

MARTIN, APPELLANT, v. PFEIFFER, ADMR., BUREAU OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION,
ET AL.; DELPHI CHASSIS DIVISION, F.K.A. DELCO MORAIN DIVISION, GENERAL
MOTORS CORPORATION, APPELLEE.

[Cite as *Martin v. Pfeiffer* (1997), 79 Ohio St.3d 310.]

*Workers' compensation — Application and requirements of R.C. 4123.84 with
regard to “flow-through” or residual medical conditions.*

(No. 96-2396 — Submitted June 25, 1997 — Decided July 30, 1997.)

APPEAL from the Court of Appeals for Montgomery County, No. CA 15778.

Stewart Jaffy & Associates Co., L.P.A., Stewart R. Jaffy and Marc J. Jaffy,
for appellant.

Crew, Buchanan & Lowe, Joseph P. Buchanan and James G. Neary, for
appellee.

The judgment of the court of appeals is reversed, and the cause is remanded
to that court to apply *Lewis v. Trimble* (1997), 79 Ohio St.3d 231, 680 N.E.2d
1207.

MOYER, C.J., DOUGLAS, RESNICK, F.E. SWEENEY, PFEIFER and COOK, JJ.,
concur.

LUNDBERG STRATTON, J., dissents.

LUNDBERG STRATTON, J., dissenting. I respectfully dissent from the reversal
based on *Lewis v. Trimble* (1997), 79 Ohio St.3d 231, 680 N.E.2d 1207.
Factually, this case is quite different and the evidence is quite clear that the
plaintiff “knew or should have known” of her depression claim back in 1990.
Therefore, the test laid out in *Lewis* has been met and plaintiff is barred by the
statute of limitations from presenting her claim.