDOC medical director, and IDOC director. Documents attached to Plaintiff’s complaint show that these individuals inquired with medical staff at the prison regarding Plaintiff’s treatment.

Liberally construed, Plaintiff states a constitutional claim for deliberate indifference to a serious medical need against defendants Sood, Ritz, Wexford, Shicker, Baldwin, and Dorethy. See *Pyles v. Fahim*, 771 F.3d 403, 412 (7th Cir. 2014) (refusal to refer inmate to medical specialist may support an inference of deliberate indifference); *Perez v. Fenoglio*, 792 F.3d 768, 781-82 (7th Cir. 2015) (“An inmate’s correspondence to a prison administrator may thus establish a basis for personal liability under § 1983 where that correspondence provides sufficient knowledge of a constitutional deprivation.”).

Plaintiff, however, does not state a claim against defendant Cordoba. No inference exists that this defendant was responsible for Plaintiff’s treatment, and Plaintiff’s only allegation is that this defendant misread the x-rays of his foot. Even if defendant Cordoba did so, this is not enough to support a finding of deliberate indifference. *McGee v. Adams*, 721 F.3d 474, 481 (7th Cir. 2013) (“Even gross negligence is insufficient to impose constitutional liability.”).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Pursuant to its merit review of the Complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, the court finds that the plaintiff states an Eighth Amendment claim for deliberate indifference to a serious medical need against defendants Sood, Ritz, Wexford, Shicker, Baldwin, and Dorethy. Any additional claims shall not be included in the case, except at the court’s discretion on motion by a party for good cause shown or pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15.

2. This case is now in the process of service. The plaintiff is advised to wait until counsel has appeared for the defendants before filing any motions, in order to give the defendants notice and an opportunity to respond to those motions. Motions filed before defendants' counsel has filed an appearance will generally be denied as premature. The plaintiff need not submit any evidence to the court at this time, unless otherwise directed by the court.

3. The court will attempt service on the defendants by mailing each defendant a waiver of service. The defendants have 60 days from the date the waiver is sent to file an answer. If the defendants have not filed answers or appeared through counsel within 90 days of the entry of this order, the plaintiff may file a motion requesting the status of service. After the defendants have been served, the court will enter an order setting discovery and dispositive motion deadlines.

4. With respect to a defendant who no longer works at the address provided by the plaintiff, the entity for whom that defendant worked while at that address shall provide to the clerk said defendant's current work address, or, if not known, said defendant's forwarding address. This information shall be used only for effectuating service. Documentation of forwarding addresses shall be retained only by the clerk and

shall not be maintained in the public docket nor disclosed by the clerk.

5. The defendants shall file an answer within 60 days of the date the waiver is sent by the clerk. A motion to dismiss is not an answer. The answer should include all defenses appropriate under the Federal Rules. The answer and subsequent pleadings shall be to the issues and claims stated in this opinion. In general, an answer sets forth the defendants' positions. The court does not rule on the merits of those positions unless and until a motion is filed by the defendants. Therefore, no response to the answer is necessary or will be considered.

6. This district uses electronic filing, which means that, after defense counsel has filed an appearance, defense counsel will automatically receive electronic notice of any motion or other paper filed by the plaintiff with the clerk. The plaintiff does not need to mail to defense counsel copies of motions and other papers that the plaintiff has filed with the clerk. However, this does not apply to discovery requests and responses. Discovery requests and responses are not filed with the clerk. The plaintiff must mail his discovery requests and responses directly to defendants' counsel. Discovery requests or responses sent to the clerk will be returned unfiled, unless they are attached to and the subject of a motion to compel. Discovery does not begin until defense counsel has filed an appearance and the court has entered a scheduling order, which will explain the discovery process in more detail.

7. Counsel for the defendants is hereby granted leave to depose the plaintiff at his place of confinement. Counsel for the defendants shall arrange the time for the deposition.

8. The plaintiff shall immediately notify the court, in writing, of any change in his mailing address and telephone number. The plaintiff's failure to notify the court of a change in mailing address or phone number will result in dismissal of this lawsuit, with prejudice.

9. If a defendant fails to sign and return a waiver of service to the clerk within 30 days after the waiver is sent, the court will take appropriate steps to effect formal service through the U.S. Marshals service on that defendant and will require that defendant to pay the full costs of formal service pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(d)(2).

10. The clerk is directed to enter the standard qualified protective order pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act.

11. The clerk is directed to terminate Dr. A. Cordoba as a defendant.

12. The clerk is directed to attempt service on the remaining defendants pursuant to the standard procedures.

Entered this 19th day of December, 2016.

/s/ Harold A. Baker

HAROLD A. BAKER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE